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Junos® OS

User Access and Authentication Administration Guide

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JUNOS

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About This Guide

The Junos operating system (Junos OS) enables you to configure user access and authentication features at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level of the CLI. Essential user access features include login classes, user accounts, access privilege levels, and user authentication methods. Use the topics on this page to configure essential user access features for your system.

CHAPTER 1

Login Classes and Login Settings

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Junos OS Login Settings | 10

Junos OS Login Classes Overview

IN THIS SECTION

- Junos OS Login Classes Overview | 2
- Defining Junos OS Login Classes | 7
- Example: Creating Login Classes with Specific Privileges | 8

Junos OS login classes allow you to define access privileges, permission for using CLI commands and statements, and session idle time for each login class. You can apply a login class to an individual user account, thereby specifying certain privileges and permissions to the user. Read this topic for more information.

Junos OS Login Classes Overview

IN THIS SECTION

- Permission Bits | 3
- Denying or Allowing Individual Commands | 7

All users who can log in to the router or switch must be in a login class. With login classes, you define the following:

- Access privileges that users have when they are logged in to the router or switch
- Commands and statements that users can and cannot specify
- How long a login session can be idle before it times out and the user is logged out

You can define any number of login classes and then apply one login class to an individual user account.

The Junos operating system (Junos OS) contains a few predefined login classes, which are listed in Table 1 on page 3. The predefined login classes cannot be modified.

Table 1: Predefined System Login Classes

Login Class	Permission Flag Set
`operator`	clear, network, reset, trace, and view
`read-only`	view
`superuser` or `super-user`	all
`unauthorized`	None

NOTE:

- You cannot modify a predefined login class name. If you issue the `set` command on a predefined class name, the Junos OS appends `-local` to the login class name. The following message also appears:

  ```
  warning: '<class-name>' is a predefined class name; changing to '<class-name>-local'
  ```

- You cannot issue the `rename` or `copy` command on a predefined login class. Doing so results in the following error message:

  ```
  error: target '<class-name>' is a predefined class
  ```

Permission Bits

Each top-level CLI command and each *configuration statement* has an access privilege level associated with it. Users can execute only those commands and configure and view only those statements for which they have access privileges. The access privileges for each login class are defined by one or more permission bits (see Table 2 on page 4).

Two forms for the permissions control the individual parts of the configuration:

- "Plain" form—Provides read-only capability for that permission type. An example is `interface`.

- Form that ends in `-control`—Provides read and write capability for that permission type. An example is `interface-control`.

Table 2: Permission Bits for Login Classes

Permission Bit	Access
`admin`	Can view user account information in configuration mode and with the `show configuration` command.
`admin-control`	Can view user accounts and configure them (at the `[edit system login]` hierarchy level).
`access`	Can view the access configuration in configuration mode and with the `show configuration` *operational mode command*.
`access-control`	Can view and configure access information (at the `[edit access]` hierarchy level).
`all`	Has all permissions.
`clear`	Can clear (delete) information learned from the network that is stored in various network databases (using the `clear` commands).
`configure`	Can enter configuration mode (using the `configure` command) and commit configurations (using the `commit` command).
`control`	Can perform all control-level operations (all operations configured with the `-control` permission bits).
`field`	Reserved for field (debugging) support.
`firewall`	Can view the *firewall filter* configuration in configuration mode.

Table 2: Permission Bits for Login Classes *(Continued)*

Permission Bit	Access
`firewall-control`	Can view and configure firewall filter information (at the `[edit firewall]` hierarchy level).
`floppy`	Can read from and write to the removable media.
`interface`	Can view the interface configuration in configuration mode and with the `show configuration` operational mode command.
`interface-control`	Can view chassis, *class of service*, groups, forwarding options, and interfaces configuration information. Can configure chassis, class of service, groups, forwarding options, and interfaces (at the `[edit]` hierarchy).
`maintenance`	Can perform system maintenance, including starting a local shell on the device and becoming the superuser in the shell (by issuing the `su root` command), and can halt and reboot the device (using the `request system` commands).
`network`	Can access the network by entering the `ping`, `ssh`, `telnet`, and `traceroute` commands.
`reset`	Can restart software processes using the `restart` command and can configure whether software processes are enabled or disabled (at the `[edit system processes]` hierarchy level).
`rollback`	Can use the `rollback` command to return to a previously committed configuration other than the most recently committed one.
`routing`	Can view general routing, routing protocol, and routing policy configuration information in configuration and operational modes.

Table 2: Permission Bits for Login Classes *(Continued)*

Permission Bit	Access
`routing-control`	Can view general routing, routing protocol, and routing policy configuration information and configure general routing (at the `[edit routing-options]` hierarchy level), routing protocols (at the `[edit protocols]` hierarchy level), and routing policy (at the `[edit policy-options]` hierarchy level).
`secret`	Can view passwords and other authentication keys in the configuration.
`secret-control`	Can view passwords and other authentication keys in the configuration and can modify them in configuration mode.
`security`	Can view security configuration in configuration mode and with the `show configuration` operational mode command.
`security-control`	Can view and configure security information (at the `[edit security]` hierarchy level).
`shell`	Can start a local shell on the device by entering the `start shell` command.
`snmp`	Can view SNMP configuration information in configuration and operational modes.
`snmp-control`	Can view SNMP configuration information and configure SNMP (at the `[edit snmp]` hierarchy level).
`system`	Can view system-level information in configuration and operational modes.
`system-control`	Can view system-level configuration information and configure it (at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level).

Table 2: Permission Bits for Login Classes *(Continued)*

Permission Bit	Access
`trace`	Can view trace file settings in configuration and operational modes.
`trace-control`	Can view trace file settings and configure trace file properties.
`view`	Can use various commands to display current system-wide, routing table, and protocol-specific values and statistics.

Denying or Allowing Individual Commands

By default, all top-level CLI commands have associated access privilege levels. Users can execute only those commands and view only those statements for which they have access privileges. For each login class, you can explicitly deny or allow the use of operational and configuration mode commands that are otherwise permitted or not allowed by a permission bit.

Defining Junos OS Login Classes

Login classes allow you to define the following:

- Access privileges that users have when they are logged in to the router or switch
- Commands and statements that users can and cannot specify
- How long a login session can be idle before it times out and the user is logged out

All users who can log in to the router or switch must be in a login class. Therefore, you must define a Junos OS login class for each user or class of users. You can define any number of login classes depending on the types of permissions the users need.

To define a login class and its access privileges, include the `class` statement at the `[edit system login]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system login]
class class-name {
    access-end hh:mm;
```

```
    access-start hh:mm;
    ( allow-commands | allow-commands-regexps ) “regular expression 1” “regular expression 2”;
    ( allow-configuration | allow-configuration-regexps ) “regular expression 1” “regular
expression 2”;
    allow-sources [ allow-sources ... ];
    allow-times [ allow-times ... ];
    allowed-days [ days of the week ];
    cli {
        prompt prompt;
    }
    configuration-breadcrumbs;
    confirm-commands [“regular expression or command 1” “regular expression or command 2” ...] {
        confirmation-message;
    }
    ( deny-commands | deny-commands-regexps )  [ “regular expression 1” “regular expression
2 ” ... ];
    ( deny-configuration | deny-configuration-regexps )  “regular expression 1” “regular
expression 2 ”;
    deny-sources [ deny-sources ... ];
    deny-times [ deny-times ... ];
    idle-timeout minutes;
    logical-system logical-system-name;
    login-alarms;
    login-script filename;
    login-tip;
    no-scp-server;
    no-sftp-server;
    permissions [ permissions ];
    satellite all;
    security-role (audit-administrator | crypto-administrator | ids-administrator | security-
administrator);
    tenant tenant;
}
```

Example: Creating Login Classes with Specific Privileges

Login classes are used to assign certain permissions or restrictions to groups of users, ensuring that sensitive commands are only accessible to the appropriate users. By default, Juniper Networks devices have four types of login classes with preset permissions: operator, read-only, superuser or super-user, and unauthorized.

You can create new custom login classes to make different combinations of permissions that are not found in the default login classes. The following example shows how to create three custom login classes, each with specific privileges and timers to disconnect the class members after a period of inactivity. Inactivity timers help protect network security by disconnecting a user from the network if the user is away from his computer for too long, preventing potential security risks created by leaving an unattended account logged in to a switch or router. The permissions and inactivity timers shown here are only examples and should be customized to your organization.

The first class of users is called `observation` and they can only view statistics and configuration. They are not allowed to modify any configuration. The second class of users is called `operation` and they can view and modify the configuration. The third class of users is called `engineering` and they have unlimited access and control. All three login classes use the same inactivity timer of 5 minutes.

```
[edit]
system {
    login {
        class observation {
            idle-timeout 5;
            permissions [ view ];
        }
        class operation {
            idle-timeout 5;
            permissions [ admin clear configure interface interface-control network
            reset routing routing-control snmp snmp-control trace-control
            firewall-control rollback ];
        }
        class engineering {
            idle-timeout 5;
            permissions all;
        }
    }
}
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Junos OS User Accounts | 25
- Junos OS Administrative Roles | 41
- Junos OS User Access Privileges | 54

Junos OS Login Settings

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Junos OS to Display a System Login Announcement | 10
- Configuring System Alarms to Appear Automatically Upon Login | 13
- Configuring Login Tips | 13
- Examples: Configuring Time-Based User Access | 14
- Configuring the Timeout Value for Idle Login Sessions | 15
- Login Retry Options | 16
- Limiting the Number of User Login Attempts for SSH and Telnet Sessions | 17
- Example: Configuring Login Retry Options | 19

Junos OS allows you to specify various settings for the users after they have logged in. You can define what to notify for the users after they have logged in, display system alarms, provide login tips, or specify time-based user access, and limit the number of login attempts. Read this topic for more information.

Configuring Junos OS to Display a System Login Announcement

Sometimes you want to make announcements only to authorized users after they have logged in. For example, you might want to announce an upcoming maintenance event.

You can format the announcement using the following special characters:

- \n—New line
- \t—Horizontal tab
- \'—Single quotation mark
- \"—Double quotation mark
- \\—Backslash

If the message text contains any spaces, enclose it in quotation marks.

By default, no login announcement is displayed.

To configure an announcement that can be seen only by authorized users:

1. Include the `announcement` statement in the `[edit system login]` configuration.

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set announcement text
```

For example:

```
system {
    login {
        announcement  "\tJuly 27th 1:00 AM to 8:00\n\nPlanned Network Maintenance\n
\nAFFECTED  LOCATIONS:  Sunnyvale\n\nPLANNED ACTIVITY: Upgrade all 6200 switch firmware to
the Enterprise TAC recommended firmware version\n\nPURPOSE: This activity will help to
minimize the impact of unplanned power outages as well as address known issues within our
currently installed firmware version(s)\n\nWHAT TO EXPECT: During the maintenance window for
your site, the office network will not be available.\n\n";
        message "\n\n\n\tTP0 - M7i - iX Router Lab\n\n\tUNAUTHORIZED USE OF THIS ROUTER\n\tIS
STRICTLY PROHIBITED!\n\n\tPlease contact \'astatti@juniper.net\' to gain\n\taccess to this
equipment if you need authorization.\n\n\n"
    }
}
```

2. Commit the configuration.

```
[edit system login]
user@host# commit
```

3. Connect to the device in a new session to verify the presence of the new banner.

   The preceding login message configuration example produces a login message similar to the following:

```
server% telnet host
Trying 203.0.113.0
Connected to host.example.net
Escape character is '^]'.
```

```
        TP0 - M7i - iX Router Lab

        UNAUTHORIZED USE OF THIS ROUTER
        IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED!

        Please contact 'astatti@juniper.net' to gain
        access to this equipment if you need authorization



login: user
Password:

        July 27th 1:00 AM to 8:00

Planned Network Maintenance

AFFECTED  LOCATIONS:  Sunnyvale

PLANNED ACTIVITY: Upgrade all 6200 switch firmware to the Enterprise TAC recommended firmware
version

PURPOSE: This activity will help to minimize the impact of unplanned power outages as well as
address known issues within our currently installed firmware version(s)

WHAT TO EXPECT: During the maintenance window for your site, the office network will not be
available.
```

If the announcement text contains any spaces, enclose the text in quotation marks.

A system login *announcement* appears after the user logs in. A system login *message* appears before the user logs in.

TIP: You can use the same special characters described to format your system login announcement.

Configuring System Alarms to Appear Automatically Upon Login

You can configure Juniper Networks routers and switches to run the `show system alarms` command whenever a user with the login class `admin` logs in to the router or switch. To do so, include the `login-alarms` statement at the `[edit system login class admin]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit system login class admin]
login-alarms;
```

For more information on the `show system alarms` command, see the CLI Explorer.

SEE ALSO

> *show system alarms*

Configuring Login Tips

The Junos OS CLI provides the option of configuring login tips for the user. By default, the `tip` command is not enabled when a user logs in.

- To enable tips, include the `login-tip` statement at the `[edit system login class` *`class-name`*`]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system login class class-name]
login-tip;
```

Adding this statement enables the `tip` command for the class specified, provided the user logs in using the CLI.

Examples: Configuring Time-Based User Access

The following example shows how to configure user access for the `operator-round-the-clock-access` login class from Monday through Friday without any restriction on access time or duration of login:

```
[edit system]
login {
    class operator-round-the-clock-access {
        allowed-days [ monday tuesday wednesday thursday friday ];
    }
```

The following example shows how to configure user access for the `operator-day-shift` login class on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM:

```
[edit system]
login {
    class operator-day-shift {
        allowed-days [ monday wednesday friday ];
        access-start 0830;
        access-end 1630;
    }
}
```

Alternatively, you can also specify the login start time and end time for the `operator-day-shift` login class to be from 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM in the following format:

```
[edit system]
login {
    class operator-day-shift {
        allowed-days [ monday wednesday friday ];
        access-start 08:30am;
        access-end 04:30pm;
    }
}
```

The following example shows how to configure user access for the `operator-day-shift-all-days-of-the-week` login class to be on all days of the week from 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM:

```
[edit system]
login {
    class operator-day-shift-all-days-of-the-week {
        access-start 0830;
        access-end 1630;
    }
}
```

SEE ALSO

> Configuring Time-Based User Access

Configuring the Timeout Value for Idle Login Sessions

An idle login session is one in which the CLI operational mode prompt is displayed but there is no input from the keyboard. By default, a login session remains established until a user logs out of the router or switch, even if that session is idle. To close idle sessions automatically, you must configure a time limit for each login class. If a session established by a user in that class remains idle for the configured time limit, the session automatically closes. `Idle-timeout` can only be configured for user defined classes. Configuration won't work for the system predefined classes: `operator`, `read-only`, `super-user`. These classes' values and permissions are not editable.

To define the timeout value for idle login sessions, include the `idle-timeout` statement at the `[edit system login class` *`class-name`*`]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system login class class-name]
idle-timeout minutes;
```

Specify the number of minutes that a session can be idle before it is automatically closed.

If you have configured a timeout value, the CLI displays messages similar to the following when timing out an idle user. It starts displaying these messages 5 minutes before timing out the user.

```
user@host# Session will be closed in 5 minutes if there is no activity.
Warning: session will be closed in 1 minute if there is no activity
```

```
Warning: session will be closed in 10 seconds if there is no activity
Idle timeout exceeded: closing session
```

If you configure a timeout value, the session closes after the specified time has elapsed, unless the user is running telnet or monitoring interfaces using the `monitor interface` or `monitor traffic` command.

Login Retry Options

The security administrator can configure the number of times a user can try to log in to the device with invalid login credentials. The device can be locked after the specified number of unsuccessful authentication attempts. This helps to protect the device from malicious users attempting to access the system by guessing an account's password. The security administrator can unlock the user account or define a time period for the user account to remain locked.

The system `lockout-period` defines the amount of time the device can be locked for a user account after a specified number of unsuccessful login attempts.

The security administrator can configure a period of time after which an inactive session will be locked and require re-authentication to be unlocked. This helps to protect the device from being idle for a long period before the session times out.

The system `idle-timeout` defines length of time the CLI operational mode prompt remains active before the session times out.

The security administrator can configure a banner with an advisory notice to be displayed before the identification and authentication screen.

The system `message` defines the system login message. This message appears before a user logs in.

The number of reattempts the device allows is defined by the `tries-before-disconnect` option. The device allows 3 unsuccessful attempts by default or as configured by the administrator. The device prevents the locked users to perform activities that require authentication, until a security administrator manually clears the lock or the defined time period for the device to remain locked has elapsed. However, the existing locks are ignored when the user attempts to log in from the local console.

NOTE: To clear the console during an administrator-initiated logout, the administrator must configure the `set system login message "message string"` such that, the message-string contains newline (\n) characters and a login banner message at the end of the \n characters.

To ensure that configuration information is cleared completely, the administrator can enter 50 or more \n characters in the *message-string* of the command `set system login message “message string”`.

For example, `set system login message "\n\n\n

- `maximum-time` *seconds*—Maximum length of time, in seconds, that the connection remains open for the user to enter a username and password to log in. If the user remains idle and does not enter a username and password within the configured `maximum-time`, the connection is closed. The range is from 20 through 300 seconds, and the default is 120 seconds.

- `minimum-time`—Minimum length of time, in seconds, that a connection remains open while a user is attempting to enter a correct password. The range is from 20 through 60, and the default is 40.

The following example shows how to limit the user to four attempts when the user enters a password while logging in through SSH or Telnet:

Limiting the number of SSH and Telnet login attempts per user is one of the most effective methods of stopping brute force attacks from compromising your network security. Brute force attackers execute a large number of login attempts in a short period of time to illegitimately gain access to a private network. By configuring the `retry-options` command, you can create an increasing delay after each failed login attempt, eventually disconnecting any user who passes your set threshold of login attempts.

Set the `backoff-threshold` to 2, the `back-off-factor` to 5 seconds, and the `minimum-time` to 40 seconds. The user experiences a delay of 5 seconds after the second attempt to enter a correct password fails. After each subsequent failed attempt, the delay increases by 5 seconds. After the fourth and final failed attempt to enter a correct password, the user experiences an additional 10-second delay, and the connection closes after a total of 40 seconds.

The additional variables `maximum-time` and `lockout-period` are not set in this example.

```
[edit]
system {
    login {
        retry-options {
            backoff-threshold 2;
            backoff-factor 5;
            minimum-time 40;
            tries-before-disconnect 4;
        }
        password {
        }
    }
}
```

NOTE: This sample only shows the portion of the [edit system login] hierarchy level being modified.

Example: Configuring Login Retry Options

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- Verification | 22

This example shows how to configure system retry options to protect the device from malicious users.

Requirements

Before you begin, you should understand *Login Retry Options*.

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

Overview

Malicious users sometimes try to log in to a secure device by guessing an authorized user account's password. Locking out a user account after a number of failed authentication attempts helps protect the device from malicious users.

Device lockout allows you to configure the number of failed attempts before the user account is locked out of the device and configure the amount of time before the user can attempt to log in to the device again. You can configure the amount of time in-between failed login attempts of a user account and can manually lock and unlock user accounts.

NOTE: This example includes the following settings:

- `backoff-factor` — Sets the length of delay in seconds after each failed login attempt. When a user incorrectly logs in to the device, the user must wait the configured amount of time before attempting to log in to the device again. The length of delay increases by this value for each subsequent login attempt after the value specified in the `backoff-threshold` statement. The default value for this statement is five seconds, with a range of five to ten seconds.

- `backoff-threshold` — Sets the threshold for the number of failed login attempts on the device before the user experiences a delay when attempting to reenter a password. When a user incorrectly logs in to the device and hits the threshold of failed login attempts, the user experiences a delay that is set in the `backoff-factor` statement before attempting to log in to the device again. The default value for this statement is two, with a range of one through three.

- `lockout-period` — Sets the amount of time in minutes before the user can attempt to log in to the device after being locked out due to the number of failed login attempts specified in the `tries-before-disconnect` statement. When a user fails to correctly login after the number of allowed attempts specified by the `tries-before-disconnect` statement, the user must wait the configured amount of minutes before attempting to log in to the device again. The lockout-period must be greater than zero. The range at which you can configure the lockout-period is one through 43,200 minutes.

- `tries-before-disconnect` — Sets the maximum number of times the user is allowed to enter a password to attempt to log in to the device through SSH or Telnet. When the user reaches the maximum number of failed login attempts, the user is locked out of the device. The user must wait the configured amount of minutes in the `lockout-period` statement before attempting to log back in to the device. The `tries-before-disconnect` statement must be set when the `lockout-period` statement is set; otherwise, the `lockout-period` statement is meaningless. The default number of attempts is ten, with a range of one through ten attempts.

Once a user is locked out of the device, if you are the security administrator, you can manually remove the user from this state using the `clear system login lockout` *<username>* command. You can also use the `show system login lockout` command to view which users are currently locked out, when the lockout period began for each user, and when the lockout period ends for each user.

If the security administrator is locked out of the device, he can log in to the device from the console port, which ignores any user locks. This provides a way for the administrator to remove the user lock on their own user account.

In this example the user waits for the **backoff-threshold** multiplied by the **backoff-factor** interval, in seconds, to get the login prompt. In this example, the user must wait 5 seconds after the first failed login attempt and 10 seconds after the second failed login attempt to get the login prompt. The user gets disconnected after 15 seconds after the third failed attempt because the `tries-before-disconnect` option is configured as 3.

The user cannot attempt anther login until 120 minutes has elapsed, unless a security administrator manually clears the lock sooner.

Configuration

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Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

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

```
set system login retry-options backoff-factor 5
set system login retry-options backoff-threshold 1
set system login retry-options lockout-period 120
set system login retry-options tries-before-disconnect 3
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure system retry-options:

1. Configure the backoff factor.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set system login retry-options backoff-factor 5
```

2. Configure the backoff threshold.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system login retry-options backoff-threshold 1
```

3. Configure the amount of time the device gets locked after failed attempts.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system login retry-options lockout-period 5
```

4. Configure the number of unsuccessful attempts during which, the device can remain unlocked.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system login retry-options tries-before-disconnect 3
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show system login retry-options` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
user@host# show system login retry-options
backoff-factor 5;
backoff-threshold 1;
lockout-period 5;
tries-before-disconnect 3;
```

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

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

Verification

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- Displaying the Locked User Logins | 23

Displaying the Locked User Logins

Purpose

Verify that the login lockout configuration is enabled.

Action

Attempt three unsuccessful logins for a particular username. The device will be locked for that username; then log in to the device with a different username. From operational mode, enter the `show system login lockout` command.

Meaning

When you perform three unsuccessful login attempts with a particular username, the device is locked for that user for five minutes, as configured in the example. You can verify that the device is locked for that user by logging in to the device with a different username and entering the `show system login lockout` command.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

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2

CHAPTER

User Accounts

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Junos OS User Accounts

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Junos OS allows you to create accounts for router, switch, and security users. All users also belong to one of the system login classes.

Junos OS requires that all users have a predefined user account before they can log in to the device. For each user account, you define the login name for the user and, optionally, information that identifies the user. User accounts provide a way for users to access a router or switch or security device. Read this topic for more information.

User Accounts Overview

Junos OS and Junos OS Evolved user accounts provide one way for users to access the device. (Users can access the device without accounts if you configured RADIUS or TACACS+ servers, as described in "Junos OS User Authentication Methods" on page 156.) For each account, you define the login name and password for the user and, optionally, additional parameters and metadata for the user. After you have created an account, the software creates a home directory for the user.

An account for the user `root` is always present in the configuration. You configure the password for `root` using the "root-authentication" on page 1323 statement, as described in "Configuring the Root Password" on page 124.

It is a common practice to use remote authentication servers to centrally store information about users. Even so, it is also a good practice to configure at least one non-root user directly on each device, in case access to the remote authentication server is disrupted. This one non-root user commonly has a generic name, such as `admin`.

For each user account, you can define the following:

- Username: Name that identifies the user. It must be unique within the device. Do not include spaces, colons, or commas in the username. The username can be up to 64 characters long.
- User's full name: (Optional) If the full name contains spaces, enclose it in quotation marks. Do not include colons or commas.
- User identifier (UID): (Optional) Numeric identifier that is associated with the user account name. Typically there is no need to set the UID because the software automatically assigns it when you commit the configuration. However, if you manually configure the UID, it must be in the range from 100 through 64,000 and must be unique within the device.

  You must ensure that the UID is unique. However, it is possible to assign the same UID to different users. If you do this, the CLI displays a warning when you commit the configuration and then assigns the duplicate UID.
- User's access privilege: (Required) One of the login classes you defined in the `class` statement at the `[edit system login]` hierarchy level, or one of the default classes listed in "Junos OS User Access Privileges" on page 54.
- Authentication method or methods and passwords that the user can use to access the device—You can use SSH or a Message Digest 5 (MD5) password, or you can enter a plain-text password that the Junos OS encrypts using MD5-style encryption before entering it in the password database. For each method, you can specify the user's password. If you configure the `plain-text-password` option, you are prompted to enter and confirm the password:

```
[edit system login user username]
user@host# set authentication plain-text-password
New password: type password here
Retype new password: retype password here
```

  The default requirements for plain-text passwords are:

  - The password must be between 6 and 128 characters long.
  - You can include most character classes in a password (uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers, punctuation marks, and other special characters). Control characters are not recommended.
  - Valid passwords must contain at least one change of case or character class.

  Junos-FIPS and Common Criteria have special password requirements. FIPS and Common Criteria passwords must be between 10 and 20 characters in length. Passwords must use at least three of the five defined character sets (uppercase letters, lowercase letters, digits, punctuation marks, and other special characters). If Junos-FIPS is installed on the device, you cannot configure passwords unless they meet this standard.

For SSH authentication, you can copy the contents of an SSH key file into the configuration or directly configure SSH key information. Use the `load-key-file` *URL filename* command to load an SSH key file that was previously generated, e.g. by using `ssh-keygen`. The *URL filename* is the path to the file's location and name. This command loads RSA (SSH version 1 and SSH version 2) and DSA (SSH version 2) public keys. The contents of the SSH key file are copied into the configuration immediately after you enter the `load-key-file` statement. Optionally, you can use the `ssh-dsa` *public key* `<from` *hostname*> and the `ssh-rsa` *public key* `<from` *hostname*> statements to directly configure SSH keys.

The following TLS version and cipher suite combinations will fail when you use the specified type of host key.

With RSA host keys:

- TLS_1.0@DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
- TLS_1.0@DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA

With DSA host keys:

- TLS 1.0 (default ciphers)
- TLS 1.1 (default ciphers)
- TLS_1.0@DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA
- TLS_1.0@DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA

For each user account and for root logins, you can configure more than one public RSA or DSA key for user authentication. When a user logs in using a user account or as root, the configured public keys are referenced to determine whether the private key matches any of them.

To view the SSH keys entries, use the configuration mode `show` command. For example:

```
[edit system login user boojum]
user@host# set authentication load-key-file my-host:.ssh/id_dsa.pub
.file.19692               |          0 KB |   0.3 kB/s | ETA: 00:00:00 | 100%
[edit system]
user@host# show
root-authentication {
    ssh-rsa "$ABC123"; # SECRET-DATA
}
```

Junos-FIPS Crypto Officer and User Accounts Overview

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- FIPS User Configuration | 28

Junos-FIPS defines a restricted set of user roles. Unlike the Junos OS, which enables a wide range of capabilities to users, FIPS 140-2 defines specific types of users (Crypto Officer, User, and Maintenance). Crypto Officers and FIPS Users perform all FIPS-related configuration tasks and issue all FIPS-related commands. Crypto Officer and FIPS User configurations must follow FIPS 140-2 guidelines. Typically, no user besides a Crypto Officer can perform FIPS-related tasks.

Crypto Officer User Configuration

Junos-FIPS offers finer control of user permissions than those mandated by FIPS 140-2. For FIPS 140-2 conformance, any Junos-FIPS user with the `secret`, `security`, and `maintenance` permission bits set is a Crypto Officer. In most cases, the `super-user` class should be reserved for a Crypto Officer. A FIPS User can be defined as any Junos-FIPS user that does not have the `secret`, `security`, and `maintenance` bits set.

FIPS User Configuration

A Crypto Officer sets up FIPS Users. FIPS Users can be granted permissions normally reserved for a Crypto Officer; for example, permission to zeroize the system and individual AS-II FIPS PICs.

Example: Configuring User Accounts

The following example shows how to create accounts for four router or switch users, and create an account for the template user `remote`. All users use one of the default system login classes. User `alexander` also has two digital signal algorithm (DSA) public keys configured for SSH authentication.

```
[edit]
system {
    login {
        user philip {
```

```
            full-name “Philip of Macedonia”;
            uid 1001;
            class super-user;
            authentication {
                encrypted-password “$ABC123”;
            }
        }
        user alexander {
            full-name “Alexander the Great”;
            uid 1002;
            class view;
            authentication {
                encrypted-password “$ABC123”;
                ssh-dsa “8924 37 5678 5678@gaugamela.per”;
                ssh-dsa “6273 94 9283@boojum.per”;
            }
        }
        user darius {
            full-name “Darius King of Persia”;
            uid 1003;
            class operator;
            authentication {
                ssh-rsa “1024 37 12341234@ecbatana.per”;
            }
        }
        user anonymous {
            class unauthorized;
        }
        user remote {
            full-name “All remote users”;
            uid 9999;
            class read-only;
        }
    }
}
```

Example: Configuring New Users

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This example shows how to configure new users.

Requirements

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

Overview

You can add new users to the device's local database. For each account, you define a login name and password for the user and specify a login class for access privileges. The login password must meet the following criteria:

- The password must be at least six characters long.
- You can include most character classes in a password (alphabetic, numeric, and special characters), but not control characters.
- The password must contain at least one change of case or character class.

In this example, you create a login class named operator-and-boot and allow it to reboot the device. You can define any number of login classes. You then allow the operator-and-boot login class to use commands defined in the clear, network, reset, trace, and view permission bits.

Then you create user accounts. User accounts enable you to access the device. (You can access the device without accounts if you configured RADIUS or TACACS+ servers.) You set the username as cmartin and the login class as superuser. Finally, you define the encrypted password for the user.

Configuration

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Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

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

```
set system login class operator-and-boot allow-commands “request system reboot”
set class system login operator-and-boot permissions [clear network reset trace view]
set system login user cmartin class superuser authentication encrypted-password $1$ABC123
```

GUI Quick Configuration

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure new users:

1. In the J-Web user interface, select `Configure>System Properties>User Management`.
2. Click `Edit`. The Edit User Management dialog box appears.
3. Select the `Users` tab.
4. Click `Add` to add a new user. The Add User dialog box appears.
5. In the User name box, type a unique name for the user.

   Do not include spaces, colons, or commas in the username.
6. In the User ID box, type a unique ID for the user.
7. In the Full Name box, type the user’s full name.

   If the full name contains spaces, enclose it in quotation marks. Do not include colons or commas.

8. In the Password and Confirm Password boxes, enter a login password for the user and verify your entry.
9. From the Login Class list, select the user's access privilege:
   - `operator`
   - `read-only`
   - `unauthorized`

   This list also includes any user-defined login classes.
10. Click `OK` in the Add User dialog box and Edit User Management dialog box.
11. Click `OK` to check your configuration and save it as a candidate configuration.
12. If you are done configuring the device, click `Commit Options>Commit`.

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the CLI User Guide.

To configure new users:

1. Set the name of the login class and allow the use of the reboot command.

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set class operator-and-boot allow-commands “request system reboot”
```

2. Set the permission bits for the login class.

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set class operator-and-boot permissions [clear network reset trace view]
```

3. Set the username, login class, and encrypted password for the user.

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set user cmartin class superuser authentication encrypted-password $1$ABC123
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show system login` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
user@host# show system login
    class operator-and-boot {
    permissions [ clear network reset trace view ];
    allow-commands "request system reboot";
}
user cmartin {
    class superuser;
        authentication {
        encrypted-password "$1$ABC123";
    }
}
```

The following example shows how to create accounts for four router or switch users, and create an account for the template user `remote`. All users use one of the default system login classes. User `alexander` also has two digital signal algorithm (DSA) public keys configured for SSH authentication.

```
[edit]
system {
    login {
        user philip {
            full-name “Philip of Macedonia”;
            uid 1001;
            class super-user;
            authentication {
                encrypted-password “$ABC123”;
            }
        }
        user alexander {
            full-name “Alexander the Great”;
            uid 1002;
            class view;
            authentication {
                encrypted-password “$ABC123”;
                ssh-dsa “8924 37 5678 5678@gaugamela.per”;
```

```
                ssh-dsa “6273 94 9283@boojum.per”;
            }
        }
        user darius {
            full-name “Darius King of Persia”;
            uid 1003;
            class operator;
            authentication {
                ssh-rsa “1024 37 12341234@ecbatana.per”;
            }
        }
        user anonymous {
            class unauthorized;
        }
        user remote {
            full-name “All remote users”;
            uid 9999;
            class read-only;
        }
    }
}
```

The following example shows how to create accounts for four router or switch users, and create an account for the template user `remote`. All users use one of the default system login classes. User `alexander` also has two digital signal algorithm (DSA) public keys configured for SSH authentication.

```
[edit]
system {
    login {
        user philip {
            full-name “Philip of Macedonia”;
            uid 1001;
            class super-user;
            authentication {
                encrypted-password “$ABC123”;
            }
        }
        user alexander {
            full-name “Alexander the Great”;
            uid 1002;
            class view;
            authentication {
```

```
                encrypted-password “$ABC123”;
                ssh-dsa “8924 37 5678 5678@gaugamela.per”;
                ssh-dsa “6273 94 9283@boojum.per”;
            }
        }
        user darius {
            full-name “Darius King of Persia”;
            uid 1003;
            class operator;
            authentication {
                ssh-rsa “1024 37 12341234@ecbatana.per”;
            }
        }
        user anonymous {
            class unauthorized;
        }
        user remote {
            full-name “All remote users”;
            uid 9999;
            class read-only;
        }
    }
}
```

The following example shows how to create accounts for four router or switch users, and create an account for the template user `remote`. All users use one of the default system login classes. User `alexander` also has two digital signal algorithm (DSA) public keys configured for SSH authentication.

```
[edit]
system {
    login {
        user philip {
            full-name “Philip of Macedonia”;
            uid 1001;
            class super-user;
            authentication {
                encrypted-password “$ABC123”;
            }
        }
        user alexander {
            full-name “Alexander the Great”;
            uid 1002;
```

```
            class view;
            authentication {
                encrypted-password “$ABC123”;
                ssh-dsa “8924 37 5678 5678@gaugamela.per”;
                ssh-dsa “6273 94 9283@boojum.per”;
            }
        }
        user darius {
            full-name “Darius King of Persia”;
            uid 1003;
            class operator;
            authentication {
                ssh-rsa “1024 37 12341234@ecbatana.per”;
            }
        }
        user anonymous {
            class unauthorized;
        }
        user remote {
            full-name “All remote users”;
            uid 9999;
            class read-only;
        }
    }
}
```

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

NOTE: To completely set up RADIUS or TACACS+ authentication, you must configure at least one RADIUS or TACACS+ server and specify a user template account. Do one of the following tasks:

- Configure a RADIUS server. See *Example: Configuring a RADIUS Server for System Authentication*.
- Configure a TACACS+ server. See *Example: Configuring a TACACS+ Server for System Authentication*.
- Configure a user. See "Example: Configuring New Users" on page 30.
- Configure template accounts. See *Example: Create Template Accounts*.

Verification

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- Verifying the New Users Configuration | 37

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying the New Users Configuration

Purpose

Verify that the new users have been configured.

Action

From operational mode, enter the `show system login` command.

Configuring User Accounts by Using a Configuration Group

Because Junos OS and Junos OS Evolved user accounts are configured on multiple devices, they are commonly configured inside of a configuration group. As such, the examples shown here are in a configuration group called `global`. Using a configuration group for your user accounts is optional.

To create a user account:

1. Add a new user, using the user's assigned account login name.

```
[edit groups global]
user@host# edit system login user username
```

2. (Optional) Configure a full descriptive name for the account.

   If the full name includes spaces, enclose the entire name in quotation marks.

```
[edit groups global system login user user-name]
user@host# set full-name complete-name
```

For example:

```
user@host# show groups
global {
    system {
        login {
            user admin {
                full-name "general administrator";
            }
        }
    }
}
```

3. (Optional) Set the user identifier (UID) for the account.

   As with UNIX systems, the UID enforces user permissions and file access. If you do not set the UID, as the software assigns one for you. The format of the UID is a number in the range of 100 to 64000.

```
[edit groups global system login user user-name]
user@host# set uid uid-value
```

   For example:

```
user@host# show groups
global {
    system {
        login {
            user admin {
                uid 9999;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

4. Assign the user to a login class.

   You can define your own login classes or assign one of the predefined login classes.

   The predefined login classes are as follows:

   - super-user—all permissions
   - operator—clear, network, reset, trace, and view permissions

- read-only— view permissions
- unauthorized—no permissions

```
[edit groups global system login user user-name]
user@host# set class class-name
```

For example:

```
user@host# show groups
global {
    system {
        login {
            user admin {
                class super-user;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

5. Use one of the following methods to configure the user password.

   - To enter a clear-text password that the system encrypts for you, use the following command to set the user password:

     ```
     [edit groups global system login user user-name]
     user@host# set authentication plain-text-password password
     New Password: type password here
     Retype new password: retype password here
     ```

     As you enter the password in plain text, the software encrypts it immediately. You do not have to configure the software to encrypt the password as in some other systems. Plain-text passwords are therefore hidden and marked as ## SECRET-DATA in the configuration.

   - To enter a password that is already encrypted, use the following command to set the user password:

     CAUTION: Do not use the `encrypted-password` option unless the password is *already* encrypted, and you are entering the encrypted version of the password.

If you accidentally configure the `encrypted-password` option with a plain-text password or with blank quotation marks (" "), you will not be able to log in to the device as this user.

```
[edit groups global system login user user-name]
user@host# set authentication encrypted-password "password"
```

- To load previously generated public keys from a named file at a specified URL location, use the following command to set the user password:

```
[edit groups global system login user user-name]
user@host# set authentication load-key-file URL filename
```

- To enter an ssh public string, use the following command to set the user password:

```
[edit groups global system login user user-name]
user@host# set authentication (ssh-ecdsa | ssh-ed25519 | ssh-rsa) authorized-key
```

6. At the top level of the configuration, apply the configuration group.

   If you use a configuration group, you must apply it for it to take effect.

```
[edit]
user@host# set apply-groups global
```

7. Commit the configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

8. To verify the configuration, log out and log back in as the new user.

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Junos OS Administrative Roles

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- Example: Configuring Administrative Roles | 43
- Configuring a Local Administrator Account | 53

Junos OS allows you to define a system user to act as a particular kind of administrator for the system. You can assign an administrative role to a user by configuring a login class to have the administrative role attributes. You can assign one of the role attributes such as audit-officer crypto-officer, security-officer, ids-officer to an administrative user. Read this topic for more information.

Understanding Administrative Roles

A system user can be a member of a class that allows the user to act as a particular kind of administrator for the system. Requiring a specific role to view or modify an item restricts the extent of information a user can obtain from the system. It also limits how much of the system is open to intentional or unintentional modification or observation by a user. We recommend that you use the following guidelines when you are designing administrative roles:

- Do not allow any user to log in to the system as `root`.
- Restrict each user to the smallest set of privileges needed to perform the user's duties.
- Do not allow any user to belong to a login class containing the `shell` permission flag. The `shell` permission flag allows users to run the `start shell` command from the CLI.
- Allow users to have rollback permissions. Rollback permissions allow users to undo an action performed by an administrator but does not allow them to commit the changes.

You can assign an administrative role to a user by configuring a login class to have the privileges required for that role. You can configure each class to allow or deny access to configuration statements and commands by name. These specific restrictions override and take precedence over any permission flags also configured in the class. You can assign one of the following role attributes to an administrative user.

- `Crypto-administrator`—Allows the user to configure and monitor cryptographic data.

- `Security-administrator`—Allows the user to configure and monitor security data.
- `Audit-administrator`—Allows the user to configure and monitor audit data.
- `IDS-administrator`—Allows the user to monitor and clear the intrusion detection service (IDS) security logs.

Each role can perform the following specific management functions:

- **Cryptographic Administrator**
  - Configures the cryptographic self-test.
  - Modifies the cryptographic security data parameters.
- **Audit Administrator**
  - Configures and deletes the audit review search and sort feature.
  - Searches and sorts audit records.
  - Configures search and sort parameters.
  - Manually deletes audit logs.
- **Security Administrator**
  - Invokes, determines, and modifies the cryptographic self-test behavior.
  - Enables, disables, determines, and modifies the audit analysis and audit selection functions and configures the device to automatically delete audit logs.
  - Enables or disables security alarms.
  - Specifies limits for quotas on Transport Layer connections.
  - Specifies the limits, network identifiers, and time periods for quotas on controlled connection-oriented resources.
  - Specifies the network addresses permitted to use Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) or Address Resolution Protocol (ARP).
  - Configures the time and date used in time stamps.
  - Queries, modifies, deletes, and creates the information flow or access control rules and attributes for the unauthenticated information flow security function policy (SFP), the authenticated information flow SFP, the unauthenticated device services, and the discretionary access control policy.

- Specifies initial values that override default values when object information is created under unauthenticated information flow SFP, the authenticated information flow SFP, the unauthenticated target of evaluation (TOE) services, and the discretionary access control policy.
- Creates, deletes, or modifies the rules that control the address from which management sessions can be established.
- Specifies and revokes security attributes associated with the users, subjects, and objects.
- Specifies the percentage of audit storage capacity at which the device alerts administrators.
- Handles authentication failures and modifies the number of failed authentication attempts through SSH or from the CLI that can occur before progressive throttling is enforced for further authentication attempts and before the connection is dropped.
- Manages basic network configuration of the device.

- **IDS Administrator**—Specifies IDS security alarms, intrusion alarms, audit selections, and audit data.

You need to set the security-role attribute in the classes created for these administrative roles. This attribute restricts which users can show and clear the security logs, actions that cannot be performed through configuration alone.

For example, you need to set the security-role attribute in the `ids-admin` class created for the IDS administrator role if you want to restrict clearing and showing IDS logs to the IDS administrator role. Likewise, you need to set the security-role to one of the other admin values to restrict that class from being able to clear and show non-IDS logs only.

NOTE: When a user deletes an existing configuration, the configuration statements under the hierarchy level of the deleted configuration (that is, the child objects that the user does not have permission to modify), now remain in the device.

Example: Configuring Administrative Roles

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This example shows how to configure individual administrative roles for a distinct, unique set of privileges apart from all other administrative roles.

Requirements

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

Overview

This example configures four users:

- `audit-officer` of the class `audit-admin`
- `crypto-officer` of the class `crypto-admin`
- `security-officer` of the class `security-admin`
- `ids-officer` of the class `ids-admin`

When a `security-admin` class is configured, the privileges for creating administrators are revoked from the user who created the `security-admin` class. Creation of new users and logins is at the discretion of the `security-officer`.

In this example, you create audit admin, crypto admin, security admin, and ids admin with permission flags pertaining to this role. Then you allow or deny access to configuration statements and commands by name for each administrative role. These specific restrictions take precedence over the permission flags also configured in the class. For example, only the `crypto-admin` can run the `request system set-encryption-key` command, which requires having the `security` permission flag to access it. Only the `security-admin` can include the `system time-zone` statement in the configuration, which requires having the `system-control` permission flag.

Configuration

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Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

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

```
set system login class audit-admin permissions security
set system login class audit-admin permissions trace
set system login class audit-admin permissions maintenance
set system login class audit-admin allow-commands "^clear (log|security log)"
set system login class audit-admin deny-commands "^clear (security alarms|system login lockout)|
^file (copy|delete|rename)|^request (security|system set-encryption-key)|^rollback|^set date|
^show security (alarms|dynamic-policies|match-policies|policies)|^start shell";
set system login class audit-admin security-role audit-administrator
set system login class crypto-admin permissions admin-control
set system login class crypto-admin permissions configure
set system login class crypto-admin permissions maintenance
set system login class crypto-admin permissions security-control
set system login class crypto-admin permissions system-control
set system login class crypto-admin permissions trace
set system login class crypto-admin allow-commands "^request system set-encryption-key"
set system login class crypto-admin deny-commands "^clear (log|security alarms|security log|
system login lockout)|^file (copy|delete|rename)|^rollback|^set date|^show security (alarms|
dynamic-policies|match-policies|policies)|^start shell"
set system login class crypto-admin allow-configuration-regexps "security (ike|ipsec) (policy|
proposal)" "security ipsec ^vpn$ .* manual (authentication|encryption|protocol|spi)" "system
fips self-test after-key-generation"
set system login class crypto-admin security-role crypto-administrator
set system login class security-admin permissions all
set system login class security-admin deny-commands "^clear (log|security log)|^(clear|show)
security alarms alarm-type idp|^request (security|system set-encryption-key)|^rollback|^start
shell"
set system login class security-admin deny-configuration-regexps "security alarms potential-
violation idp" "security (ike|ipsec) (policy|proposal)" "security ipsec ^vpn$ .* manual
(authentication|  encryption|protocol|spi)" "security log cache" "security log exclude .* event-
id IDP_.*" "system fips self-test after-key- generation"
set system login class security-admin security-role security-administrator
set system login class ids-admin permissions configure
set system login class ids-admin permissions security-control
set system login class ids-admin permissions trace
```

```
set system login class ids-admin permissions maintenance
set system login class ids-admin allow-configuration-regexps "security alarms potential-
violation idp" "security log exclude .* event-id IDP_.*"
set system login class ids-admin deny-commands "^clear log|^(clear|show) security alarms (alarm-
id|all|newer-than|older- than|process|severity)|^(clear|show) security alarms alarm-type
(authentication|cryptographic-self-test|decryption-failures|encryption-failures| ike-phase1-
failures|ike-phase2-failures|key-generation-self-test|
 non-cryptographic-self-test|policy|replay-attacks)|^file (copy|delete|rename)|^request
(security|system set-encryption-key)|^rollback|
^set date|^show security (dynamic-policies|match-policies|policies)|^start shell"
set system login class ids-admin deny-configuration-regexps "security alarms potential-violation
(authentication|cryptographic-self-test|decryption-
failures|encryption-failures|ike-phase1-failures|ike-phase2-failures|
key-generation-self-test|non-cryptographic-self-test|policy|replay-attacks)"
set system login class ids-admin security-role ids-admin
set system login user audit-officer class audit-admin
set system login user crypto-officer class crypto-admin
set system login user security-officer class security-admin
set system login user ids-officer class ids-admin
set system login user audit-officer authentication plain-text-password
set system login user crypto-officer authentication plain-text-password
set system login user security-officer authentication plain-text-password
set system login user ids-officer authentication plain-text-password
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

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

To configure users in administrative roles:

1. Create the `audit-admin` login class.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system login class audit-admin
[edit system login class audit-admin]
user@host# set permissions security
user@host# set permissions trace
user@host# set permissions maintenance
```

2. Configure the `audit-admin` login class restrictions.

```
[edit system login class audit-admin]
user@host# set allow-commands "^clear (log|security log)"
user@host# set deny-commands "^clear (security alarms|system login lockout)|^file (copy|
delete|rename)|^request (security|system set-encryption-key)|^rollback|^set date|^show
security (alarms|dynamic-policies|match-policies|policies)|^start shell"
user@host# set security-role audit-administrator
```

3. Create the `crypto-admin` login class.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system login class crypto-admin
[edit system login class crypto-admin]
user@host# set permissions admin-control
user@host# set permissions configure
user@host# set permissions maintenance
user@host# set permissions security-control
user@host# set permissions system-control
user@host# set permissions trace
```

4. Configure the `crypto-admin` login class restrictions.

```
[edit system login class crypto-admin]
user@host# set allow-commands "^request system set-encryption-key"
user@host# set deny-commands "^clear (log|security alarms|security log|system login
lockout)|^file (copy|delete|rename)|^rollback|^set date|^show security (alarms|dynamic-
policies|match-policies|policies)|^start shell"
user@host# set allow-configuration-regexps "security (ike|ipsec) (policy|proposal)"
"security ipsec ^vpn$ .* manual (authentication|encryption|protocol|spi)" "system fips self-
test after-key-generation"
user@host# set security-role crypto-administrator
```

5. Create the `security-admin` login class.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system login class security-admin
```

```
[edit system login class security-admin]
user@host# set permissions all
```

6. Configure the `security-admin` login class restrictions.

```
[edit system login class security-admin]
user@host# set deny-commands "^clear (log|security log)|^(clear|show) security alarms alarm-
type idp|^request (security|system set-encryption-key)|^rollback|^start shell"
user@host# set deny-configuration-regexps "security alarms potential-violation idp"
"security (ike|ipsec) (policy|proposal)" "security ipsec ^vpn$ .* manual (authentication|
encryption|protocol|spi)" "security log cache" "security log exclude .* event-id IDP_.*"
"system fips self-test after-key- generation"
user@host# set security-role security-administrator
```

7. Create the `ids-admin` login class.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system login class ids-admin
[edit system login class ids-admin]
user@host# set permissions configure
user@host# set permissions maintenance
user@host# set permissions security-control
user@host# set permissions trace
```

8. Configure the `ids-admin` login class restrictions.

```
[edit system login class ids-admin]
user@host# set allow-configuration-regexps "security alarms potential-violation idp"
"security log exclude .* event-id IDP_.*"
set system login class ids-admin deny-commands "^clear log|^(clear|show) security alarms
(alarm-id|all|newer-than|older- than|process|severity)|^(clear|show) security alarms alarm-
type (authentication|cryptographic-self-test|decryption-failures|encryption-failures| ike-
phase1-failures|ike-phase2-failures|key-generation-self-test|
 non-cryptographic-self-test|policy|replay-attacks)|^file (copy|delete|rename)|^request
(security|system set-encryption-key)|
^rollback|^set date|^show security (dynamic-policies|match-policies|policies)|^start shell"
set system login class ids-admin deny-configuration-regexps "security alarms potential-
violation (authentication|cryptographic-self-test|decryption-
failures|encryption-failures|ike-phase1-failures|ike-phase2-failures|
```

```
key-generation-self-test|non-cryptographic-self-test|policy|replay-attacks)"
user@host# set security-role ids-administrator
```

9. Assign users to the roles.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system login
[edit system login]
user@host# set user audit-officer class audit-admin
user@host# set user crypto-officer class crypto-admin
user@host# set user security-officer class security-admin
user@host# set user ids-officer class ids-admin
```

10. Configure passwords for the users.

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set user audit-officer authentication plain-text-password
user@host# set user crypto-officer authentication plain-text-password
user@host# set user security-officer authentication plain-text-password
user@host# set user ids-officer authentication plain-text-password
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show system** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# show system
system {
    login {
        class audit-admin {
            permissions [ maintenance security trace ];
            allow-commands "^clear (log|security log)";
            deny-commands "^clear (security alarms|system login lockout)|^file (copy|delete|
rename)|^request (security|system set-encryption-key)|^rollback|^set date|^show security (alarms|
dynamic-policies|match-policies|policies)|^start shell";
            security-role audit-administrator;
        }
```

```
        class crypto-admin {
            permissions [ admin-control configure maintenance security-control system-control
trace ];
            allow-commands "^request (system set-encryption-key)";
            deny-commands "^clear (log|security alarms|security log|system login lockout)|^file
(copy|delete|rename)|^rollback|^set date|^show security (alarms|dynamic-policies|match-policies|
policies)|^start shell";
            allow-configuration-regexps "security (ike|ipsec) (policy|proposal)" "security ipsec
^vpn$ .* manual (authentication|encryption|protocol|spi)" "system fips self-test after-key-
generation" ;
            security-role crypto-administrator;
        }
        class security-admin {
            permissions [all];
            deny-commands "^clear (log|security log)|^(clear|show) security alarms alarm-type
idp|^request (security|system set-encryption-key)|^rollback|^start shell";
            deny-configuration-regexps "security alarms potential-violation idp" "security (ike|
ipsec) (policy|proposal)" "security ipsec ^vpn$ .* manual (authentication|encryption|protocol|
spi)" "security log exclude .* event-id IDP_.*" "system fips self-test after-key-generation";
            security-role security-administrator;
        }
        class ids-admin {
             permissions [ configure maintenance security-control trace ];
            deny-commands "^clear log|^(clear|show) security alarms (alarm-id|all|newer-than|
older-than|process|severity)|^(clear|show) security alarms alarm-type
            (authentication | cryptographic-self-test | decryption-failures | encryption-failures
             | ike-phase1-failures | ike-phase2-failures|key-generation-self-test |
             non-cryptographic-self-test |policy | replay-attacks) | ^file (copy|delete|rename)
            |^request (security|system set-encryption-key) | ^rollback |
            ^set date | ^show security (dynamic-policies|match-policies|policies) |^start shell";
            allow-configuration-regexps "security alarms potential-violation idp" "security log
exclude .* event-id IDP_.*";
            deny-configuration-regexps "security alarms potential-violation (authentication|
cryptographic-self-test|decryption-
            failures|encryption-failures|ike-phase1-failures|ike-phase2-failures|
            key-generation-self-test|non-cryptographic-self-test|policy|replay-attacks)"
            security-role ids-administrator;
        }
        user audit-officer {
            class audit-admin;
            authentication {
                 encrypted-password "$1$ABC123"; ## SECRET-DATA
            }
```

```
        }
        user crypto-officer {
            class crypto-admin;
            authentication {
                 encrypted-password "$1$ABC123."; ## SECRET-DATA
            }
        }
        user security-officer {
            class security-admin;
            authentication {
                 encrypted-password "$1$ABC123."; ##SECRET-DATA
            }
        }
        user ids-officer {
            class ids-admin;
            authentication {
                encrypted-password "$1$ABC123/"; ## SECRET-DATA
            }
        }
    }
}
```

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

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying the Login Permissions | 51

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying the Login Permissions

Purpose

Verify the login permissions for the current user.

Action

From operational mode, enter the `show cli authorization` command.

```
user@host>show cli authorization
Current user: 'example' class 'super-user'
Permissions:
    admin       -- Can view user accounts
    admin-control-- Can modify user accounts
    clear       -- Can clear learned network info
    configure   -- Can enter configuration mode
    control     -- Can modify any config
    edit        -- Can edit full files
    field       -- Can use field debug commands
    floppy      -- Can read and write the floppy
    interface   -- Can view interface configuration
    interface-control-- Can modify interface configuration
    network     -- Can access the network
    reset       -- Can reset/restart interfaces and daemons
    routing     -- Can view routing configuration
    routing-control-- Can modify routing configuration
    shell       -- Can start a local shell
    snmp        -- Can view SNMP configuration
    snmp-control-- Can modify SNMP configuration
    system      -- Can view system configuration
    system-control-- Can modify system configuration
    trace       -- Can view trace file settings
    trace-control-- Can modify trace file settings
    view        -- Can view current values and statistics
    maintenance -- Can become the super-user
    firewall    -- Can view firewall configuration
    firewall-control-- Can modify firewall configuration
    secret      -- Can view secret statements
    secret-control-- Can modify secret statements
    rollback    -- Can rollback to previous configurations
    security    -- Can view security configuration
    security-control-- Can modify security configuration
    access      -- Can view access configuration
    access-control-- Can modify access configuration
    view-configuration-- Can view all configuration (not including secrets)
    flow-tap    -- Can view flow-tap configuration
    flow-tap-control-- Can modify flow-tap configuration
```

```
    idp-profiler-operation-- Can Profiler data
    pgcp-session-mirroring-- Can view pgcp session mirroring configuration
    pgcp-session-mirroring-control-- Can modify pgcp session mirroring configura
tion
    storage     -- Can view fibre channel storage protocol configuration
    storage-control-- Can modify fibre channel storage protocol configuration
    all-control -- Can modify any configuration
Individual command authorization:
    Allow regular expression: none
    Deny regular expression: none
    Allow configuration regular expression: none
    Deny configuration regular expression: none
```

This output summarizes the login permissions.

Configuring a Local Administrator Account

The following example shows how to configure a password- protected local administration account called `admin` with superuser privileges. Superuser privileges give a user permission to use any command on the router and are generally reserved for a select few users such as system administrators. It is important to protect the local administrator account with a password to prevent unauthorized users from gaining access to superuser commands that can be used to alter the system configuration. Even users with RADIUS authentication should configure a local password. If RADIUS fails or becomes unreachable, the login process will revert to password authentication on the local administrator account.

```
[edit]
system {
    login {
        user admin {
            uid 1000;
            class superuser;
            authentication {
                encrypted-password "<PASSWORD>"; # SECRET-DATA
            }
        }
    }
}
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Junos OS Login Classes Overview | 2

Configuring User Accounts by Using a Configuration Group | 37

Junos OS User Access Privileges

IN THIS SECTION

- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61
- Regular Expressions for Allowing and Denying Junos OS Operational Mode Commands, Configuration Statements, and Hierarchies | 67
- Examples of Defining Access Privileges Using allow-configuration and deny-configuration Statements | 81
- Example: Using Additive Logic With Regular Expressions to Specify Access Privileges | 84
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105

Junos OS allows you to grant the access or permissions to the commands and configuration hierarchy levels and statements. This enables users to execute only those commands and configure and view only those statements for which they have access privileges. You can use extended regular expressions to specify which operational mode commands, configuration statements, and hierarchies are denied or allowed for users. This prevents unauthorized users from executing or configuring sensitive commands and statements that could potentially cause damage to the network. Read this topic for more information.

Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels

IN THIS SECTION

- Junos OS Login Class Permission Flags | 55
- Allowing or Denying Individual Commands for Junos OS Login Classes | 60

Each top-level CLI command and each *configuration statement* have an access privilege level associated with them. Users can execute only those commands and configure and view only those statements for which they have access privileges. The access privileges for each login class are defined by one or more permission flags.

For each login class, you can explicitly deny or allow the use of operational and configuration mode commands that would otherwise be permitted or not allowed by a privilege level specified in the `permissions` statement.

The following sections provide additional information about permissions:

Junos OS Login Class Permission Flags

Permission flags are used to grant a user access to operational mode commands and configuration hierarchy levels and statements. By specifying a specific permission flag on the user's login class at the `[edit system login class]` hierarchy level, you grant the user access to the corresponding commands and configuration hierarchy levels and statements. To grant access to all commands and configuration statements, use the `all` permissions flag.

NOTE: Each command listed represents that command and all subcommands with that command as a prefix. Each *configuration statement* listed represents the top of the configuration hierarchy to which that flag grants access.

The `permissions` statement specifies one or more of the permission flags listed in Table 3 on page 56. Permission flags are not cumulative, so for each class you must list all the permission flags needed, including `view` to display information and `configure` to enter configuration mode. Two forms of permissions control for individual parts of the configuration are:

- "Plain" form—Provides read-only capability for that permission type. An example is `interface`.

- Form that ends in `-control`—Provides read and write capability for that permission type. An example is `interface-control`.

For permission flags that grant access to configuration hierarchy levels and statements, the flags grant read-only privilege to that configuration. For example, the `interface` permissions flag grants read-only access to the `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy level. The `-control` form of the flag grants read-write access to that configuration. Using the preceding example, `interface-control` grants read-write access to the `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy level.

Table 3 on page 56 lists the Junos OS login class permission flags that you can configure by including the `permissions` statement at the `[edit system login class` *`class-name`*`]` hierarchy level.

The permission flags grant a specific set of access privileges. Each permission flag is listed with the operational mode commands and configuration hierarchy levels and statements for which that flag grants access.

Table 3: Login Class Permission Flags

Permission Flag	Description
access	Can view the access configuration in configuration mode and with the `show configuration` *operational mode command*.
access-control	Can view and configure access information at the `[edit access]` hierarchy level.
admin	Can view user account information in configuration mode and with the `show configuration` operational mode command.
admin-control	Can view user account information and configure it at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level.
all-control	Can view user accounts and configure them at the `[edit system login]` hierarchy level.
`all`	Can access all operational mode commands and configuration mode commands. Can modify configuration in all the configuration hierarchy levels.

Table 3: Login Class Permission Flags *(Continued)*

Permission Flag	Description
clear	Can clear (delete) information learned from the network that is stored in various network databases by using the `clear` commands.
configure	Can enter configuration mode by using the `configure` command.
control	Can perform all control-level operations—all operations configured with the `-control` permission flags.
field	Can view field debug commands. Reserved for debugging support.
firewall	Can view the *firewall filter* configuration in configuration mode.
firewall-control	Can view and configure firewall filter information at the `[edit firewall]` hierarchy level.
floppy	Can read from and write to the removable media.
flow-tap	Can view the flow-tap configuration in configuration mode.
flow-tap-control	Can view the flow-tap configuration in configuration mode and can configure flow-tap configuration information at the `[edit services flow-tap]` hierarchy level.
flow-tap-operation	Can make flow-tap requests to the router or switch. For example, a Dynamic Tasking Control Protocol (DTCP) client must have `flow-tap-operation` permission to authenticate itself to the Junos OS as an administrative user. **NOTE**: The `flow-tap-operation` option is not included in the `all-control` permissions flag.
idp-profiler-operation	Can view profiler data.

Table 3: Login Class Permission Flags *(Continued)*

Permission Flag	Description
interface	Can view the interface configuration in configuration mode and with the `show configuration` operational mode command.
interface-control	Can view chassis, *class of service* (CoS), groups, forwarding options, and interfaces configuration information. Can edit configuration at the following hierarchy levels: • `[edit chassis]` • `[edit class-of-service]` • `[edit groups]` • `[edit forwarding-options]` • `[edit interfaces]`
maintenance	Can perform system maintenance, including starting a local shell on the router or switch and becoming the superuser in the shell by using the `su root` command, and can halt and reboot the router or switch by using the `request system` commands.
network	Can access the network by using the `ping`, `ssh`, `telnet`, and `traceroute` commands.
pgcp-session-mirroring	Can view the `pgcp` session mirroring configuration.
pgcp-session-mirroring-control	Can modify the `pgcp` session mirroring configuration.
reset	Can restart software processes by using the `restart` command and can configure whether software processes are enabled or disabled at the `[edit system processes]` hierarchy level.

Table 3: Login Class Permission Flags *(Continued)*

Permission Flag	Description
rollback	Can use the `rollback` command to return to a previously committed configuration other than the most recently committed one.
routing	Can view general routing, routing protocol, and routing policy configuration information in configuration and operational modes.
routing-control	Can view general routing, routing protocol, and routing policy configuration information and can configure general routing at the `[edit routing-options]` hierarchy level, routing protocols at the `[edit protocols]` hierarchy level, and routing policy at the `[edit policy-options]` hierarchy level.
secret	Can view passwords and other authentication keys in the configuration.
secret-control	Can view passwords and other authentication keys in the configuration and can modify them in configuration mode.
security	Can view security configuration in configuration mode and with the `show configuration` operational mode command.
security-control	Can view and configure security information at the `[edit security]` hierarchy level.
shell	Can start a local shell on the router or switch by using the `start shell` command.
snmp	Can view Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) configuration information in configuration and operational modes.
snmp-control	Can view SNMP configuration information and can modify SNMP configuration at the `[edit snmp]` hierarchy level.

Table 3: Login Class Permission Flags *(Continued)*

Permission Flag	Description
system	Can view system-level information in configuration and operational modes.
system-control	Can view system-level configuration information and configure it at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level.
trace	Can view trace file settings and configure trace file properties.
trace-control	Can modify trace file settings and configure trace file properties.
view	Can use various commands to display current system-wide, routing table, and protocol-specific values and statistics. Cannot view the secret configuration.
view-configuration	Can view all of the configuration excluding secrets, system scripts, and event options. **NOTE**: Only users with the `maintenance` permission can view commit script, op script, or event script configuration.

Allowing or Denying Individual Commands for Junos OS Login Classes

By default, all top-level CLI commands have associated access privilege levels. Users can execute only those commands and view only those statements for which they have access privileges. For each login class, you can explicitly deny or allow the use of operational and configuration mode commands that would otherwise be permitted or not allowed by a privilege level specified in the `permissions` statement.

Permission flags are used to grant a user access to operational mode commands and configuration hierarchy levels and statements. By specifying a specific permission flag on the user's login class at the `[edit system login class]` hierarchy level, you grant the user access to the corresponding commands and configuration hierarchy levels and statements. To grant access to all commands and configuration statements, use the `all` permissions flag. For permission flags that grant access to configuration hierarchy levels and statements, the flags grant read-only privilege to that configuration. For example, the `interface` permissions flag grants read-only access to the `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy level. The `-control` form of the flag grants read-write access to that configuration. Using the preceding example, `interface-control` grants read-write access to the `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy level.

- The `all` login class permission bits take precedence over extended regular expressions when a user issues `rollback` command with `rollback` permission flag enabled.
- Expressions used to allow and deny commands for users on RADIUS and TACACS+ servers have been simplified. Instead of a single, long expression with multiple commands (`allow-commands=cmd1 cmd2 ... cmd`*n*), you can specify each command as a separate expression. This new syntax is valid for `allow-configuration`, `deny-configuration`, `allow-commands`, `deny-commands`, and all user permission bits.
- Users cannot issue the `load override` command when specifying an extended regular expression. Users can only issue the `merge`, `replace`, and `patch` configuration commands.
- If you allow and deny the same commands, the `allow-commands` permissions take precedence over the permissions specified by the `deny-commands`. For example, if you include `allow-commands "request system software add"` and `deny-commands "request system software add"`, the login class user is allowed to install software using the `request system software add` command.
- Regular expressions for `allow-commands` and `deny-commands` can also include the `commit`, `load`, `rollback`, `save`, `status`, and `update` commands.
- If you specify a regular expression for `allow-commands` and `deny-commands` with two different variants of a command, the longest match is always executed.

  For example, if you specify a regular expression for `allow-commands` with the `commit-synchronize` command and a regular expression for `deny-commands` with the `commit` command, users assigned to such a login class would be able to issue the `commit synchronize` command, but not the `commit` command. This is because `commit-synchronize` is the longest match between `commit` and `commit-synchronize` and it is specified for `allow-commands`.

  Likewise, if you specify a regular expression for `allow-commands` with the `commit` command and a regular expression for `deny-commands` with the `commit-synchronize` command, users assigned to such a login class would be able to issue the `commit` command, but not the `commit-synchronize` command. This is because `commit-synchronize` is the longest match between `commit` and `commit-synchronize` and it is specified for `deny-commands`.

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels

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This example shows how to view permissions for a user account and configure the user permissions with access privileges for a login class. This enables users to execute only those commands and configure and view only those statements for which they have access privileges. This prevents unauthorized users from executing or configuring sensitive commands and statements that could potentially cause damage to the network.

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- One Juniper Networks device
- One TACACS+ (or RADIUS) server
- Junos OS build running on the Juniper Networks device

Before you begin:

- Establish connection between the device and the TACACS+ server.

  For information on configuring a TACACS+ server, see *Configuring TACACS+ Authentication*.

- Configure at least one user assigned to a login class on the Juniper Networks device. There can be more than one login class, each with varying permission configurations, and more than one user on the device.

Overview

Each top-level command-line interface (CLI) command and each configuration statement in Junos OS has an access privilege level associated with it. For each login class, you can explicitly deny or allow the use of operational and configuration mode commands that would otherwise be permitted or not allowed by a privilege level. Users can execute only those commands and configure and view only those statements for which they have access privileges. To configure access privilege levels, include the `permissions` statement at the `[edit system login class` *`class-name`*`]` hierarchy level.

The access privileges for each login class are defined by one or more permission flags specified in the `permissions` statement. Permission flags are used to grant a user access to operational mode commands, statements, and configuration hierarchies. Permission flags are not cumulative, so for each login class you must list all the permission flags needed, including `view` to display information and `configure` to enter configuration mode. By specifying a specific permission flag on the user's login class, you grant the user

access to the corresponding commands, statements, and configuration hierarchies. To grant access to all commands and configuration statements, use the `all` permissions flag. The permission flags provide read-only (“plain” form) and read and write (form that ends in -control) capability for a permission type.

NOTE: The `all` login class permission bits take precedence over extended regular expressions when a user issues a rollback command with the rollback permission flag enabled.

To configure user access privilege levels:

1. View permissions for a user account.

   You can view the permissions for a user account before configuring the access privileges for those permissions.

   To view the user permissions, enter `?` at the `[edit]` hierarchy level:

   ```
   [edit]
   ?
   ```

2. Configure user permissions with access privileges.

   All users who can log in to a device must be in a login class. For each login class, you can configure the access privileges that the associated users can have when they are logged in to the device.

   To configure access privilege levels for user permissions, include the `permissions` statement at the `[edit system login class` *`class-name`*`]` hierarchy level, followed by the user permission, the `permissions` option, and the required permission flags.

   ```
   [edit system login]
   user@host# set class class-name permissions user-permission permissions [permission flags];
   ```

Configuration

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Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure access privileges:

1. From the device, view the list of permissions available for the user account. In this example, the username of the user account is host.

```
[edit]
user@host> ?
Possible completions:
  clear               Clear information in the system
  configure           Manipulate software configuration information
  file                Perform file operations
  help                Provide help information
  load                Load information from file
  monitor             Show real-time debugging information
  mtrace              Trace multicast path from source to receiver
  op                  Invoke an operation script
  ping                Ping remote target
  quit                Exit the management session
  request             Make system-level requests
  restart             Restart software process
  save                Save information to file
  set                 Set CLI properties, date/time, craft interface message
  show                Show system information
  ssh                 Start secure shell on another host
  start               Start shell
  telnet              Telnet to another host
  test                Perform diagnostic debugging
  traceroute          Trace route to remote host
```

The output lists the permissions for the user host. Customized login classes can be created by configuring different access privileges on these user permissions.

2. Configure an access privilege class to enable user host to configure and view SNMP parameters only. In this example, this login class is called network-management. To customize the network-management login class, include the SNMP permission flags to the `configure` user permission.

```
[edit system login class network-management]
user@host# set permissions configure permissions snmp
user@host# set permissions configure permissions snmp-control
```

Here, the configured permission flags provide both read (snmp) and read-and-write (snmp-control) capability for SNMP, and this is the only allowed access privilege for the network-management login class. In other words, all other access privileges other than configuring and viewing SNMP parameters are denied.

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show system login` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@host# show system login
class network-management {
    permissions [ configure snmp snmp-control ];
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying SNMP Configuration | 66
- Verifying non-SNMP Configuration | 66

Log in as the username assigned with the new login class, and confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying SNMP Configuration

Purpose

Verify that SNMP configuration can be executed.

Action

From configuration mode, execute basic SNMP commands at the `[edit snmp]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit snmp]
user@host# set name device1
user@host# set description switch1
user@host# set location Lab1
user@host# set contact example.com
user@host# commit
```

Meaning

The user host assigned to the network-management login class is able to configure SNMP parameters, as the permission flags specified for this class include both snmp (read capabilities) and snmp-control (read and write capabilities) permission bits.

Verifying non-SNMP Configuration

Purpose

Verify that non-SNMP configuration is denied for the network-management login class.

Action

From the configuration mode, execute any non-SNMP configuration, for example, interfaces configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces
Syntax error, expecting <statement> or <identifier>.
```

Regular Expressions for Allowing and Denying Junos OS Operational Mode Commands, Configuration Statements, and Hierarchies

IN THIS SECTION

- Understanding Regular Expressions | 67
- Specifying Regular Expressions | 70
- Regular Expressions Operators | 74
- Regular Expression Examples | 79

This topic contains the following sections:

Understanding Regular Expressions

You can use extended regular expressions to specify which operational mode commands, configuration statements, and hierarchies are denied or allowed. You specify these regular expressions locally in the `allow/deny-commands`, `allow/deny-configuration`, and `allow/deny-commands-regexps` and `allow/deny-configuration-regexp` statements at the `[edit system login class` *`class-name`*`]` hierarchy level, or remotely by specifying Juniper Networks vendor-specific TACACS+ or RADIUS attributes in your authorization server's configuration.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1, the `allow-commands-regexps` and `deny-commands-regexps` statements are supported for TACACS+ authorization.

The difference between a local and remote authorization configuration is the pattern in which the regular expressions statements are executed. While it is possible to specify multiple regular expressions using strings in the local authorization configuration, in a remote configuration, the regular expressions statements need to be split and specified in individual strings. When the authorization parameters are configured both remotely and locally, the regular expressions received during TACACS+ or RADIUS authorization get merged with any regular expressions available on the local device.

When specifying multiple regular expressions in a local configuration using the `allow-configuration`, `deny-configuration`, `allow-commands`, or `deny-commands` statements, regular expressions are configured

within parentheses and separated using the pipe symbol. The complete expression is enclosed in double quotes. For example, you can specify multiple `allow-commands` parameters with the following syntax:

```
allow-commands "(cmd1)|(cmd2)|(cmdn)"
```

The same expression configured remotely on the authorization server uses the following syntax:

```
allow-commands1 = "cmd1"
allow-commands2 = "cmd2"
allow-commandsn = "cmdn"
```

When specifying multiple regular expressions in a local configuration using the `allow-configuration-regexps`, `deny-configuration-regexps`, `allow-commands-regexps`, or `deny-commands-regexps` statements, regular expressions are configured within double quotes and separated using the space operator. The complete expression is enclosed in square brackets. For example, you can specify multiple allow-commands parameters with the following syntax:

```
allow-commands-regexps [ "cmd1" "cmd2" "cmdn" ]
```

The same expression configured remotely on the authorization server uses the following syntax:

```
allow-commands-regexps1 = "cmd1"
allow-commands-regexps2 = "cmd2"
allow-commands-regexpsn = "cmdn"
```

Table 4 on page 69 differentiates the local and remote authorization configuration using regular expressions.

Table 4: Sample Local and Remote Authorization Configuration Using Regular Expressions

Local Configuration	Remote Configuration

login {
class local {
permissions configure;
allow-commands "(ping .*)|
(traceroute .*)|(show .*)|
(configure .*)|(edit)|(exit)|
(commit)|(rollback .*)";
deny-commands .*;
allow-configuration
"(interfaces .* unit 0 family
ethernet-switching vlan mem.* .*)|
(interfaces .* native.* .*)|
(interfaces .* unit 0 family
ethernet-switching interface-
mo.* .*)|(interfaces .* unit .*)|
(interfaces .* disable)|
(interfaces .* description .*)|
(vlans .* vlan-.* .*)"
deny-configuration .*;
}
}
	user = remote {
	login = username
	service = junos-exec {
	allow-commands1 = "ping .*"
	allow-commands2 = "traceroute .*"
	allow-commands3 = "show .*"
	allow-commands4 = "configure"
	allow-commands5 = "edit"
	allow-commands6 = "exit"
	allow-commands7 = "commit"
	allow-commands8 = ".*xml-mode" <<<<<
	allow-commands9 = ".*netconf" <<<<<
	allow-commands10 = ".*need-trailer" <<<<<
	allow-commands11 = "rollback.*"
	deny-commands1 = ".*"
	allow-configuration1 = "interfaces .* unit 0 family
	ethernet-switching vlan mem.* .*"
	allow-configuration2 = "interfaces .* native.* .*"
	allow-configuration3 = "interfaces .* unit 0 family
	ethernet-switching interface-mo.* .*"
	allow-configuration4 = "interfaces .* unit .*"
	allow-configuration5 = "interfaces .* disable"
	allow-configuration6 = "interfaces .* description .*"
	allow-configuration7 = "interfaces .*"
	allow-configuration8 = "vlans .* vlan-.* .*"
	deny-configuration1 = ".*"
	local-user-name = *local-username*
	user-permissions = "configure"
	}
	}

NOTE:

- You need to explicitly allow access to the NETCONF mode, either locally or remotely, by issuing the following three commands: `xml-mode`, `netconf`, and `need-trailer`.
- When the `deny-configuration = ".*"` statement is used, all the other desired configurations should be allowed using the `allow-configuration` statement. This can affect the allowed regular expressions buffer limit for the `allow-configuration` statement. When this limit exceeds, the allowed configuration might not work. This regular expression buffer size limit has been increased in Junos OS Release 14.1x53-D40, 15.1, and 16.1.

Specifying Regular Expressions

WARNING: When you specify regular expression for commands and configuration statements, pay close attention to the following examples, as regular expression with invalid syntax might not produce the desired results, even if the configuration is committed without any error.

Regular expressions for commands and configuration statements should be specified in the same manner as executing the complete command or statement. Table 5 on page 71 lists the regular expressions for configuring access privileges for the `[edit interfaces]` and `[edit vlans]` statement hierarchies, and for the `delete interfaces` command.

Table 5: Specifying Regular Expressions

Statement	Regular Expression	Configuration Notes

[edit interfaces]
 	
The `set` command for interfaces is executed as follows:
 	
`[edit`
`user@host# set interfaces interface-name unit interface-unit-number`
	The `set interfaces` statement is incomplete by itself, and requires the `unit` option to execute the statement.
	
	As a result, the regular expression required for denying the `set interfaces` configuration must specify the entire executable string with the `.*` operator in place of statement variables:
	
	`[edit system login class class-name]`
	`user@host# set permissions configure`
	`user@host# set deny-configuration "interfaces .* unit .*"`
		• The `.*` operator denotes everything from the specified point onward for that particular command or statement. In this example, it denotes any interface name with any unit value.
		
		• Specifying only the `deny-configuration "interfaces .*"` statement is incorrect and does not deny access to the interfaces configuration for the specified login class.
		
		• Other valid options can be included in the regular expression, for example:
		
		`[edit system login class class-name]`
		`user@host# set permissions configure`
		`user@host# set deny-configuration "interfaces .* description .*"`
		
		`[edit system login class class-name]`
		`user@host# set permissions configure`
		`user@host# set allow-configuration-regexps [ "interfaces .* description .*" "interfaces .* unit .* description .*" "interfaces .*`

Table 5: Specifying Regular Expressions *(Continued)*

Statement	Regular Expression	Configuration Notes
		unit .* family inet address .*" "interfaces.* disable"] [edit system login class *class-name*] user@host# **set permissions *configure*** user@host# **set allow-configuration *"interfaces .* unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan mem.* .*"*** **Note:** The `mem.*` regular expression in this example is used when multiple strings starting with the *mem* keyword are expected to be included in the specified regular expression. When only one `member` string is expected to be included, the `member .*` regular expression is used.

Table 5: Specifying Regular Expressions *(Continued)*

Statement	Regular Expression	Configuration Notes

delete interfaces
 	
The `delete` command for interfaces is executed as follows:
 	
`[edit`
`user@host# **delete interfaces *interface-name***`
	The `delete interfaces` statement can be executed by itself and does not require additional statements to be complete.
	
	As a result, the regular expression required for denying the `delete interfaces` statement should specify the following:
	
	`[edit system login class *class-name*]`
	`user@host# **set permissions *configure***`
	`user@host# **set allow-configuration *"interfaces .*"***`
	`user@host# **set deny-configuration *"interfaces .*"***`
		• The `.*` operator denotes everything from the specified point onward for that particular command or statement. In this example, it denotes any interface name.
		
		• For the `deny-configuration "interfaces .*"` regular expression to take effect, the specified login class should allow configuration permissions for the interfaces hierarchy using the `allow-configuration "interfaces .*"` regular expression.

Table 5: Specifying Regular Expressions *(Continued)*

Statement	Regular Expression	Configuration Notes

[edit vlans]
 	
The `set` command for VLANs is executed as follows:
 	
`[edit`
`user@host# set vlans vlan-name vlan-id vlan-id`
	Here, the `set vlans` statement is incomplete by itself, and requires the `vlan-id` option to execute the statement.
	
	As a result, the regular expression required for allowing the `set vlans` configuration must specify the entire executable string with the `.*` operator in place of statement variables:
	
	`[edit system login class class-name]`
	`user@host# set permissions configure`
	`user@host# set allow-configuration "vlans .* vlan-id .*"`
		• The `.*` operator denotes everything from the specified point onward for that particular command or statement. In this example, it denotes any VLAN name with any VLAN ID.
		
		• Other valid options under the `[edit vlans]` statement hierarchy can be included in the regular expression, for example:
		
		`[edit system login class class-name]`
		`user@host# set permissions configure`
		`user@host# set allow-configuration-regexps [ "vlans .* vlan-id .*" "vlans .* vlan-id .* description .*" "vlans .* vlan-id .* filter .*" ]`

Regular Expressions Operators

Table 6 on page 75 lists common regular expression operators that you can use for allowing or denying operational and configuration modes.

Command regular expressions implement the extended (modern) regular expressions, as defined in POSIX 1003.2.

Table 6: Common Regular Expression Operators

Operator	Match	Example

|	One of two or more terms separated by the pipe. Each term must be a complete standalone expression enclosed in parentheses ( ), with no spaces between the pipe and the adjacent parentheses.	`[edit system login class test]`
		`user@host# set permissions configure`
		`user@host# set allow-commands "(ping)|(traceroute)|(show system alarms)|(show system software)"`
		`user@host# set deny-configuration "(access)|(access-profile)|(accounting-options)|(applications)|(apply-groups)|(bridge-domains)|(chassis)|(class-of-service)"`
		
		With the above configuration, the users assigned to the test login class have operational mode access restricted to only the commands specified in the `allow-commands` statement, and access to the configuration mode, excluding the hierarchy levels specified in the `deny-configuration` statement.

^	At the beginning of an expression, used to denote where the command begins, where there might be some ambiguity.	`[edit system login class test]`
		`user@host# set permissions interface`
		`user@host# set permissions interface-control`
		`user@host# set allow-commands "(^show) (log|interfaces|policer))|(^monitor)"`
		
		With the above configuration, the users assigned to the test login class have access to configuring and viewing interface configuration from the operational and configuration mode. The `allow-commands` statement specifies access to commands that begin with `show` and `monitor` keywords.
		
		For the first filter, the commands specified include the `show log`, `show interfaces`, and `show policer` commands. The second filter specifies all commands starting with the `monitor` keyword, such as `monitor interfaces` or `monitor traffic` commands.

Table 6: Common Regular Expression Operators *(Continued)*

Operator	Match	Example
$	Character at the end of a command. Used to denote a command that must be matched exactly up to that point.	[edit system login class *test*] user@host# **set permissions *interface*** user@host# **set allow-commands *"(show interfaces$)"*** With the above configuration, the users assigned to the test login class can view the interface configuration in the configuration mode and with the `show configuration` operational mode command with the interface user permission. However, the regular expression specified in the `allow-commands` statement restricts the users to execute only the `show interfaces` command and denies access to the command extensions, such as `show interfaces detail` or `show interfaces extensive`.
[ ]	Range of letters or digits. To separate the start and end of a range, use a hyphen (-).	[edit system login class *test*] user@host# **set permissions *clear*** user@host# **set permissions *configure*** user@host# **set permissions *network*** user@host# **set permissions *trace*** user@host# **set permissions *view*** user@host# **set allow-configuration-regexps *["interfaces [gx]e-.* unit [0-9]* description .*"]*** With the above configuration, the users assigned to the test login class have operator-level user permissions, and have access to configure interfaces within the specified range of interface name and unit number (0 through 9).

Table 6: Common Regular Expression Operators *(Continued)*

Operator	Match	Example

( )	A group of commands, indicating a complete, standalone expression to be evaluated. The result is then evaluated as part of the overall expression. Parentheses must be used in conjunction with pipe operators, as explained.	`[edit system login class test]`
		`user@host# set permissions all`
		`user@host# set allow-commands "(clear)|(configure)"`
		`user@host# deny-commands "(mtrace)|(start)|(delete)"`
		
		With the above configuration, users assigned to the test login class have superuser-level permissions, and have access to the commands specified in the `allow-commands` statement.

*	Zero or more terms.	`[edit system login class test]`
		`user@host# set permissions configure`
		`user@host# set deny-configuration "(system login class m*)"`
		
		With the above configuration, users assigned to the test login class whose login username begins with `m` are denied configuration access.

Table 6: Common Regular Expression Operators *(Continued)*

Operator	Match	Example

+	One or more terms.	`[edit system login class test]`
		`user@host# set permissions configure`
		`user@host# set deny-configuration "(system login class m+)"`
		
		With the above configuration, users assigned to the test login class whose login username begins with `m` are denied configuration access.

.	Any character except for a space " ".	`[edit system login class test]`
		`user@host# set permissions configure`
		`user@host# set deny-configuration "(system login class m.)"`
		
		With the above configuration, users assigned to the test login class whose login username begins with `m` are denied configuration access.

.*	Everything from the specified point onward.	`[edit system login class test]`
		`user@host# set permissions configure`
		`user@host# set deny-configuration "(system login class m .*)"`
		
		With the above configuration, users assigned to the test login class whose login username begins with `m` are denied configuration access.
		
		Similarly, the `deny-configuration "protocols .*"` statement denies all configuration access under the `[edit protocols]` hierarchy level.
		
		NOTE:
		• The `*`, `+`, and `.` operations can be achieved by using `.*`.
		• The `deny-commands .*` and `deny-configuration .*` statements deny access to all operational mode commands and configuration hierarchies, respectively.

NOTE: Junos OS does not support the ! regular expression operator.

Regular Expression Examples

Table 7 on page 79 lists the regular expressions used to allow configuration options under two configuration hierarchies—`[edit system ntp server]` and `[edit protocols rip]`—as an example for specifying regular expressions.

NOTE: Table 7 on page 79 does not provide a comprehensive list of all regular expressions and keywords for all configuration statements and hierarchies. The regular expressions listed in the table are supported in Junos OS Release 16.1, and are validated only for the `[edit system ntp server]` and `[edit protocols rip]` statement hierarchies.

Table 7: Regular Expressions Examples

Statement Hierarchy	Regular Expressions	Allowed Configuration	Denied Configuration
`[edit system ntp server]`			

key *key-number*	`[edit system login class test]`
	`set permissions configure`
	`set allow-configuration-regexps`
	`[ "system ntp server .*" "system ntp server .* key .*" ]`
	`set deny-configuration-regexps`
	`[ "system ntp server .* version .*" "system ntp server .* prefer" ]`
		• server IP
		• server IP and key
			• version
			• prefer

version *version-number*	`[edit system login class test]`
	`set permissions configure`
	`set allow-configuration-regexps`
	`[ "system ntp server .*" "system ntp server .* version .*" ]`
	`set deny-configuration-regexps`
	`[ "system ntp server .* key .*" "system ntp server .* prefer" ]`
		• server IP
		• server IP and version
			• key
			• prefer

Table 7: Regular Expressions Examples *(Continued)*

Statement Hierarchy	Regular Expressions	Allowed Configuration	Denied Configuration

prefer	`[edit system login class test]`
	`set permissions configure`
	`set allow-configuration-regexps`
	`[ "system ntp server .*" "system ntp server .* prefer" ];`
	`set deny-configuration-regexps`
	`[ "system ntp server .* key .*"`
	`"system ntp server .* version .*" ]`
		• server IP
		• server IP and prefer
			• key
			• version

`[edit protocols rip]`			

message-size *message-size*	`[edit system login class test]`
	`set permissions configure`
	`set allow-configuration-regexps`
	`"protocols rip message-size .*"`
	`set deny-configuration-regexps`
	`[ "protocols rip metric-in .*"`
	`"protocols rip route-timeout .*"`
	`"protocols rip update-interval .*" ]`
		• message-size	• metric-in
			• route-timeout
			• update-interval

metric-in *metric-in*	`[edit system login class test]`
	`set permissions configure`
	`set  allow-configuration-regexps`
	`"protocols rip metric-in .*"`
	`set  deny-configuration-regexps`
	`[ "protocols rip message-size .*"`
	`"protocols rip route-timeout .*"`
	`"protocols rip update-interval .*" ]`
		• metric-in	• message-size
			• route-timeout
			• update-interval

Table 7: Regular Expressions Examples *(Continued)*

Statement Hierarchy	Regular Expressions	Allowed Configuration	Denied Configuration

route-timeout
route-timeout
	`[edit system login class test]`
	`set permissions configure`
	`set allow-configuration-regexps`
	`"protocols rip route-timeout .*"`
	`set deny-configuration-regexps`
	`[ "protocols rip metric-in .*"`
	`"protocols rip message-size .*"`
	`"protocols rip update-interval .*" ]`
		• route-timeout	• message-size
			• metric-in
			• update-interval

update-interval
update-interval
	`[edit system login class test]`
	`set permissions configure`
	`set allow-configuration-regexps`
	`"protocols rip update-interval .*"`
	`set deny-configuration-regexps`
	`[ "protocols rip metric-in .*"`
	`"protocols rip route-timeout .*"`
	`"protocols rip message-size .*" ]`
		• update-interval	• message-size
			• metric-in
			• route-timeout

Examples of Defining Access Privileges Using allow-configuration and deny-configuration Statements

You can define access privileges using a combination of the following types of statements:

- permission flags
- `allow-configuration` and `deny-configuration` statements

The permission flags define the larger boundaries of what a person or login class can access and control. The `allow-configuration` and `deny-configuration` statements take precedence over permission flags and give the administrator finer control over exactly what the user has access to.

This topic explains defining access privileges using `allow-configuration` and `deny-configuration` statements by showing a series of examples of login class configuration using these statements. Examples 1 through 3 use both permission flags and `deny-configuration` statements to create login classes that allow users access to all except something. Each `allow-configuration` or `deny-configuration` statement is configured with one or more regular expressions to be allowed or denied.

Notice that *permission bit* and *permission flag* are used interchangeably.

Example 1

To create a login class that allows the user to configure everything except telnet parameters:

1. Set the user's login class permission bit to `all`.

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set class all-except-telnet permissions all
```

2. Include the following `deny-configuration` statement.

```
[edit system login class all-except-telnet]
user@host# set deny-configuration "system services telnet"
```

Example 2

To create a login class that allows the user to configure everything except anything within any login class whose name begins with "m":

1. Set the user's login class permission bit to `all`.

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set class all-except-login-class-m permissions all
```

2. Include the following `deny-configuration` statement.

```
[edit system login class all-except-login-class-m]
user@host# set deny-configuration "system login class m.*"
```

Example 3

This next example shows the creation of a login class with the `all` permission bit that prevents the user from editing a configuration or issuing commands (such as `commit`) at the `[edit system login class]` or `[edit system services]` hierarchy levels:

To create a login class that allows the user to configure everything except at the `[edit system login class]` or `[edit system services]` hierarchy levels:

1. Set the user's login class permission bit to `all`.

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set class all-except-login-class-or-system-services permissions all
```

2. Include the following `deny-configuration` statement.

```
[edit system login class all-except-login-class-or-system-services]
user@host# set deny-configuration "(system login class) | (system services)"
```

The next two examples show how to use the `allow-configuration` and `deny-configuration` statements to determine permissions inverse to each other for the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level.

Example 4

To create a login class that allows the user to have full configuration privileges at the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level and at only the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level:

1. Set the user's login class permission bit to `configure`.

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set class configure-only-system-services permissions configure
```

2. Include the following `allow-configuration` statement.

```
[edit system login class configure-only-system-services]
user@host# set allow-configuration "system services"
```

Example 5

To create a login class that allows the user full permissions for all configuration mode hierarchies except the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level:

1. Set the user's login class permission bit to `all`.

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set class all-except-system-services permissions all
```

2. Include the following `deny-configuration` statement.

```
[edit system login class all-except-system-services]
user@host# set deny-configuration "system services"
```

Example: Using Additive Logic With Regular Expressions to Specify Access Privileges

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This example shows how to use additive logic when using regular expressions to set up configuration access privileges.

Configuration

Step-by-Step Procedure

To enable additive logic for regular expressions:

1. To explicitly allow one or more individual configuration mode hierarchies, include the `allow-configuration-regexps` statement at the `[edit system login class class-name]` hierarchy level, configured with the regular expressions to be allowed.

```
[edit system login class class-name]
user@host# set allow-configuration-regexps "regular expression 1" "regular expression 2"
"regular expression 3" "regular expression 4" ...
```

2. Assign the login class to one or more users.

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set user username class class-name
```

3. Enable additive logic for regular expressions.

```
[edit system]
user@host# set regex-additive-logic
```

4. Commit your changes.

   Users assigned this login class have access to the configuration hierarchies included in the `allow-configuration-regexps` statement, but no others.

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- One Juniper Networks J Series, M Series, MX Series, or T Series device
- Junos OS Release 16.1 or later
  - There must be at least one user assigned to a login class.
  - There can be more than one login class, each with varying permission configurations, and more than one user on the device.

Overview

To control who can make configuration changes to the system, and what specifically they can change, you can create regular expressions that indicate specific portions of the configuration hierarchy that users in a named user class are permitted to access. For example, you can create regular expressions that

specify a group of routing instances that users are allowed to modify, and prevent the users from making changes to any other routing instances, or to any other configuration level.

You configure regular expressions using the `allow-configuration-regexps` and `deny-configuration-regexps` statements. By default, `deny-configuration-regexps` statements take precedence over `allow-configuration-regexps` statements for users in the named user class to which they are applied.

If a configuration hierarchy appears in a `deny-configuration-regexps` statement for a named user class, it is not visible to the users, regardless of the contents of the `allow-configuration-regexps` statement. If a configuration hierarchy does not appear in a `deny-configuration-regexps` statement, it is visible if it appears in an `allow-configuration-regexps` statement, or if there is no `allow-configuration-regexps` statement configured for the user class..

You can optionally change this default behavior so additive logic (that is, deny all by default / allow some as specified) is used in regular expressions. When additive logic is enabled, the behavior of existing regular expressions changes so that all configuration hierarchies are denied unless they are included in an `allow-configuration-regexps` statement for the named user class.

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Using Regular Expressions with Additive Logic

Purpose

This section provides examples of regular expressions that use additive logic to give you ideas for creating configurations appropriate for your system.

Allow Specific Routing Instances

The following example login class includes a regular expression that allows configuration of routing instances whose names start with `CUST-VRF-`; for example, `CUST-VRF-1`, `CUST-VRF-25`, `CUST-VRF-100`, and so on:

```
[edit system login class class-name]
user@host# set permissions configure view view-configuration
user@host# set allow-configuration-regexps "routing-instances CUST-VRF-.* .*"
```

If the following statement is included in the configuration, it prevents the user from configuring any other routing instances and denies access to any non-routing instance configuration hierarchy:

```
[edit system]
user@host# set regex-additive-logic
```

Allow BGP Peer Configuration Only

The following example login class includes a regular expression that allows configuration of BGP peers:

```
[edit system login class class-name]
user@host# set permissions configure view view-configuration
user@host# set allow-configuration-regexps "protocols bgp group *"
```

If the following statement is included in the configuration, it prevents the user from making any other changes, such as deleting or disabling BGP statements:

```
[edit system]
user@host# set regex-additive-logic
```

Verification

To verify that you have set the access privileges correctly:

1. Configure a login class and commit the changes.
2. Assign the login class to a *username*.
3. Log in as the *username* assigned with the new login class.
4. Attempt to perform the configurations that have been allowed.
   - You should be able to perform configuration changes to hierarchy levels and regular expressions that have been allowed.
   - All other hierarchies should not be visible.
   - Any allowed or denied expressions should take precedence over any permissions granted with the `permissions` statement.

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands

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This example shows how to configure custom login classes and assign access privileges for operational mode commands. This enables users of the customized login class to execute only those operational commands for which access privileges have been specified. This prevents unauthorized users from executing sensitive commands that could potentially cause damage to the network.

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- One Juniper Networks device
- One TACACS+ (or RADIUS) server
- Junos OS build running on the Juniper Networks device

Before you begin:

- Establish a TCP connection between the device and the TACACS+ server. In the case of the RADIUS server, establish a UDP connection between the device and the RADIUS server.

  For information on configuring a TACACS+ server, see *Configuring TACACS+ Authentication*.

- Configure at least one user assigned to a login class on the Juniper Networks device. There can be more than one login class, each with varying permission configurations, and more than one user on the device.

Overview and Topology

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Each top-level command-line interface (CLI) command and each configuration statement in Junos OS has an access privilege level associated with it. For each login class, you can explicitly deny or allow the use of operational and configuration mode commands that would otherwise be permitted or not allowed by a privilege level. Users can execute only those commands and configure and view only those statements for which they have access privileges. To configure access privilege levels, include the `permissions` statement at the `[edit system login class` *`class-name`*`]` hierarchy level.

The access privileges for each login class are defined by one or more permission flags specified in the `permissions` statement. In addition to this, you can specify extended regular expressions with the following statements:

- `allow-commands` and `deny-commands`—Allow or deny access to operational mode commands only.
- `allow-configuration` and `deny-configuration`—Allow or deny access to a particular configuration hierarchy only.
- `allow-configuration-regexps` and `deny-configuration-regexps`—Allow or deny access to a particular configuration hierarchy using strings of regular expressions.
- `allow-commands-regexps` and `deny-commands-regexps`—(TACACS+ authorization only) Allow or deny access to a particular command using strings of regular expressions.

The above statements define a user's access privileges to individual operational mode commands, configuration statements, and hierarchies. These statements take precedence over the login class permissions set for a user.

Configuration Notes

When configuring the `allow-commands`, `deny-commands`, `allow-configuration`, and `deny-configuration` statements with access privileges, take the following into consideration:

- You can include the allow/deny statement only once in each login class.
- If the exact same command is configured under both `allow-commands` and `deny-commands` statements, or both `allow-configuration` and `deny-configuration` statements, then the allow operation takes precedence over the deny statement.

For instance, with the following configuration, a user assigned to login class test is allowed to install software using the `request system software add` command, although the `deny-commands` statement also includes it:

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set class test permissions allow-commands "request system software add"
user@host# set class test permissions deny-commands "request system software add"
```

For instance, with the following configuration, a user assigned to login class test is allowed to access the `[edit system services]` configuration hierarchy, although the `deny-configuration` statement also includes it:

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set class test permissions allow-configuration "system services"
user@host# set class test permissions deny-configuration "system services"
```

- If you specify a regular expression for `allow-commands` and `deny-commands` statements with two different variants of a command, the longest match is always executed.

  For instance, for the following configuration, a user assigned to test login class is allowed to execute the `commit synchronize` command and not the `commit` command. This is because `commit-synchronize` is the longest match between `commit` and `commit-synchronize`, and it is specified for `allow-commands`.

  ```
  [edit system login]
  user@host# set class test allow-commands "commit-synchronize"
  user@host# set class test deny-commands commit
  ```

- Regular expressions for `allow-commands` and `deny-commands` statements can also include the `commit`, `load`, `rollback`, `save`, `status`, and `update` commands.

- Explicitly allowing configuration mode hierarchies or regular expressions using the `allow-configuration` statement adds to the regular permissions set using the `permissions` statement. Likewise, explicitly denying configuration mode hierarchies or regular expressions using the `deny-configuration` statement removes permissions for the specified configuration mode hierarchy, from the default permissions provided by the `permissions` statement.

  For example, for the following configuration, the login class user can edit the configuration at the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level and issue configuration mode commands (such as `commit`), in

addition to just entering the configuration mode using the `configure` command, which is the permission specified by the configure permission flag:

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set class test permissions configure allow-configuration "system services"
```

Likewise, for the following configuration, the login class user can perform all operations allowed by the *all* permissions flag, except issuing configuration mode commands (such as `commit`) or modifying the configuration at the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set class test permissions all deny-configuration "system services"
```

- The `allow/deny-configuration` statements are mutually exclusive with the `allow/deny-configuration-regexps` statements, and the `allow-deny-commands` statements are mutually exclusive with the `allow/deny-commands-regexps` statements. For example, you cannot configure both `allow-configuration` and `allow-configuration-regexps` in the same login class.
- If you have existing configurations using the `allow/deny-configuration` or `allow/deny-commands` statements, using the same configuration options with the `allow/deny-configuration-regexps` or `allow/deny-commands-regexps` statements might not produce the same results, as the search and match methods differ in the two forms of these statements.
- To define access privileges to parts of the configuration hierarchy, specify the full paths in the extended regular expressions with the `allow-configuration` and `deny-configuration` statements. Use parentheses around an extended regular expression that connects two or more expressions with the pipe (|) symbol.

  For example:

  ```
  [edit system login]
  user@host# set class test deny-configuration "(system login class) | (system services)"
  ```

- If the regular expression contains any spaces, operators, or wildcard characters, enclose the expression in quotation marks. Regular expressions are not case-sensitive; for example, `allow-commands "show interfaces"`.
- Modifiers such as *set*, *log*, and *count* are not supported within the regular expression string to be matched. If a modifier is used, then nothing is matched.

Incorrect configuration:

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set class test permission deny-commands "set protocols"
```

Correct configuration:

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set class test permission deny-commands protocols
```

- Anchors are required when specifying complex regular expressions with the `allow-commands` statement.

  For example:

  ```
  [edit system login]
  user@host# set class test permissions allow-commands "(^monitor) | (^ping) | (^show) |
  (^exit)"
  OR
  set class test permissions allow-commands "allow-commands ="^(monitor | ping | show | exit)"
  ```

- When specifying extended regular expressions using the `allow/deny-commands` and `allow/deny-configuration` statements, each expression separated by a pipe (|) symbol must be a complete standalone expression, and must be enclosed in parentheses ( ). Do not use spaces between regular expressions separated with parentheses and connected with the pipe (|) symbol.

  For example:

  ```
  [edit system login]
  user@host# set class test allow-commands "(ping .*)|(traceroute .*)|(show .*)|(configure .*)|
  (edit)|(exit)|(commit)|(rollback .*)"
  user@host# set class test deny-configuration "(system login class)|(system services)"
  ```

- When specifying extended regular expressions using the `allow/deny-configuration-regexps` or `allow/deny-commands-regexps` statement, each expression enclosed within quotes (") and separated by a space must be enclosed in angular brackets [ ].

For example:

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set class test allow-configuration-regexps [ "interfaces .* description .*"
“interfaces .* unit .* description .*” “interfaces .* unit .* family inet address .*”
“interfaces.* disable" ]
```

- You can use the * wildcard character when denoting regular expressions. However, it must be used as a portion of a regular expression. You cannot use *[*]* or *[.*]* alone.
- You cannot configure the `allow-configuration` statement with the *(interfaces (description (|.*))* regular expression, as this evaluates to `allow-configuration = .*` regular expression.
- You can configure as many regular expressions as needed to be allowed or denied. Regular expressions to be denied take precedence over configurations to be allowed.

Topology

Figure 1: Configuring TACACS+ Server Authentication

Figure 1 on page 93 illustrates a simple topology, where Router R1 is a Juniper Networks device and has a TCP connection established with a TACACS+ server.

In this example, R1 is configured with three customized login classes—Class1, Class2, and Class3—for specifying access privileges with extended regular expressions using the `allow-commands` and `deny-commands` statements differently.

The purpose of each login class is as follows:

- **Class1**—Defines access privileges for the user with the `allow-commands` statement only. This login class provides operator-level user permissions, and should provide authorization for only rebooting the device.
- **Class2**—Defines access privileges for the user with the `deny-commands` statement only. This login class provides operator-level user permissions, and should deny access to `set` commands.

- **Class3**—Defines access privileges for the user with both the `allow-commands` and `deny-commands` statements. This login class provides superuser-level user permissions, and should provide authorization for accessing interfaces and viewing device information. It should also deny access to `edit` and `configure` commands.

Router R1 has three different users, User1, User2, and User3, assigned to Class1, Class2, and Class3 login classes, respectively.

Configuration

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- Configuring Authentication Parameters for Router R1 | **95**
- Configuring Access Privileges with allow-commands Statement Only (Class1) | **96**
- Configuring Access Privileges with deny-commands Statement Only (Class2) | **97**
- Configuring Access Privileges with Both allow-commands and deny-commands Statements (Class3) | **98**
- Results | **99**

CLI Quick Configuration

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

R1

```
set system authentication-order tacplus
set system authentication-order radius
set system authentication-order password
set system radius-server 10.209.1.66 secret "$ABC123"
set system tacplus-server 10.209.1.66
set system radius-options enhanced-accounting
set system tacplus-options enhanced-accounting
set system accounting events login
set system accounting events change-log
set system accounting events interactive-commands
set system accounting traceoptions file auditlog
```

```
set system accounting traceoptions flag all
set system accounting destination tacplus server 10.209.1.66
set system login class Class1 permissions clear
set system login class Class1 permissions network
set system login class Class1 permissions reset
set system login class Class1 permissions trace
set system login class Class1 permissions view
set system login class Class1 allow-commands "request system reboot"
set system login class Class2 permissions clear
set system login class Class2 permissions network
set system login class Class2 permissions reset
set system login class Class2 permissions trace
set system login class Class2 permissions view
set system login class Class2 deny-commands set
set system login class Class3 permissions all
set system login class Class3 allow-commands configure
set system login class Class3 deny-commands .*
set system login user User1 uid 2001
set system login user User1 class Class1
set system login user User1 authentication encrypted-password "$ABC123"
set system login user User2 uid 2002
set system login user User2 class Class2
set system login user User2 authentication encrypted-password "$ABC123"
set system login user User3 uid 2003
set system login user User3 class Class3
set system login user User3 authentication encrypted-password "$ABC123"
set system syslog file messages any any
```

Configuring Authentication Parameters for Router R1

Step-by-Step Procedure

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

To configure Router R1 authentication:

1. Configure the order in which authentication should take place for R1. In this example, TACACS+ server authentication is first, followed by RADIUS server authentication, and then the local password.

```
[edit system]
user@R1# set authentication-order tacplus
user@R1# set authentication-order radius
user@R1# set authentication-order password
```

2. Establish R1 connection with the TACACS+ server.

```
[edit system]
user@R1# set tacplus-server 10.209.1.66
user@R1# set tacplus-options enhanced-accounting
user@R1# set accounting destination tacplus server 10.209.1.66
```

3. Configure RADIUS server authentication parameters.

```
[edit system]
user@R1# set radius-server 10.209.1.66 secret "$ABC123"
user@R1# set radius-options enhanced-accounting
```

4. Configure R1 accounting configuration parameters.

```
[edit system]
user@R1# set accounting events login
user@R1# set accounting events change-log
user@R1# set accounting events interactive-commands
user@R1# set accounting traceoptions file auditlog
user@R1# set accounting traceoptions flag all
```

Configuring Access Privileges with allow-commands Statement Only (Class1)

Step-by-Step Procedure

To specify regular expressions using the `allow-commands` statement only:

1. Configure Class1 custom login class and assign operator-level user permissions. For information on the predefined system login classes, see the *Junos OS Login Classes Overview*.

```
[edit system login]
user@R1# set class Class1 permissions clear
user@R1t# set class Class1 permissions network
user@R1# set class Class1 permissions reset
user@R1# set class Class1 permissions trace
user@R1# set class Class1 permissions view
```

2. Specify the command to enable rebooting of R1 in the `allow-commands` statement.

```
[edit system login]
user@R1# set class Class1 allow-commands "request system reboot"
```

3. Configure the user account for the Class1 login class.

```
[edit system login]
user@R1# set user User1 uid 2001
user@R1# set user User1 class Class1
user@R1# set user User1 authentication encrypted-password "$ABC123"
```

Configuring Access Privileges with deny-commands Statement Only (Class2)

Step-by-Step Procedure

To specify regular expressions using the `deny-commands` statement only:

1. Configure the Class2 custom login class and assign operator-level user permissions. For information on the predefined system login classes, see the *Junos OS Login Classes Overview*.

```
[edit system login]
user@R1# set class Class1 permissions clear
user@R1# set class Class1 permissions network
user@R1# set class Class1 permissions reset
user@R1# set class Class1 permissions trace
user@R1# set class Class1 permissions view
```

2. Disable execution of any set commands in the `deny-commands` statement.

```
[edit system login]
user@R1# set class Class1 deny-commands "set"
```

3. Configure the user account for the Class2 login class.

```
user@R1# set login user User2 uid 2002
user@R1# set login user User2 class Class2
user@R1# set login user User2 authentication encrypted-password "$ABC123"
```

Configuring Access Privileges with Both allow-commands and deny-commands Statements (Class3)

Step-by-Step Procedure

To specify regular expressions using both the `allow-commands` and `deny-commands` statements:

1. Configure the Class3 custom login class and assign superuser-level user permissions. For information on the predefined system login classes, see the *Junos OS Login Classes Overview*.

```
[edit system login]
user@R1# set class Class3 permissions all
```

2. Specify the commands to enable only configure commands in the `allow-commands` statement.

```
[edit system login]
user@R1# set class Class3 allow-commands configure
```

3. Disable execution of all commands in the `deny-commands` statement.

```
[edit system login]
user@R1# set class Class3 deny-commands .*
```

4. Configure the user account for the Class1 login class.

```
[edit system login]
user@R1# set login user User3 uid 2003
```

```
user@R1# set login user User3 class Class3
user@R1# set login user User3 authentication encrypted-password "$ABC123"
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show system` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R1# show system
authentication-order [ tacplus radius password ];
radius-server {
    10.209.1.66 secret "$ABC123";
}
tacplus-server {
    10.209.1.66;
}
radius-options {
    enhanced-accounting;
}
tacplus-options {
    enhanced-accounting;
}
accounting {
    events [ login change-log interactive-commands ];
    traceoptions {
        file auditlog;
        flag all;
    }
    destination {
        tacplus {
            server {
                10.209.1.66;
            }
        }
    }
}
login {
    class Class1 {
        permissions [ clear network reset trace view ];
        allow-commands "request system reboot";
```

```
    }
    class Class2 {
        permissions [ clear network reset trace view ];
        deny-commands set;
    }
    class Class3 {
        permissions all;
        allow-commands configure;
        deny-commands .*;
    }
    user User1 {
        uid 2001;
        class Class1;
        authentication {
            encrypted-password "$ABC123";
        }
    }
    user User2 {
        uid 2002;
        class Class2;
        authentication {
            encrypted-password "$ABC123";
        }
    }
    user User3 {
        uid 2003;
        class Class3;
        authentication {
            encrypted-password “$ABC123”;
        }
    }
}
syslog {
    file messages {
        any any;
    }
}
```

Verification

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- Verifying Class2 Configuration | 102
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Log in as the username assigned with the new login class, and confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying Class1 Configuration

Purpose

Verify that the permissions and commands allowed in the Class1 login class are working.

Action

From operational mode, run the `show system users` command.

```
User1@R1> show system users
12:39PM  up 6 days, 23 mins, 6 users, load averages: 0.00, 0.01, 0.00
USER     TTY      FROM                              LOGIN@  IDLE WHAT
User1  p0       abc.example.net 12:34AM 12:04 cli
User2  p1       abc.example.net 12:36AM 12:02 -cli (cli)
User3  p2       abc.example.net 10:41AM    11 -cli (cli)
```

From operational mode, run the `request system reboot` command.

```
User1@R1> request system ?
Possible completions:
  reboot               Reboot the system
```

Meaning

The Class1 login class to which User1 is assigned has the operator-level user permissions, and is allowed to execute the `request system reboot` command.

The predefined operator login class has the following permission flags specified:

- **clear**—Can clear (delete) information learned from the network that is stored in various network databases by using the `clear` commands.
- **network**—Can access the network by using the `ping`, `ssh`, `telnet`, and `traceroute` commands.
- **reset**—Can restart software processes by using the `restart` command and can configure whether software processes are enabled or disabled at the `[edit system processes]` hierarchy level.
- **trace**—Can view trace file settings and configure trace file properties.
- **view**—Can use various commands to display current system-wide, routing table, and protocol-specific values and statistics. Cannot view the secret configuration.

For the Class1 login class, in addition to the above-mentioned user permissions, User1 can execute the `request system reboot` command. The first output displays the view permissions as an operator, and the second output shows that the only `request` command that User1 can execute as an operator is the `request system reboot` command.

Verifying Class2 Configuration

Purpose

Verify that the permissions and commands allowed for the Class2 login class are working.

Action

From the operational mode, run the `ping` command.

```
User2@R1> ping 10.209.1.66
ping 10.209.1.66
PING 10.209.1.66 (10.209.1.66): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.209.1.66: icmp_seq=0 ttl=52 time=212.521 ms
64 bytes from 10.209.1.66: icmp_seq=1 ttl=52 time=212.844 ms
64 bytes from 10.209.1.66: icmp_seq=2 ttl=52 time=211.304 ms
64 bytes from 10.209.1.66: icmp_seq=3 ttl=52 time=210.963 ms
^C
--- 10.209.1.66 ping statistics ---
```

```
4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 210.963/211.908/212.844/0.792 ms
```

From the CLI prompt, check the available permissions.

```
User2@R1> ?
Possible completions:
  clear                Clear information in the system
  file                 Perform file operations
  help                 Provide help information
  load                 Load information from file
  monitor              Show real-time debugging information
  mtrace               Trace multicast path from source to receiver
  op                   Invoke an operation script
  ping                 Ping remote target
  quit                 Exit the management session
  request              Make system-level requests
  restart              Restart software process
  save                 Save information to file
  show                 Show system information
  ssh                  Start secure shell on another host
  start                Start shell
  telnet               Telnet to another host
  test                 Perform diagnostic debugging
  traceroute           Trace route to remote host
```

From the CLI prompt, execute any set command.

```
User2@R1> set
             ^
unknown command.
```

Meaning

The Class2 login class to which User2 is assigned has the operator-level user permissions, and is denied access to all `set` commands. This is displayed in the command outputs.

The permission flags specified for the predefined operator login class are the same as that of Class1.

Verifying Class3 Configuration

Purpose

Verify that the permissions and commands allowed for the Class3 login class are working.

Action

From the CLI prompt, check the available permissions.

```
User3@R1> ?
Possible completions:
  configure            Manipulate software configuration information
```

From the operational mode, enter configuration mode.

```
User3@R1> configure
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
User3@R1#
```

Meaning

The Class3 login class to which User3 is assigned has the superuser (all) user permissions, but is allowed to execute the `configure` command only, and is denied access to all other operational mode commands. Because the regular expressions specified in the `allow/deny-commands` statements take precedence over the user permissions, User3 on R1 has access only to configuration mode, and is denied access to all other operational mode commands.

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies

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This example shows how to configure custom login classes and assign access privileges to portions of the configuration hierarchy. This enables users of the customized login class to execute only those configuration statements and hierarchies for which access privileges have been specified. This prevents unauthorized users from accessing device configurations that could potentially cause damage to the network.

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- One Juniper Networks device
- One TACACS+ (or RADIUS) server
- Junos OS build running on the Juniper Networks device

Before you begin:

- Establish a TCP connection between the device and the TACACS+ server. In the case of the RADIUS server, establish a UDP connection between the device and the RADIUS server.

  For information on configuring a TACACS+ server, see *Configuring TACACS+ Authentication*.

- Configure at least one user assigned to a login class on the Juniper Networks device. There can be more than one login class, each with varying permission configurations, and more than one user on the device.

Overview and Topology

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Each top-level command-line interface (CLI) command and each configuration statement in Junos OS has an access privilege level associated with it. For each login class, you can explicitly deny or allow the use of operational and configuration mode commands that would otherwise be permitted or not allowed by a privilege level. Users can execute only those commands and configure and view only those statements for which they have access privileges. To configure access privilege levels, include the `permissions` statement at the `[edit system login class` *`class-name`*`]` hierarchy level.

The access privileges for each login class are defined by one or more permission flags specified in the `permissions` statement. In addition to this, you can specify extended regular expressions with the following statements:

- `allow-commands` and `deny-commands`—Allow or deny access to operational mode commands.
- `allow-configuration` and `deny-configuration`—Allow or deny access to parts of the configuration hierarchy.

  These statements perform slower matching, with more flexibility, especially in wildcard matching. However, it can take a very long time to evaluate all of the possible statements if a great number of full-path regular expressions or wildcard expressions are configured, possibly impacting performance.
- `allow-configuration-regexps` and `deny-configuration-regexps`—Allow or deny access to a particular configuration hierarchy using strings of regular expressions. These statements are similar to `allow-configuration` and `deny-configuration` statements, except that in the `allow/deny-configuration-regexps` statements you can configure sets of strings in which the strings include spaces when using the first set of statements.

The above statements define a user's access privileges to individual operational mode commands, configuration statements, and hierarchies. These statements take precedence over a login class permissions bit set for a user.

Difference between allow/deny-configuration and allow/deny-configuration-regexps statements

The `allow-configuration` and `deny-configuration` statements were introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. The `allow-configuration-regexps` and `deny-configuration-regexps` statements were introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2. In Junos OS Release 11.4, the `allow-configuration` and `deny-configuration` statements were deprecated, but because these statements were useful in executing simple

configurations, these statements were undeprecated in Junos OS Release 11.4R6, and starting with the 11.4R6 release, both the `allow/deny-configuration` and the `allow/deny-configuration-regexps` statements are supported.

The `allow/deny-configuration-regexps` statements split up the regular expression into tokens and match each piece against each part of the specified configuration's full path, whereas the `allow/deny-configuration` statements match against the full string. For `allow/deny-configuration-regexps` statements, you configure a set of strings in which each string is a regular expression, with spaces between the terms of the string. This provides very fast matching, but with less flexibility. For specifying wildcard expressions you must set up wildcards for each token of the space-delimited string you want to match, and this makes it more tedious to use wildcard expressions for these statements.

For example:

- **Regular expression matching one token using allow-configuration-regexps**

  This example shows that `options` is the only matched expression against the first token of the statement.

  ```
  [edit system]
  login {
      class test {
          permissions configure;
          allow-configuration-regexps .*options;
      }
  }
  ```

  The above configuration matches the following statements:

  - set policy-**options** condition *condition* dynamic-db
  - set routing-**options** static route *static-route* next-hop *next-hop*
  - set event-**options** generate-event *event* time-interval *seconds*

  The above configuration does not match the following statements:

  - system host-name host-**options**
  - interfaces *interface-name* description **options**

- **Regular expression matching three tokens using allow-configuration-regexps**

This example shows that ssh is the only matched expression against the third token of the statement.

```
[edit system]
login {
    class test {
        permissions configure;
        allow-configuration-regexps ".* .* .*ssh";
    }
}
```

In the above example, the three tokens include .*, .*, and .*ssh, respectively.

The above configuration matches the following statements:

- system host-name hostname-**ssh**
- system services **ssh**
- system services outbound-**ssh**

The above configuration does not match the following statement:

- interfaces *interface-name* description **ssh**

You can restrict configuration access easily using the deny-configuration statement as compared to using the deny-configuration-regexps statement. Table 8 on page 108 illustrates the use of both the deny-configuration and deny-configuration-regexps statements in different configurations to achieve the same result of restricting access to a particular configuration.

Table 8: Restricting Configuration Access Using deny-configurtion and deny-configuration-regexps Statements

Configuration Denied	Using: deny-configuration	Using: deny-configuration-regexps	Result

xnm-ssl	[edit system]
	login {
	class test {
	permissions configure;
	allow-configuration .*;
	deny-configuration .*xnm-ssl;
	}
	}
		[edit system]
		login {
		class test {
		permissions configure;
		allow-configuration .*;
		deny-configuration-regexps ".* .* .*-ssl"";
		}
		}
			The following configuration statement is denied:
			• system services xnm-ssl

ssh	[edit system]
	login {
	class test {
	permissions configure;
	allow-configuration .*;
	deny-configuration ".*ssh";
	}
	}
		[edit system]
		login {
		class test {
		permissions configure;
		allow-configuration .*;
		deny-configuration-regexps ".*ssh";
		deny-configuration-regexps ".* .*ssh";
		deny-configuration-regexps ".* .* .*ssh";
		}
		}
			The following configuration statements are denied:
			• system host-name hostname-ssh
			• system services ssh
			• system services outbound-ssh
			• security ssh-known-host

Although the `allow/deny-configuration` statements are also useful when simple configuration is desired, the `allow/deny-configuration-regexps` statements provide better performance and overcome the ambiguity that existed when combining expressions set in the `allow/deny-configuration` statements.

NOTE: The allow/deny-configuration and allow/deny-configuration-regexps statements are mutually exclusive and cannot be configured together for a login class. At a given point in time, a login class can include either the allow/deny-configuration statement, or the allow/deny-configuration-regexps statement. If you have existing configurations using the allow/deny-configuration statements, using the same configuration options with the allow/deny-configuration-regexps statements might not produce the same results, as the search and match methods differ in the two forms of these statements.

Configuration Notes

When configuring the allow-configuration, deny-configuration, allow-configuration-regexps, and deny-configuration-regexps statements with access privileges, take the following into consideration:

- You can include one deny-configuration and one allow-configuration statement in each login class.
- The allow/deny-configuration and allow/deny-configuration-regexps statements are mutually exclusive and cannot be configured together for a login class. At a given point in time, a login class can include either the allow/deny-configuration statement, or the allow/deny-configuration-regexps statement. If you have existing configurations using the allow/deny-configuration statements, using the same configuration options with the allow/deny-configuration-regexps statements might not produce the same results, as the search and match methods differ in the two forms of these statements.
- Explicitly allowing configuration mode hierarchies or regular expressions using the allow-configuration statement adds to the regular permissions set using the permissions statement. Likewise, explicitly denying configuration mode hierarchies or regular expressions using the deny-configuration statement removes permissions for the specified configuration mode hierarchy, from the default permissions provided by the permissions statement.

  For example, for the following configuration, the login class user can edit the configuration at the [edit system services] hierarchy level and issue configuration mode commands (such as commit), in addition to just entering the configuration mode using the configure command, which is the permission specified by the configure permission flag:

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set class test permissions configure allow-configuration "system services"
```

Likewise, for the following configuration, the login class user can perform all operations allowed by the *all* permissions flag, except issuing configuration mode commands (such as `commit`) or modifying the configuration at the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set class test permissions all deny-configuration "system services"
```

- To define access privileges to parts of the configuration hierarchy, specify the full paths in the extended regular expressions with the `allow-configuration` and `deny-configuration` statements. Use parentheses around an extended regular expression that connects two or more expressions with the pipe (|) symbol.

  For example:

  ```
  [edit system login]
  user@host# set class test deny-configuration "(system login class)|(system services)"
  ```

- When specifying extended regular expressions using the `allow/deny-commands` and `allow/deny-configuration` statements, each expression separated by a pipe (|) symbol must be a complete standalone expression, and must be enclosed in parentheses ( ). Do not use spaces between regular expressions separated with parentheses and connected with the pipe (|) symbol.

  For example:

  ```
  [edit system login]
  user@host# set class test allow-commands "(ping .*)|(traceroute .*)|(show .*)|(configure .*)|
  (edit)|(exit)|(commit)|(rollback .*)"
  user@host# set class test deny-configuration "(system login class)|(system services)"
  ```

- When specifying extended regular expressions using the `allow-deny-configuration-regexps` statement, each expression enclosed within quotes (") and separated by a space must be enclosed in angular brackets [ ].

  For example:

  ```
  [edit system login]
  user@host# set class test allow-configuration-regexps [ "interfaces .* description .*"
  “interfaces .* unit .* description .*” “interfaces .* unit .* family inet address .*”
  “interfaces.* disable" ]
  ```

- If the exact same command is configured under both `allow-configuration` and `deny-configuration` statements, then the allow operation takes precedence over the deny statement.

  For instance, with the following configuration, a user assigned to login class test is allowed to access the `[edit system services]` configuration hierarchy, although the `deny-configuration` statement also includes it:

  ```
  [edit system login]
  user@host# set class test permissions allow-configuration "system services"
  user@host# set class test permissions deny-configuration "system services"
  ```

  For instance, if a certain command or configuration is allowed, for example, using permission *all*, then we can use the `deny-configuration` command to deny access to a particular hierarchy.

- Modifiers such as *set*, *log*, and *count* are not supported within the regular expression string to be matched. If a modifier is used, then nothing is matched.

  Incorrect configuration:

  ```
  [edit system login]
  user@host# set class test permission deny-configuration "set protocols"
  ```

  Correct configuration:

  ```
  [edit system login]
  user@host# set class test permission deny-configuration protocols
  ```

- You can use the * wildcard character when denoting regular expressions. However, it must be used as a portion of a regular expression. You cannot use *[*]* or *[.*]* alone.

- You cannot configure the `allow-configuration` statement with the *(interfaces (description (|.*))* regular expression, as this evaluates to `allow-configuration = .*` regular expression.

- You can configure as many regular expressions as needed to be allowed or denied. Regular expressions to be denied take precedence over configurations to be allowed.

Topology

Figure 2: Configuring TACACS+ Server Authentication

Figure 2 on page 113 illustrates a simple topology, where Router R1 is a Juniper Networks device and has a TCP connection established with a TACACS+ server.

In this example, R1 is configured with two customized login classes—Class1 and Class2—for specifying access privileges with extended regular expressions using the `allow-configuration`, `deny-configuration`, `allow-configuration-regexps`, and `deny-configuration-regexps` statements differently.

The purpose of the login classes is as follows:

- **Class1**—Define access privileges for the user with the `allow-configuration` and `deny-configuration` statements. This login class should provide access to configure interfaces hierarchy only, and deny all other access on the device. To do this, the user permissions should include *configure* to provide configuration access. In addition to this, the `allow-configuration` statement should allow interfaces configuration, and the `deny-configuration` statement should deny access to all other configurations. Because the allow statement takes precedence over the deny statement, the users assigned to the Class1 login class can access only the `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy level.
- **Class2**—Define access privileges for the user with the `allow-configuration-regexps` and `deny-configuration-regexps` statements. This login class provides superuser-level user permissions, and in addition, explicitly allows configuration under multiple hierarchy levels for interfaces. It also denies configuration access to the `[edit system]` and `[edit protocols]` hierarchy levels.

Router R1 has two users, User1 and User2, assigned to the Class1 and Class2 login classes, respectively.

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- Configuring Access Privileges with allow-configuration and deny-configuration Statements (Class1) | **116**

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CLI Quick Configuration

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

R1

```
set system authentication-order tacplus
set system authentication-order radius
set system authentication-order password
set system radius-server 10.209.1.66 secret "$ABC123"
set system tacplus-server 10.209.1.66
set system radius-options enhanced-accounting
set system tacplus-options enhanced-accounting
set system accounting events login
set system accounting events change-log
set system accounting events interactive-commands
set system accounting traceoptions file auditlog
set system accounting traceoptions flag all
set system accounting destination tacplus server 10.209.1.66
set system login class Class1 permissions configure
set system login class Class1 allow-configuration "interfaces .* unit .*"
set system login class Class1 deny-configuration .*
set system login class Class2 permissions all
set system login class Class2 allow-configuration-regexps [ "interfaces .* description .*"
"interfaces .* unit .* description .*" "interfaces .* unit .* family inet address .*"
"interfaces.* disable" ]
set system login class Class2 deny-configuration-regexps [ "system" "protocols" ]
set system login user User1 uid 2004
set system login user User1 class Class1
set system login user User1 authentication encrypted-password "$ABC123"
set system login user User2 uid 2006
set system login user User2 class Class2
```

```
set system login user User2 authentication encrypted-password "$ABC123"
set system syslog file messages any any
```

Configuring Authentication Parameters for Router R1

Step-by-Step Procedure

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

To configure Router R1 authentication:

1. Configure the order in which authentication should take place for R1. In this example, TACACS+ server authentication is first, followed by RADIUS server authentication, then the local password.

```
[edit system]
user@R1# set authentication-order tacplus
user@R1# set authentication-order radius
user@R1# set authentication-order password
```

2. Establish R1 connection with the TACACS+ server.

```
[edit system]
user@R1# set tacplus-server 10.209.1.66
user@R1# set tacplus-options enhanced-accounting
user@R1# set accounting destination tacplus server 10.209.1.66
```

3. Configure RADIUS server authentication parameters.

```
[edit system]
user@R1# set radius-server 10.209.1.66 secret "$ABC123"
user@R1# set radius-options enhanced-accounting
```

4. Configure the R1 accounting configuration parameters.

```
[edit system]
user@R1# set accounting events login
user@R1# set accounting events change-log
```

```
user@R1# set accounting events interactive-commands
user@R1# set accounting traceoptions file auditlog
user@R1# set accounting traceoptions flag all
```

Configuring Access Privileges with allow-configuration and deny-configuration Statements (Class1)

Step-by-Step Procedure

To specify regular expressions using the `allow-configuration` and `deny-configuration` statements:

1. Configure the Class1 custom login class and assign configuration user permissions.

```
[edit system login]
user@R1# set class Class1 permissions configure
```

2. Specify the regular expression in the `allow-configuration` statement to allow configuration at the `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy level. To allow `set` commands at the `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy level, the regular expression used is *`interfaces .* unit .*`*.

```
[edit system login]
user@R1# set class Class1 allow-configuration "interfaces .* unit .*"
```

3. Specify the regular expression in the `deny-configuration` statement to disable all configuration access. The regular expression used to deny all configuration access is *`.*`*.

```
[edit system login]
user@R1# set class Class1 deny-configuration .*
```

4. Configure the user account for the Class1 login class.

```
[edit system login]
user@R1# set system login user User1 uid 2004
user@R1# set system login user User1 class Class1
user@R1# set system login user User1 authentication encrypted-password "$ABC123"
```

Configuring Access Privileges with allow-configuration-regexps and deny-configuration-regexps Statements (Class2)

Step-by-Step Procedure

To specify regular expressions using the `allow-configuration-regexps` and `deny-configuration-regexps` statements:

1. Configure the Class2 custom login class and assign superuser (all) user permissions. For information on the predefined system login classes, see *Junos OS Login Classes Overview*.

```
[edit system login]
user@R1# set class Class2 permissions all
```

2. Specify the regular expression to allow access to multiple hierarchies under the `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit system login]
user@R1# set class Class2 allow-configuration-regexps [ "interfaces .* description .*"
"interfaces .* unit .* description .*" "interfaces .* unit .* family inet address .*"
"interfaces.* disable" ]
```

3. Specify the regular expression to deny configuration at the `[edit system]` and `[edit protocols]` hierarchy levels.

```
[edit system login]
user@R1# set class Class2 deny-configuration-regexps [ "system" "protocols" ]
```

4. Configure the user account for the Class2 login class.

```
[edit system login]
user@R1# set system login user User2 uid 2006
user@R1# set system login user User2 class Class2
user@R1# set system login user User2 authentication encrypted-password "$ABC123"
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show system` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R1# show system
authentication-order [ tacplus radius password ];
radius-server {
    10.209.1.66 secret "$ABC123";
}
tacplus-server {
    10.209.1.66;
}
radius-options {
    enhanced-accounting;
}
tacplus-options {
    enhanced-accounting;
}
accounting {
    events [ login change-log interactive-commands ];
    traceoptions {
        file auditlog;
        flag all;
    }
    destination {
        tacplus {
            server {
                10.209.1.66;
            }
        }
    }
}
login {
    class Class1 {
        permissions configure;
        allow-configuration "interfaces .* unit .*";
        deny-configuration .*;
    }
    class Class2 {
        permissions all;
```

```
        allow-configuration-regexps [ "interfaces .* description .*" "interfaces .* unit .*
description .*" "interfaces .* unit .* family inet address .*" "interfaces.* disable" ];
        deny-configuration-regexps [ "system" "protocols" ];
    }
    user User1 {
        uid 2001;
        class Class1;
        authentication {
            encrypted-password "$ABC123";
        }
    }
    user User2 {
        uid 2002;
        class Class2;
        authentication {
            encrypted-password "$ABC123";
        }
    }
}
syslog {
    file messages {
        any any;
    }
}
```

Verification

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- Verifying Class2 Configuration | **121**

Log in as the username assigned with the new login class, and confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying Class1 Configuration

Purpose

Verify that the permissions allowed in the Class1 login class are working.

Action

From the CLI prompt, check the available permissions.

```
User1@R1> ?
Possible completions:
  clear               Clear information in the system
  configure           Manipulate software configuration information
  file                Perform file operations
  help                Provide help information
  load                Load information from file
  op                  Invoke an operation script
  quit                Exit the management session
  request             Make system-level requests
  save                Save information to file
  set                 Set CLI properties, date/time, craft interface message
  start               Start shell
  test                Perform diagnostic debugging
```

From the configuration mode, check the available configuration permissions.

```
User1@R1# edit ?
Possible completions:
> interfaces          Interface configuration
```

Meaning

User1 has *configure* user permissions seen in the first output, and the only configuration access allowed for User1 is at the interfaces hierarchy level. All other configuration is denied, as seen in the second output.

Verifying Class2 Configuration

Purpose

Verify that the Class2 configuration is working.

Action

From the configuration mode, access the interfaces configuration.

```
[edit interfaces]
User2@R1# set ?
Possible completions:
   <interface-name> Interface name
+ apply-groups         Groups from which to inherit configuration data
+ apply-groups-except  Don't inherit configuration data from these groups
  ge-0/0/3             Interface name
> interface-range      Interface ranges configuration
> interface-set        Logical interface set configuration
> traceoptions         Interface trace options
```

From the configuration mode, access the system and protocols configuration hierarchies.

```
User2@R1# edit system
                                                        ^
Syntax error, expecting <statement> or <identifier>.
User2@R1# edit protocols
                                                        ^
Syntax error, expecting <statement> or <identifier>.
```

Meaning

User2 has permissions to configure interfaces of R1, but the `[edit system]` and `[edit protocols]` hierarchy levels are denied access, as seen in the output.

SEE ALSO

> *Regular Expressions for Allowing and Denying Junos OS Operational Mode Commands, Configuration Statements, and Hierarchies*

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3
CHAPTER

Passwords for User Access

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Root Password

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- Example: Configuring SSH Authentication for Root Logins | 130

When the router, switch, or security device is powered on first time, it is ready to be configured. Initially, you log in as the user `root` with no password. Later, you must configure a plain-text password for the root-level user (whose username is *root*). Configuring a plain-text password is one way to protect access to the root level by unauthorized users. If you forget the root password for the router, you can use the password recovery procedure to reset the root password. Read this topic for more information.

Configuring the Root Password

The Junos OS is preinstalled on the router or switch. When the router or switch is powered on, it is ready to be configured. Initially, you log in as the user `root` with no password. The root directory of a UNIX device is the entry point to all other folders and files on that device. As a result, access to the root directory is restricted by default to a predefined user account known as the *root user*. The root user (also referred to as *superuser*) has unrestricted access and full permissions within the system. The expression “log in as root” is commonly used when an action requires the user to log into the device as the root user.

NOTE: If you configure a blank password using the `encrypted-password` statement at the `[edit system root-authentication]` hierarchy level for root authentication, you can commit a configuration but you *cannot* log in as the root user and gain root level access to the router or switch.

After you log in, you should configure the root (superuser) password by including the root-authentication statement at the [edit system] hierarchy level and configuring one of the password options:

```
[edit system]
root-authentication {
    (encrypted-password "password"| plain-text-password);
    load-key-file URL filename;
    ssh-dsa “public-key”  <from hostname>;
    ssh-ecdsa “public-key”  <from hostname>;
    ssh-rsa “public-key” <from hostname>;
}
```

If you configure the plain-text-password option, you are prompted to enter and confirm the password:

```
[edit system]
user@host# set root-authentication plain-text-password
New password: type password here
Retype new password: retype password here
```

The default requirements for plain-text passwords are:

- The password must be between 6 and 128 characters long
    - You can include most character classes in a password (uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers, punctuation marks, and other special characters). Control characters are not recommended.
    - Valid passwords must contain at least one uppercase letter or one lowercase letter, or one character class.

You can use the load-key-file *URL filename* statement to load an SSH key file that was previously generated using ssh-keygen. The *URL filename* is the path to the file's location and name. When using this option, the contents of the key file are copied into the configuration immediately after entering the load-key-file *URL* statement. This command loads RSA (SSH version 1 and SSH version 2) and DSA (SSH version 2) public keys.

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.3R1, the ssh-dss and ssh-dsa hostkey algorithms are deprecated— rather than immediately removed—to provide backward compatibility and a chance to bring your configuration into compliance with the new configuration.

Optionally, you can use the ssh-dsa, ssh-ecdsa, or ssh-rsa statements to directly configure SSH RSA, DSA, or ECDSA keys to authenticate root logins. You can configure more than one public key for SSH

authentication of root logins as well as for user accounts. When a user logs in as root, the public keys are referenced to determine whether the private key matches any of them.

```
[edit system]
user@host# set root-authentication load-key-file my-host:.ssh/id_dsa.pub
.file.19692               |          0 KB |   0.3 kB/s | ETA: 00:00:00 | 100%
[edit system]
```

From configuration mode, you can confirm your SSH key entries by entering the `show` command. It should look something like this:

```
[edit system]
user@hos# show
root-authentication {
    ssh-rsa "$ABC123"; #
SECRET-DATA
}
```

Junos-FIPS software has special password requirements. FIPS passwords must be between 10 and 20 characters in length. Passwords must use at least three of the five defined character sets (uppercase letters, lowercase letters, digits, punctuation marks, and other special characters). If Junos-FIPS is installed on the router or switch, you cannot configure passwords unless they meet this standard.

If you use the `encrypted-password` option, then a null-password (empty) is not permitted. You must configure a password whose number of characters range from 1 through 128 characters and enclose the password in quotation marks.

SEE ALSO

> *Protecting Network Security by Configuring the Root Password*
>
> *Example: Changing the Requirements for Junos OS Plain-Text Passwords*

Example: Configuring a Plain-Text Password for Root Logins

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This example shows how to configure a plain-text password for the root-level user (whose username is *root*). Configuring a plain-text password is one way to protect access to the root level by unauthorized users. You must prevent unauthorized users from gaining access to superuser commands that can be used to alter your system configuration.

Requirements

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

Make sure that you understand the requirements for a valid plain-text password. For Junos OS, the default requirements for a plain-text password are as follows:

- Must be from 6 up to 128 characters long.
- Can include most character classes (uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers, punctuation marks, and other special characters). Control characters are not recommended.
- Must contain at least one change of case or character class.

Overview

Junos OS is preinstalled on the router. When the router is powered on, it is ready to be configured. Initially, you log in as the root-level user with no password. To set the root password, you have several options. This example shows how to enter a plain-text password that Junos OS then encrypts for you.

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CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following command and paste it into the window. When prompted, type the new password, and then when prompted, retype it.

```
set system root-authentication plain-text-password
```

Configuring a Plain-Text Password for User Root

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure a plain-text password for the root-level user:

1. Type the `set` command for the plain-text password and press Enter.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system root-authentication plain-text-password
New password:
```

2. Type the new password next to the `New password` prompt and press Enter.

```
New password: new-password
Retype new password:
```

3. Retype the same password next to the `Retype new password` prompt and press Enter.

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by using the `show` command. It should look something like this:

```
[edit ]
user@host# show system
root-authentication {
    encrypted-password "$ABC123"; ## SECRET-DATA
}
```

If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

After you have confirmed that the configuration is correct, enter `commit` from configuration mode.

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying the Configuration of a Plain-Text Password for User Root | 129

Verifying the Configuration of a Plain-Text Password for User Root

Purpose

Verify the configuration of a plain-text password for the root-level user.

Action

From operational mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show configuration system` command.

```
user@host> show configuration system
root-authentication {
    encrypted-password "$ABC123"; ## SECRET-DATA
}
```

Meaning

If you use a clear-text password, Junos OS displays the password as an encrypted string so that users viewing the configuration cannot see the unencrypted password. That is, as you enter the password in plain text, Junos OS encrypts it immediately. You do not have to configure Junos OS to encrypt the password as in some other systems. Plain-text passwords are hidden and marked as ## SECRET-DATA in the configuration.

SEE ALSO

> *root-authentication*
>
> *Changing the Requirements for Junos OS Plain-Text Passwords*

Example: Configuring SSH Authentication for Root Logins

The following example shows how to configure two public DSA keys for SSH authentication of root logins:

```
[edit system]
root-authentication {
     encrypted-password "$ABC123";
    ## SECRET-DATA;
    ssh-dsa "2354 95 9304@user.device";
    ssh-dsa "0483 02 8362@user.device";
}
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
18.3R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.3R1, the ssh-dss and ssh-dsa hostkey algorithms are deprecated—rather than immediately removed—to provide backward compatibility and a chance to bring your configuration into compliance with the new configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

> *Protecting Network Security by Configuring the Root Password*

Plain-Text Passwords | 143

Release Information for Junos OS with Upgraded FreeBSD

Recovering Root Password

IN THIS SECTION

- Recovering the Root Password on Routers | 131
- Recovering the Root Password on Junos OS with Upgraded FreeBSD | 134
- Recovering the Root Password for Junos OS Evolved | 137
- Recovering the Root Password on Switches | 140

If you forget the root password for a device running Junos OS, you can use the password recovery procedure to reset the root password. Read this topic to understand how to recover root password.

Recovering the Root Password on Routers

If you forget the root password for the router, you can use the password recovery procedure to reset the root password.

Before you begin, note the following:

- You need console access to recover the root password.
- This password recovery procedure does not apply to devices running Junos OS with Upgraded FreeBSD. See *Recovering the Root Password on Junos OS with Upgraded FreeBSD*. For the list of Junos OS devices with upgraded FreeBSD, see Junos kernel upgrade to FreeBSD 10+.
- For MX80 Series routers, try this procedure first, but if it does not work you can manually delete the root-authentication settings from the Junos configuration file and reset the password, as explained here: Recovering the Root Password for MX80

Video: How to Recover the Root Password in Junos OS

To recover the root password:

1. Power off the router by pressing the power button on the front panel.
2. Turn off the power to the management device, such as a PC or laptop computer, that you want to use to access the CLI.
3. Plug one end of the Ethernet rollover cable supplied with the router into the RJ-45–to–DB-9 serial port adapter supplied with the router.
4. Plug the RJ-45–to–DB-9 serial port adapter into the serial port on the management device.
5. Connect the other end of the Ethernet rollover cable to the console port on the router.
6. Turn on the power to the management device.
7. On the management device, start your asynchronous terminal emulation application (such as Microsoft Windows Hyperterminal) and select the appropriate COM port to use (for example, COM1).
8. Configure the port settings as follows:
   - Bits per second: 9600
   - Data bits: 8
   - Parity: None
   - Stop bits: 1
   - Flow control: None
9. Power on the router by pressing the power button on the front panel.

   Verify that the POWER LED on the front panel turns green.

   The terminal emulation screen on your management device displays the router's boot sequence.
10. When the following prompt appears, press the Spacebar to access the router's bootstrap loader command prompt:

    Depending on your device hardware, the bootstrap loader might proceed quite quickly at this step without pausing for input. Therefore, you might need to press the spacebar multiple times at the beginning of the boot sequence.

    ```
    Hit [Enter] to boot immediately, or space bar for command prompt.
    Booting [kernel] in 9 seconds...
    ```
11. At the following prompt, type `boot -s` to start the system in single-user mode.

    ```
    ok boot -s
    ```

12. At the following prompt, type `recovery` to start the root password recovery procedure.

```
Enter full pathname of shell or 'recovery' for root password recovery or RETURN for /bin/
sh: recovery
```

13. Enter configuration mode in the CLI.
14. Set the root password.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system root-authentication plain-text-password
```

When you configure a plain-text password, Junos OS encrypts the password for you.

CAUTION: Do not use the `encrypted-password` option unless the password is *already* encrypted, and you are entering the encrypted version of the password. If you commit the `encrypted-password` option with a plain-text password or with blank quotation marks (" "), you will not be able to log in to the device as root, and you will need to repeat this password recovery process.

15. At the following prompt, enter the new root password, for example:

```
New password: password
```

```
Retype new password:
```

16. At the second prompt, reenter the new root password.
17. After you have finished configuring the password, commit the configuration.

```
root@host# commit
commit complete
```

18. Exit configuration mode in the CLI.
19. Exit operational mode in the CLI.
20. At the prompt, type `y` to reboot the router.

```
Reboot the system? [y/n] y
```

SEE ALSO

Configuring the Root Password

Recovering the Root Password on Junos OS with Upgraded FreeBSD

Recovering the Root Password on Junos OS with Upgraded FreeBSD

If you forget the root password for a device running Junos OS with Upgraded FreeBSD, you can use the password recovery procedure to reset the root password.

For the list of Junos OS devices with upgraded FreeBSD, see Junos kernel upgrade to FreeBSD 10+

Video: How to Recover the Root Password in Junos OS with Upgraded FreeBSD

NOTE: You need console access to recover the root password.

NOTE: This password recovery procedure only applies to devices running Junos OS with Upgraded FreeBSD. For password recovery on Junos OS devices, see *Recovering the Root Password on Routers*.

To recover the root password:

1. Power off the router by pressing the power button on the front panel.
2. Turn off the power to the management device, such as a PC or laptop computer, that you want to use to access the CLI.
3. Plug one end of the Ethernet rollover cable supplied with the router into the RJ-45–to–DB-9 serial port adapter supplied with the router.
4. Plug the RJ-45–to–DB-9 serial port adapter into the serial port on the management device.
5. Connect the other end of the Ethernet rollover cable to the console port on the router.
6. Turn on the power to the management device.
7. On the management device, start your asynchronous terminal emulation application (such as Microsoft Windows Hyperterminal) and select the appropriate COM port to use (for example, COM1).
8. Configure the port settings as follows:
   - Bits per second: 9600
   - Data bits: 8

- Parity: None
- Stop bits: 1
- Flow control: None

9. Power on the router by pressing the power button on the front panel.

   Verify that the POWER LED on the front panel turns green.

   The terminal emulation screen on your management device displays the router's boot sequence.

10. Access the Junos Main Menu.

    - Prior to Junos OS Release 17.3, the Junos Main Menu appears for 3 seconds on startup before automatically booting the Junos volume. Press any key within the 3 second window to stop the autotmatic boot sequence and display the Junos Main Menu.

      NOTE: The Junos Main Menu will appear every time you reboot the router while connected to the console.

    - Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3, press Ctrl+c at the following part in the reboot to bring up the Junos Main Menu:

```
FreeBSD/x86 bootstrap loader, Revision 1.1
(builder@feyrith.juniper.net, Sun Feb  4 13:06:24 PST 2018)
/
Autoboot in 1 seconds... (press Ctrl-C to interrupt)
```

```
1.  Boot [J]unos volume
2.  Boot Junos volume in [S]afe mode

3.  [R]eboot

4.  [B]oot menu
5.  [M]ore options
```

11. At the Junos Main Menu, press the **M** or **5** key to activate the `5. [M]ore options` menu:

```
1.  Recover [J]unos volume
2.  Recovery mode - [C]LI

3.  Check [F]ile system
```

```
4.  Enable [V]erbose boot

5.  [B]oot prompt

6.  [M]ain menu
```

12. Press the **C** or **2** key to access the `2. Recovery mode - [C]LI` option. The router will reboot into CLI recovery mode.
13. When prompted, press the **Enter** key to immediately boot the router, or press any other key to bring up the command prompt.
14. Enter configuration mode in the CLI.

```
root>#  configure
Entering configuration mode
```

15. Set the root password.

    When you configure a plain-text password, Junos OS encrypts the password for you.

```
[edit]
root# set system root-authentication plain-text-password
```

CAUTION: Do not use the `encrypted-password` option unless the password is *already* encrypted, and you are entering the encrypted version of the password. If you commit the `encrypted-password` option with a plain-text password or with blank quotation marks (" "), you will not be able to log in to the router as root, and you will need to repeat this password recovery process.

16. At the following prompt, enter the new root password, for example:

```
New password: password
```

```
Retype new password:
```

17. At the second prompt, reenter the new root password.

Recovering the Root Password for Junos OS Evolved

IN THIS SECTION

- Connecting to the Serial Port | 137
- Recovering the Root Password | 138

This procedure resets the root password without resetting the device configuration to the factory default configuration. Only the root password is reset to a value you enter. None of the other functions nor the state of the device are affected.

Video: How to Recover the Root Password in Junos OS Evolved

Connecting to the Serial Port

The first task in the password reset operation is to connect to the serial port of the device.

To connect to the serial port:

1. Power off the router by pressing the power button on the front panel.
2. Turn off the power to the management device, such as a PC or laptop computer, that you want to use to access the CLI.
3. Plug one end of the Ethernet rollover cable supplied with the router into the RJ-45–to–DB-9 serial port adapter supplied with the router.
4. Plug the RJ-45–to–DB-9 serial port adapter into the serial port on the management device.
5. Connect the other end of the Ethernet rollover cable to the console port on the router.
6. Turn on the power to the management device.
7. On the management device, start your asynchronous terminal emulation application (such as Microsoft Windows Hyperterminal) and select the appropriate COM port to use (for example, COM1).
8. Configure the port settings as follows:
   - Bits per second: 9600
   - Data bits: 8
   - Parity: None
   - Stop bits: 1

- Flow control: None

9. Power on the router by pressing the power button on the front panel.

   Verify that the POWER LED on the front panel turns green. The terminal emulation screen on your management device displays the router's boot sequence.

Recovering the Root Password

The password reset operation is triggered early in the boot process, The actual password reset is done in the shell.

To recover the root password for Junos OS Evolved:

1. Do a hard reboot of the Routing Engine (that is, reboot a device that is not running) .

   On the terminal, you see this screen:

```
GNU GRUB  version 2.02~beta3

+----------------------------------------------------------------------+
|*Primary ptx-fixed-19.1-16                                            |
| Primary [Recover password]                                           |
| Primary-Rollback ptx-fixed-19.1-15                                   |
| Primary-Rollback [Recover password]                                  |
|                                                                      |
|                                                                      |
|                                                                      |
|                                                                      |
|                                                                      |
|                                                                      |
|                                                                      |
|                                                                      |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------+

     Use the ^ and v keys to select which entry is highlighted.
     Press enter to boot the selected OS, `e' to edit the commands
     before booting or `c' for a command-line.
```

2. Use the arrow keys to scroll down to the `Primary [Recover password]` option and press Enter.

```
Disk boot ...
IMA is 0
Loading kernel ...ok.
Loading initrd ...ok.
```

```
Booting ...
[    0.791088] Failed to find cpu0 device node
Processing /dev/sda2 for mount on /soft ...[checking]..ok [mounting]..done
Processing /dev/sda5 for mount on /data ...[checking]..ok [mounting]..done
Processing /dev/sda6 for mount on /data/config ...[checking]..ok [mounting]..done
Processing /dev/sda7 for mount on /data/var ...[checking]..ok [mounting]..done
mkswap: /dev/sda3: warning: wiping old swap signature.
Setting up swapspace version 1, size = 4 GiB (4294963200 bytes)
no label, UUID=7d905478-773b-41e5-8f1d-8166ec03f93a
Processing /dev/sda1 for mount on /boot ...[checking]..ok [mounting]..done
Done with local filesystems setup.
Mounting version junos-linux-install-ptx-x86-64-16.2I20180502181332_evo-builder...done.
System is running with minimal count of software versions
modprobe: FATAL: Module jnx_cbd_fpga_ptx21k not found in directory /lib/modules/4.8.24-
WR2.2.1_standard
Installing kexec kernel...Cannot get kernel page_offset_base symbol address
done
Password recovery in progress. Please enter new password.
```

3. Enter the new password, and then retype the new password and Enter.

```
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Password recovery done

Welcome to Linux!
```

The reboot will proceed until the login prompt is displayed.

```
[  OK  ] Started Serial Getty on ttyS0.
[  OK  ] Reached target Login Prompts.
[  OK  ] Started Vsftpd ftp daemon.
[  OK  ] Started Network Time Service.
[  OK  ] Started strongSwan IPsec IKEv1/IKEv2 daemon using swanctl.
[  OK  ] Started Arp filtering arptables.
[  OK  ] Started Management Ethernet Interface Manager Service.
[  OK  ] Started OFP on RE.
         Starting MGD initialization of schema and database on RE...

Juniper Linux Distribution 2.2.1 re0 ttyS0
```

```
re0 login:
```

4. Enter your login ID, and then your password.

   You will see a shell prompt.

```
Last login: Mon May  7 13:09:08 PDT 2018 from xxxx
--- JUNOS builder Linux re0 4.8.24-WR2.2.1_standard #1 SMP PREEMPT Mon Apr 9 13:21:32 PDT
2018 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
remote@RE0:~$
```

5. To start the CLI, enter `cli`.

Recovering the Root Password on Switches

IN THIS SECTION

- Problem | **140**
- Solution | **141**

Problem

Description

If you forget the root password for a switch, use the password recovery procedure to reset the root password.

Before you being, note the following:

- You need physical access to the switch to recover the root password.
- This password recovery procedure does not apply to devices running Junos OS with Upgraded FreeBSD. See *Recovering the Root Password on Junos OS with Upgraded FreeBSD*. For the list of Junos OS devices with upgraded FreeBSD, see Junos kernel upgrade to FreeBSD 10+.

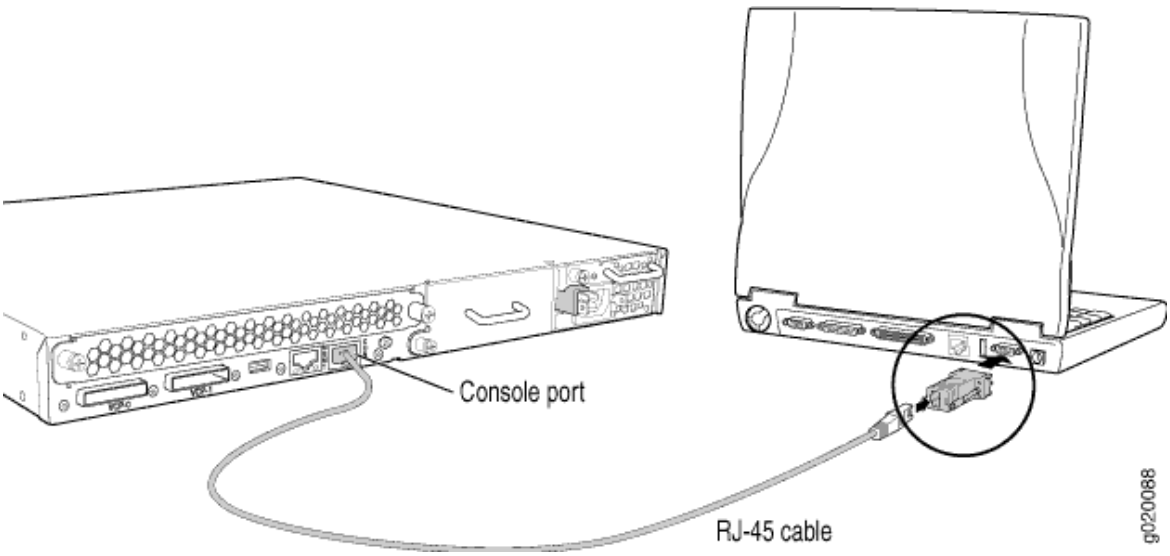
TIP: For a video on recovering the root password for routers, see *Recovering the Root Password on Routers*. The procedure is similar for switches.

Solution

To recover the root password:

1. Power off your switch by unplugging the power cord or turning off the power at the wall switch.
2. Insert one end of the Ethernet cable into the serial port on the management device and connect the other end to the console port on the back of the switch. See Figure 3 on page 141.

Figure 3: Connecting to the Console Port on the EX Series Switch



3. On the management device, start your asynchronous terminal emulation application (such as Microsoft Windows Hyperterminal) and select the appropriate COM port to use (for example, COM1).
4. Configure the port settings as follows:
   - Bits per second: 9600
   - Data bits: 8
   - Parity: None

- Stop bits: 1
- Flow control: None

5. Power on your switch by plugging in the power cord or turning on the power at the wall switch.
6. When the following prompt appears, press the Spacebar to access the switch's bootstrap loader command prompt:

```
Hit [Enter] to boot immediately, or space bar for command prompt.
Booting [kernel] in 1 second...
```

> **NOTE**: If the switch is in unattended mode for U-Boot, access to the bootstrap loader command prompt is blocked. If the root password is lost, you must reset the switch to the factory default configuration using the LCD panel. For more information, see *Reverting to the Default Factory Configuration for the EX Series Switch*.

7. At the following prompt, type `boot -s` to start up the system in single-user mode:
   `loader> boot -s`
8. At the following prompt, type `recovery` to start the root password recovery procedure:
   `Enter full path name of shell or 'recovery' for root password recovery or RETURN for /bin/sh:` **recovery**

   A series of messages describe consistency checks, mounting of filesystems, and initialization and checkout of management services. Then the CLI prompt appears.
9. Enter configuration mode in the CLI:
   `user@switch>` **configure**
10. Set the root password. For example:
    `user@switch#` **set system root-authentication plain-text-password**
11. At the following prompt, enter the new root password. For example, juniper1:
    `user@switch#` **juniper1**

```
Retype new password:
```

12. At the second prompt, reenter the new root password.
13. If you are finished configuring the network, commit the configuration.

```
root@switch# commit

commit complete
```

14. Exit configuration mode in the CLI.
    ```
    root@switch# exit
    ```
15. Exit operational mode in the CLI.
    ```
    root@switch> exit
    ```
16. At the prompt, enter `y` to reboot the switch.
    ```
    Reboot the system? [y/n] y
    ```

SEE ALSO

Connecting and Configuring an EX Series Switch (CLI Procedure)

Connecting and Configuring an EX Series Switch (J-Web Procedure)

Plain-Text Passwords

IN THIS SECTION

- Changing the Requirements for Junos OS Plain-Text Passwords | 143
- Example: Changing the Requirements for Junos OS Plain-Text Passwords | 144

Changing the Requirements for Junos OS Plain-Text Passwords

For plain-text password requirements, see Special Requirements for Junos OS Plain-Text Passwords.

To change the requirements for plain-text passwords, include the `password` statement at the `[edit system login]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system login]
password {
    change-type (set-transitions | character-set);
    format (sha1 | sha256 | sha512);
    maximum-length length;
    maximum-lifetime days
    minimum-changes number;
    minimum-character-changes number
    minimum-length length;
    minimum-lifetime days
    minimum-lower-cases number;
    minimum-numerics number;
    minimum-reuse number
    minimum-punctuations number;
    minimum-upper-cases number;
}
```

NOTE: These statements apply to plain-text passwords only, not encrypted passwords.

SEE ALSO

Configuring the Root Password

Example: Changing the Requirements for Junos OS Plain-Text Passwords

Example: Changing the Requirements for Junos OS Plain-Text Passwords

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 145
- Overview | 145

- Configuration | 145

This example shows how to set various maximum and minimum requirements for plain-text passwords to increase password strength.

Requirements

This example requires a device running Junos 12.2 or greater. The `minimum-length` and `maximum-length` password requirements statements are available in earlier releases, however, you must have Junos OS Release 12.2 or greater to configure `minimum-lower-cases`, `minimum-numerics`, `minimum-punctuations`, or `minimum-upper-cases`.

Overview

You can use a variety of requirements to strengthen plain-text passwords for greater security. Junos OS provides a number of possible configurations at the `[edit system login password]` hierarchy level that allow you to require users to create plain-text passwords that conform to a particular set of requirements that may include such things as length, number of changes, type of characters, numbers, or letter case.

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- CLI Quick Configuration | 145
- Configuring Requirements for Plain-Text Passwords | 146
- Results | 147

CLI Quick Configuration

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

```
set system login password minimum-length 12
set system login password maximum-length 22
```

```
set system login password minimum-numerics 1
set system login password minimum-upper-cases 1
set system login password minimum-lower-cases 1
set system login password minimum-punctuations 1
```

Configuring Requirements for Plain-Text Passwords

Step-by-Step Procedure

This example configures password requirements that require the user to creat a password that has a minimum length of 12 characters, a maximum length of 22 characters, and that includes at least one lower-case letter, at least one upper-case letter, at least one punctuation character, and at least one numeric character.

1. Navigate to configuration mode in the [system login password] hierarchy level.

```
user@host> edit
[edit]
user@host# edit system login password
```

2. Set a minimum length requirement of 12 characters and a maximum length requirement of 22 characters for user passwords.

```
[edit system login password]
user@host# set minimum-length 12
[edit system login password]
user@host# set maximum-length 22
```

3. Require users to set a password that has at least one lower-case letter and at least one upper-case letter.

```
[edit system login password]
user@host# set minimum-lower-cases 1
[edit system login password]
user@host# set minimum-upper-cases 1
```

4. Require users to set a password that has at least one punctuation-class character and at least one number.

```
[edit system login password]
user@host# set minimum-punctuations 1
[edit system login password]
user@host# set minimum-numerics 1
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the show command at the edit system login password hierarchy level. if the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
[edit system login password]
user@host# show
minimum-length 12;
maximum-length 22;
minimum-numerics 1;
minimum-upper-cases 1;
minimum-lower-cases 1;
```

SEE ALSO

password (Login)

Master Password for Configuration Encryption

IN THIS SECTION

- Hardening Shared Secrets in Junos OS | **148**
- Using Trusted Platform Module to Bind Secrets on SRX Series Devices | **150**

Junos OS supports encryption method for configuration secrets using a master password. The master password derives an encryption key that uses AES256-GCM to protect certain secrets such as private keys, system master passwords, and other sensitive data by storing it in an AES256 encrypted format. For more information, read this topic.

Hardening Shared Secrets in Junos OS

IN THIS SECTION

- Understanding Hardening Shared Secrets | **148**

Understanding Hardening Shared Secrets

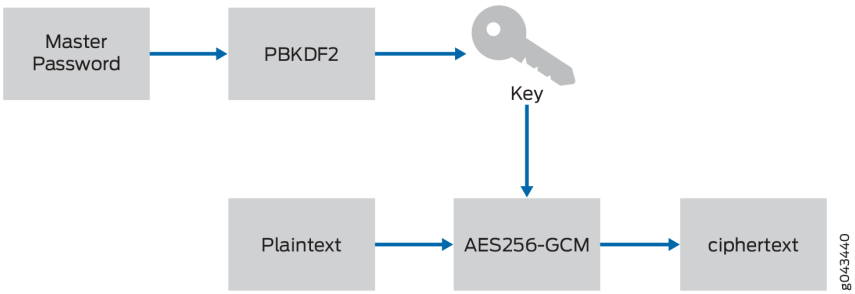
Existing shared secrets (9 format) in Junos OS currently use an obfuscation algorithm, which is not a very strong encryption for configuration secrets. If you want a strong encryption for your configuration secrets, you can configure a master password. The master password is used to derive an encryption key that is used with AES256-GCM to encrypt configuration secrets. This new encryption method uses the 8 formatted strings.

Starting with Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D50, new CLI commands are introduced to configure a system master password to provide stronger encryption for configuration secrets. The master password encrypts secrets like the RADIUS password, IKE preshared keys, and other shared secrets in the Junos OS management process (mgd) configuration. The master password itself is not saved as part of the configuration. The password quality is evaluated for strength, and the device gives feedback if weak passwords are used.

The master password is used as input to the password based key derivation function (PBKDF2) to generate an encryption key. the key is used as input to the Advanced Encryption Standard in Galois/

Counter Mode (AES256-GCM). The plain text that the user enters is processed by the encryption algorithm (with key) to produce the encrypted text (cipher text). See Figure 4 on page 149

Figure 4: Master Password Encryption



The 8 configuration secrets can only be shared between devices using the same master password.

The 8-encrypted passwords have the following format:

`$8$crypt-algo$hash-algo$iterations$salt$iv$tag$encrypted`. See Table 9 on page 149 for the master password format details.

Table 9: 8-encrypted Password Format

Format	Description
crypt-algo	Encryption/decryption algorithm to be used. Currently only AES256-GCM is supported.
hash-algo	Hash (prf) algorithm to be used for the PBKDF2 key derivation.
iterations	The number of iterations to use for the PBKDF2 hash function. Current iteration-count default is 100. The iteration count slows the hashing count, thus slowing attacker guesses.
salt	Sequence of ASCII64-encoded pseudorandom bytes generated during encryption that are to be used to *salt* (a random, but known string) the password and input to the PBKDF2 key derivation.
iv	A sequence of ASCII64-encoded pseudorandom bytes generated during encryption that are to be used as initialization vector for the AES256-GCM encryption function.

tag	ASCII64-encoded representation of the tag.
encrypted	ASCII64-encoded representation of the encrypted password.

The ASCII64 encoding is Base64 (RFC 4648) compatible, except no padding (character "=") is used to keep the strings short. For example: `$8$aes256-gcm$hmac-sha2-256$100$y/4YMC4YDLU$fzYDI4jjN6YCyQsYLsaf8A$Ilu4jLcZarD9YnyD /Hejww$okhBlc0cGakSqYxKww`

Chassis Cluster Considerations

When defining a chassis cluster on SRX Series devices, be aware of the following restrictions:

- For SRX Series devices, first configure the master password on each node, and then build the cluster. The same master password should be configured on each node.
- In chassis cluster mode, the master password cannot be deleted.

NOTE: A change in the master password would mean disruption in chassis clustering; therefore you must change the password on both nodes independently.

Using Trusted Platform Module to Bind Secrets on SRX Series Devices

IN THIS SECTION

- Limitations | **151**
- Configuring Master Encryption Password | **152**
- Verifying the Status of the TPM | **152**
- Changing the Master Encryption Password | **153**

By enabling the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) on the SRX Series devices, the software layer leverages the use of the underlying TPM chip. TPM is a specialized chip that protects certain secrets at rest such as private keys, system primary passwords, and other sensitive data by storing it in an AES256 encrypted format (instead of storing sensitive data in a clear text format). The device also generates a

new SHA256 hash of the configuration each time the administrator commits the configuration. This hash is verified each time the system boots up. If the configuration has been tampered with, the verification fails and the device will not continue to boot. Both the encrypted data and the hash of the configuration is protected by the TPM module using the master encryption password.

NOTE: Hash validation is performed during any commit operation by performing a validation check of the configuration file against the saved hash from previous commits. In a chassis cluster system, hash is independently generated on the backup system as part of the commit process. A commit from any mode, that is, `batch-config`, `dynamic-config`, `exclusive-config`, or `private config` generates the integrity hash.

NOTE: Hash is saved only for the current configuration and not for any rollback configurations. Hash is not generated during reboot or shutdown of the device.

The TPM encrypts the following secrets:

- SHA256 hash of the configuration
- device primary-password
- all key-pairs on the device

The TPM chip is available on the SRX300, SRX320, SRX340, SRX345, SRX5400, SRX5600, and SRX5800 devices. On SRX5400, SRX5600, and SRX5800 devices, TPM is supported only with SRX5K-RE3-128G Routing Engine (RE3). The TPM chip is enabled by default to make use of TPM functionality. You must configure master encryption password to encrypt PKI key-pairs and configuration hash. To configure master encryption password, see "Configuring Master Encryption Password" on page 152.

Limitations

The following limitations and exceptions apply to the configuration file integrity feature using TPM:

- This feature is supported only on the SRX300, SRX320, SRX340, SRX345, SRX5400, SRX5600, and SRX5800 devices. On SRX5400, SRX5600, and SRX5800 devices, TPM is supported only with RE3.
- If the master encryption password is not set, data is stored unencrypted.
- The file integrity feature is not supported along with the configuration file encryption feature that uses keys saved in EEPROM. You can enable only one function at a time.
- In a chassis cluster, both nodes must have the same TPM settings. This means that both nodes in the chassis cluster must have TPM enabled, or both nodes in the chassis cluster must have TPM

disabled. The chassis cluster must not have one node set to TPM enabled and the another node set to TPM disabled.

Configuring Master Encryption Password

NOTE: Before configuring master encryption password, ensure that you have configured `set system master-password plain-text-password` otherwise, certain sensitive data will not be protected by the TPM.

Set the master encryption password using the following CLI command:

```
request security tpm master-encryption-password set plain-text-password
```

You will be prompted to enter the master encryption password twice, to make sure that these passwords match. The master encryption password is validated for required password strength.

After master encryption password is set, the system proceeds to encrypt the sensitive data with the master encryption password which is encrypted by the Master Binding Key that is owned and protected by the TPM chip.

NOTE: If there is any issue with setting the master encryption password, a critical ERROR message is logged on the console and the process is terminated.

Verifying the Status of the TPM

You can use the `show security tpm status` command to verify the status of the TPM. The following information is displayed:

- TPM enabled/disabled
- TPM ownership
- TPM's Master Binding Key status (created or not created)
- master encryption password status (set or not set)

Starting with Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D120 and Junos OS Release 17.4R1, Trusted Platform Module (TPM) firmware has been updated. The upgraded firmware version provides additional secure cryptography and improves security. Updated TPM firmware is available along with the Junos OS package. For updating TPM Firmware, see Upgrading TPM Firmware on SRX-Devices. To confirm the TPM firmware version, use the `show security tpm status` command. `TPM Family` and `TPM Firmware` *`version`* output fields are introduced.

Changing the Master Encryption Password

Changing the master encryption password is done using the CLI.

To change the master encryption password, enter the following command from operational mode:

```
request security tpm master-encryption-password set plain-text-password
```

NOTE: It is recommended that no configuration changes are made while you are changing the master encryption password.

The system checks if the master encryption password is already configured. If master encryption password is configured, then you are prompted to enter the current master encryption password.

The entered master encryption password is validated against the current master encryption password to make sure these master encryption passwords match. If the validation succeeds, you will be prompted to enter the new master encryption password as plain text. You will be asked to enter the key twice to validate the password.

The system then proceeds to re-encrypt the sensitive data with the new master encryption password. You must wait for this process of re-encryption to complete before attempting to change the master encryption password again.

If for some reason, the encrypted master encryption password file is lost or corrupted, the system will not be able to decrypt the sensitive data. The system can only be recovered by re-importing the sensitive data in clear text, and re-encrypting them.

If the system is compromised, the administrator can recover the system using of the following method:

- Clear the TPM ownership in u-boot and then install the image in boot loader using TFTP or USB (if USB port is not restricted).

NOTE: If the installed software version is older than Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D110 and the master encryption password is enabled, then installation of Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D110 will fail. You must backup the configuration, certificates, key-pairs, and other secrets and use the TFTP/USB installation procedure.

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.4R1	Starting with Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D120 and Junos OS Release 17.4R1, Trusted Platform Module (TPM) firmware has been updated. The upgraded firmware version provides additional secure cryptography and improves security. Updated TPM firmware is available along with the Junos OS package. For updating TPM Firmware, see Upgrading TPM Firmware on SRX-Devices. To confirm the TPM firmware version, use the show security tpm status command. TPM Family and TPM Firmware version output fields are introduced.
15.1X49-D50	Starting with Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D50, new CLI commands are introduced to configure a system master password to provide stronger encryption for configuration secrets.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- master-password | **1254**
- Root Password | **124**
- Plain-Text Passwords | **143**

4

CHAPTER

User Authentication

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LDAP over TLS Authentication | 188

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Junos OS User Authentication Overview

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- Configuring Local User Template Accounts for User Authentication | 157
- Configure Remote Template Accounts for User Authentication | 161
- Example: Create Template Accounts | 162
- What Are Remote Authentication Servers? | 165

Junos OS supports different methods such as local password authentication, LDAPS, RADIUS, and TACACS+, to control user access to the network. Starting in Junos OS Release 20.2R1, we introduce LDAP support for login users with TLS security between the LDAPS client (device running Junos OS) and the LDAPS server. Authentication methods are used for validating users who attempt to access the router or switch using Telnet. Authentication prevents unauthorized devices and users from gaining access to your LAN.

Junos OS User Authentication Methods

Junos OS supports four methods of user authentication: local password authentication, LDAP over TLS (LDAPS), RADIUS, and TACACS+.

With local password authentication, you configure a password for each user allowed to log in to the router or switch.

LDAPS, RADIUS, and TACACS+ are authentication methods for validating users who attempt to access the router or switch using any of the login methods. They are distributed client-server systems—the LDAPS, RADIUS, and TACACS+ clients run on the router or switch, and the server runs on a remote network system.

You can configure the router or switch to be an LDAPS, RADIUS, and/or TACACS+ client and you can also configure authentication passwords in the Junos OS configuration file. You can prioritize the methods to configure the order in which the software tries the different authentication methods when verifying user access.

SEE ALSO

Configuring RADIUS Server Authentication

Configuring TACACS+ Authentication

Determine the Authentication Order for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+, and Password Authentication

Configuring Local User Template Accounts for User Authentication

You use local user template accounts when you need different types of templates for authentication. Each template can define a different set of permissions appropriate for the group of users who use that template. These templates are defined locally on the router or switch and referenced by the TACACS+, RADIUS, and LDAPS authentication servers.

When you configure local user templates and a user logs in, Junos OS issues a request to the authentication server to authenticate the user's login name. If a user is authenticated, the server returns the local username to Junos OS, which then determines whether a local username is specified for that login name (`juniperLocalUserName` for LDAP, `local-username` for TACACS+, and `Juniper-Local-User`). If so, Junos OS selects the appropriate local user template locally configured on the router or switch. If a local user template does not exist for the authenticated user, the router or switch defaults to the `remote` template.

To configure different access privileges for users who share the local user template account, include the `allow-commands` and `deny-commands` commands in the authentication server configuration file.

To configure a local user template, include the *juniperLocalUserName* for LDAP and `user` *`local-username`* statement for RADIUS on the server at the `[edit system login]` hierarchy level and specify the privileges you want to grant to the local users to whom the template applies:

```
[edit system login]
user local-username {
    full-name "Local user account";
    uid uid-value;
    class class-name;
}
```

This example configures the u_ldap local user template for LDAP in the LDAP Data Interchange Format (LDIF) file:

```
user.ldif snippet:
dn: uid=simon,dc=example,dc=com
```

```
uid: simon
sn: User
cn: Auth User
objectClass: person
objectClass: organizationalPerson
objectClass: posixAccount
objectClass: top
objectClass: shadowAccount
objectClass: juniperAuthAccount
loginShell: /bin/bash
homeDirectory: /home/simon
userPassword: secret
uidNumber: 1002
gidNumber: 1002
shadowMax: 10
juniperLocalUserName: u_lap
juniperUserPerms: clear view shell admin-control
juniperAllowConf: (show cli authorization)|(ping)
juniperDenyConf: (show ospf)|(show log)
juniperAllowCmds: configure
juniperDenyCmds: shutdown
```

```
[edit]
system {
    login {
        user u-ldap {
            uid uid-value;
            class class-name;
        }
        user auth {
            uid uid-value;
            class class-name;
        }
    }
}
```

```
user = john {
    ...
    service = junos-exec {
        juniperLocalUserName = u-ldap
```

```
        juniperAllowCmds= "(start shell)|(show cli authorization)|(clear ipsec)|(show firewall)|
(show interfaces)|(show version)"
        juniperDenyCmds= "(show ospf)|(show log)|(show system certificate)|(show ppp)|(show
policy)|restart|request"
    }
}
user = harry {
    ...
    service = junos-exec {
        juniperLocalUserName = u-ldap
        juniperAllowCmds = "(start shell)|(show cli authorization)|(clear ipsec)|(show firewall)|
(show interfaces)|(show version)"
        juniperDenyCmds = "(show ospf)|(show log)|(show system certificate)|(show ppp)|(show
policy)|restart|request"
    }
}
user = tom {
    ...
    service = junos-exec {
        juniperLocalUserName = auth
        juniperAllowCmds = "(start shell)|(show cli authorization)"
        juniperDenyCmds = "show ppp statistics"
    }
}
user = dave {
    ...
    service = junos-exec {
        juniperLocalUserName = auth
        juniperAllowCmds = "show bgp neighbor"
        juniperDenyCmds = "telnet | ssh"
    }
}
```

When the users John and Harry are authenticated, the router or switch applies the `u_ldap` local user template. When the users Tom and Dave are authenticated, the router or switch applies the `auth` local user template.

This example configures the `sales` and `engineering` local user templates for RADIUS:

```
[edit]
system {
    login {
```

```
        user sales {
            uid uid-value;
            class class-name;
        }
        user engineering {
            uid uid-value;
            class class-name;
        }
    }
}
```

```
user = simon {
    ...
    service = junos-exec {
        local-user-name = sales
        allow-commands = "configure"
        deny-commands = "shutdown"
    }
}
user = rob {
    ...
    service = junos-exec {
        local-user-name = sales
        allow-commands = "(request system) | (show rip neighbor)"
        deny-commands = "clear"
    }
}
user = harold {
    ...
    service = junos-exec {
        local-user-name = engineering
        allow-commands = "monitor | help | show | ping | traceroute"
        deny-commands = "configure"
    }
}
user = jim {
    ...
    service = junos-exec {
        local-user-name = engineering
        allow-commands = "show bgp neighbor"
        deny-commands = "telnet | ssh"
```

```
    }
}
```

When the login users Simon and Rob are authenticated, the router or switch applies the `sales` local user template. When login users Harold and Jim are authenticated, the router or switch applies the `engineering` local user template.

SEE ALSO

> *Example: Configure Authentication Order*
>
> *user (Access)*

Configure Remote Template Accounts for User Authentication

By default, the Junos OS uses remote template accounts for user authentication when:

- The authenticated user does not exist locally on the router or switch.
- The authenticated user's record in the authentication server specifies local user, or the specified local user does not exist locally on the router or switch.

To configure the remote template account, include the `user remote` statement at the `[edit system login]` hierarchy level and specify the privileges you want to grant to remote users:

```
[edit system login]
user remote {
    full-name "All remote users";
    uid uid-value;
    class class-name;
}
```

To configure different access privileges for users who share the remote template account, include the `allow-commands` and `deny-commands` statements in the authentication server configuration file.

SEE ALSO

> *Example: Configure Authentication Order*
>
> *user (Access)*

Example: Create Template Accounts

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 162
- Overview | 162
- Configuration | 163
- Verification | 165

This example shows how to create template accounts.

Requirements

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

Overview

You can create template accounts that are shared by a set of users when you are using LDAP, RADIUS, or TACACS+ authentication. When a user is authenticated by a template account, the CLI username is the login name, and the privileges, file ownership, and effective user ID are inherited from the template account.

By default, Junos OS uses the `remote` template account when:

- The authenticated user does not exist locally on the device.
- The authenticated user's record in the LDAP, RADIUS, or TACACS+ server specifies local user, or the specified local user does not exist locally on the device.

In this example, you create a remote template account and set the username to remote and the login class for the user as operator. You create a remote template that is applied to users authenticated by LDAP, RADIUS, or TACACS+ that do not belong to a local template account.

You then create a local template account and set the username as admin and the login class as superuser. You use local template accounts when you need different types of templates. Each template can define a different set of permissions appropriate for the group of users who use that template.

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Create a Remote Template Account | **163**
- Create a Local Template Account | **164**

Create a Remote Template Account

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the CLI User Guide.

To create a remote template account:

- Set the username and the login class for the user.

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set user remote class operator
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show system login` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
    user@host# show system login
    user remote {
    class operator;
}
```

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

Create a Local Template Account

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the CLI User Guide.

To create a local template account:

1. Set the username and the login class for the user.

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set user admin class superuser
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show system login` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
    user@host# show system login
    user admin {
    class super-user;
}
```

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

NOTE: To completely set up LDAP, RADIUS, or TACACS+ authentication, you must configure at least one LDAP, RADIUS, or TACACS+ server and specify a system authentication order. Do one of the following tasks:

- Configure a RADIUS server. See *Example: Configuring a RADIUS Server for System Authentication*.
- Configure a TACACS+ server. See *Example: Configuring a TACACS+ Server for System Authentication*.
- Configure an LDAP server. See *Configure LDAP Authentication over TLS*.

- Configure system authentication order. See *Example: Configure Authentication Order*.

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verify the Template Accounts Creation | **165**

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verify the Template Accounts Creation

Purpose

Verify that the template accounts have been created.

Action

From operational mode, enter the `show system login` command.

SEE ALSO

Junos OS User Accounts Overview

What Are Remote Authentication Servers?

You probably already use a remote authentication server (or servers) in your network. It is a recommended best practice, because the servers allow you to centrally create a consistent set of user accounts for all devices in your network. There are many good reasons for implementing a authentication, authorization, and accountability (AAA) solution in your network, not the least of which is to make the management of user accounts easier.

There are three basic methods of remote authentication in use by most enterprises today—LDAPS, RADIUS and TACACS+. Junos OS supports all these types and can be configured to query multiple remote authentication servers of both types. The idea behind a LDAPS, RADIUS, or TACACS+ server is

simple—a central authentication server that routers, switches, security devices, and even servers can use to authenticate users as they attempt to gain access to these systems. Think of the advantages that a central user directory brings for authentication auditing and access control in a client server model, and you have your justification for RADIUS, LDAP, or TACACS+ for your networks infrastructure.

Using a central server has multiple advantages over the alternative of creating local users on each device, a time-consuming and error-prone task. A central authentication system also simplifies the use of one-time password systems such as SecureID, which offer protection against password sniffing and password replay attacks, in which someone uses a captured password to pose as a system administrator.

- RADIUS—You should use RADIUS when your priorities are interoperability and performance.
    - Interoperability—RADIUS is more interoperable than TACACS+, primarily because of the proprietary nature of TACACS+. While TACACS+ supports more protocols, RADIUS is universally supported.
    - Performance—RADIUS is much lighter on your routers and switches and for this reason, network engineers generally prefer RADIUS over TACACS+.
- TACACS+—You should use TACACS+ when your priorities are security and flexibility.
    - Security—TACACS+ is more secure than RADIUS. Not only is the full session encrypted, but authorization and authentication are done separately to prevent someone from trying to force their way into your network.
    - Flexibility—TCP is a more flexible transport protocol than UDP. You can do more with it in more advanced networks. In addition, TACACS+ supports more of the enterprise protocols like NetBios or Appletalk.
    - LDAPS—You should use LDAPS when your priorities are security and scalability.
        - Security—For enhanced security, LDAPS uses a private key used to encrypt the data; this prevents unauthorized access to information and secures data effectively, unlike the shared key used by RADIUS and TACACS+.
        - Scalability—LDAPS provides higher scalability without loss of reliability. There is no limit to the number of users as the users maintain their own certificates, and certificate authentication involves exchange of data between client and server only.

Release History Table

Release	Description
Junos OS Release 20.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 20.2R1, we introduce LDAP support for login users with TLS security between the LDAPS client (device running Junos OS) and the LDAPS server.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Authentication Order for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+, and Local Password | 167

RADIUS Authentication | 209

TACACS+ Authentication | 243

Authentication Order for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+, and Local Password

IN THIS SECTION

- Determine the Authentication Order for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+, and Password Authentication | 168
- Configure the Authentication Order for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+ and Local Password Authentication | 179
- Example: Configure Authentication Order | 181
- Example: Configure System Authentication for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+, and Password Authentication | 185

Junos OS supports different methods such as local password authentication, LDAPS, RADIUS, and TACACS+ to control access to the network. Starting in Junos OS Release 20.2R1, we introduce LDAPS support for user login with TLS security between the LDAPS client and the LDAPS server. Authentication methods are used for validating users who attempt to access the router or switch using Telnet. You can prioritize the methods to configure the order in which Junos OS tries the different authentication methods when verifying user access to a router or switch or security device. For more information, read this topic.

Determine the Authentication Order for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+, and Password Authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Using LDAPS, RADIUS, and TACACS+ Authentication | 169
- How to Use Local Password Authentication | 169
- Order of Authentication Attempts | 170

Using the `authentication-order` statement, you can prioritize the order in which the Junos OS tries the different authentication methods when verifying user access to a router or switch.

If LDAP, RADIUS,and/or TACACS+ servers are configured in the authentication order but there is no response from them to a request, the Junos OS always defaults to trying local password authentication as a last resort. If the authentication order is set to `authentication-order password`, that will be the only authentication method attempted.

NOTE: It is not possible and would make no sense to try to configure local password authentication ahead of LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+, or in the order because “no response” cannot happen. A local authentication request will always either be accepted or rejected.

The handling of a rejected authentication request when LDAPS, RADIUS, or TACACS+ are present is more complicated.

- In Junos OS, if `password` (local password authentication) is *not* in the authentication order and LDAPS, RADIUS and/or TACACS+ rejects the authentication, the request ends with the rejection.
- In Junos OS Evolved, if `password` (local password authentication) is *not* in the authentication order and RADIUS and/or TACACS+ rejects the authentication, Junos OS Evolved still tries for a local authentication check.
- If `password` *is* included at the end of the authentication order and RADIUS and/or TACACS+ rejects the authentication, Junos OS and Junos OS Evolved tries for a local authentication check.

In other words, including `password` as a final authentication order option in Junos OS is a means by which you can choose whether a LDAPS, RADIUS, and/or TACACS+ rejection ends there or if the request is to be given one last chance for authentication locally.

Using LDAPS, RADIUS, and TACACS+ Authentication

You can configure Junos OS to be an LDAPS, RADIUS, and/or TACACS+authentication client.

If an authentication method included in the `[authentication-order]` statement is not available, or if the authentication is available but returns a reject response, Junos OS tries the next authentication method included in the `authentication-order` statement.

The LDAP, RADIUS, or TACACS+ server authentication might fail because of the following reasons:

- The authentication method is configured, but the corresponding authentication servers are not configured. For instance, the RADIUS, and TACACS+ authentication methods are included in the `authentication-order` statement, but the corresponding RADIUS or TACACS+ servers are not configured at the respective `[edit system radius-server]` and `[edit system tacplus-server]` hierarchy levels.
- The RADIUS or TACACS+ server does not respond within the timeout period configured at the `[edit system radius-server]` or `[edit system tacplus-server]` hierarchy levels.
- The RADIUS or TACACS+ server is not reachable because of a network problem.

The RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAPS server authentication might return a reject response because of the following reasons:

- The user profiles of users accessing a router or switch might not be configured on the RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP server.
- The user enters incorrect logon credentials.

How to Use Local Password Authentication

You can explicitly configure the password authentication method or use this method as a fallback mechanism when remote authentication servers fail. The password authentication method consults the local user profiles configured at the `[edit system login]` hierarchy level. Users can log in to a router or switch using their local username and password in the following scenarios:

- The password authentication method (password) is explicitly configured as one of the authentication methods in the `[authentication-order` *`authentication-methods`*`]` statement. In this case, the password authentication method is tried if no previous authentication accepts the logon credentials. This is true whether the previous authentication method fails to respond or returns a reject response because of an incorrect username or password.
- The password authentication method is not explicitly configured as one of the authentication methods in the `authentication-order` *`authentication-methods`* statement. In Junos OS, the password authentication method is tried only if all configured authentication methods fail to respond. It is not

consulted if any configured authentication method returns a reject response because of an incorrect username or password. In Junos OS Evolved, the password authentication method is still tried.

Order of Authentication Attempts

Table 10 on page 170 describes how the `authentication-order` statement at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level determines the procedure that Junos OS uses to authenticate users for access to a device.

Table 10: Order of Authentication Attempts

Syntax	Order of Authentication Attempts
`authentication-order radius;`	1. Try configured RADIUS authentication servers. 2. If RADIUS server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 3. On Junos OS: If RADIUS server is available but authentication is rejected, deny access. On Junos OS Evolved: If RADIUS server is available but authentication is rejected, try password authentication. 4. If RADIUS servers are not available, try password authentication.
`authentication-order [ radius password ];`	1. Try configured RADIUS authentication servers. 2. If RADIUS servers fail to respond or return a reject response, try password authentication, because it is explicitly configured in the authentication order.

Table 10: Order of Authentication Attempts *(Continued)*

Syntax	Order of Authentication Attempts
`authentication-order [ radius ldaps ];`	1. Try configured RADIUS authentication servers. 2. If a RADIUS server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 3. If RADIUS servers fail to respond or return a reject response, try configured LDAP servers. 4. If an LDAP server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 5. If LDAP server is available but authentication is rejected, deny access. 6. If both RADIUS and LDAP servers are not available, try password authentication.
`authentication-order [ radius tacplus ];`	1. Try configured RADIUS authentication servers. 2. If RADIUS server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 3. If RADIUS servers fail to respond or return a reject response, try configured TACACS+ servers. 4. If TACACS+ server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 5. On Junos OS: If TACACS+ server is available but authentication is rejected, deny access. On Junos OS Evolved: If TACACS+ server is available but authentication is rejected, try password authentication. 6. If both RADIUS and TACACS+ servers are not available, try password authentication.

Table 10: Order of Authentication Attempts *(Continued)*

Syntax	Order of Authentication Attempts
`authentication-order [ radius tacplus password ];`	1. Try configured RADIUS authentication servers. 2. If RADIUS server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 3. If RADIUS servers fail to respond or return a reject response, try configured TACACS+ servers. 4. If TACACS+ server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 5. If TACACS+ servers fail to respond or return a reject response, try password authentication, because it is explicitly configured in the authentication order.
`authentication-order tacplus;`	1. Try configured TACACS+ authentication servers. 2. If TACACS+ server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 3. On Junos OS: If TACACS+ server is available but authentication is rejected, deny access. On Junos OS Evolved: If TACACS+ server is available but authentication is rejected, try password authentication. 4. If TACACS+ servers are not available, try password authentication.

Table 10: Order of Authentication Attempts *(Continued)*

Syntax	Order of Authentication Attempts
`authentication-order [ tacplus password ];`	1. Try configured TACACS+ authentication servers. 2. If TACACS+ servers fail to respond or return a reject response, try password authentication, because it is explicitly configured in the authentication order.
`authentication-order [ tacplus radius ];`	1. Try configured TACACS+ authentication servers. 2. If TACACS+ server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 3. If TACACS+ servers fail to respond or return a reject response, try configured RADIUS servers. 4. If RADIUS server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 5. On Junos OS: If RADIUS server is available but authentication is rejected, deny access. On Junos OS Evolved: If RADIUS server is available but authentication is rejected, try password authentication. 6. If both TACACS+ and RADIUS servers are not available, try password authentication.

Table 10: Order of Authentication Attempts *(Continued)*

Syntax	Order of Authentication Attempts
`authentication-order [ tacplus ldaps ];`	1. Try configured TACACS+ authentication servers. 2. If a TACACS+ server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 3. If TACACS+ servers fail to respond or return a reject response, try configured LDAP servers. 4. If LDAP server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 5. If LDAP server is available but authentication is rejected, deny access. 6. If both TACACS+ and RADIUS servers are not available, try password authentication.
`authentication-order [ tacplus radius password ];`	1. Try configured TACACS+ authentication servers. 2. If TACACS+ server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 3. If TACACS+ servers fail to respond or return a reject response, try configured RADIUS servers. 4. If RADIUS server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 5. If RADIUS servers fail to respond or return a reject response try password authentication, because it is explicitly configured in the authentication order.

Table 10: Order of Authentication Attempts *(Continued)*

Syntax	Order of Authentication Attempts
`authentication-order [ tacplus radius password ];`	1. Try configured TACACS+ authentication servers. 2. If TACACS+ server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 3. If TACACS+ servers fail to respond or return a reject response, try configured RADIUS servers. 4. If RADIUS server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 5. If RADIUS servers fail to respond or return a reject response try password authentication, because it is explicitly configured in the authentication order.

Table 10: Order of Authentication Attempts *(Continued)*

Syntax	Order of Authentication Attempts
`authentication-order [ radius tacplus ldaps password ];`	1. Try configured TACACS+ authentication servers. 2. If a TACACS+ server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 3. If TACACS+ servers fail to respond or return a reject response, try configured RADIUS servers. 4. If RADIUS server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 5. If RADIUS servers fail to respond or return a reject response try configured LDAP servers. 6. If LDAP server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 7. If LDAP servers fail to respond or return a reject response, try password authentication, because it is explicitly configured in the authentication order servers.
`authentication-order password;`	1. Try to authenticate the user using the password configured at the `[edit system login]` hierarchy level. 2. If the authentication is accepted, grant access. 3. If the authentication is rejected, deny access.

Table 10: Order of Authentication Attempts *(Continued)*

`authentication-order ldaps;`	1. Try configured LDAP authentication servers. 2. If LDAP server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 3. If LDAP server is available but authentication is rejected, deny access. 4. If LDAP servers are not available, try password authentication.
`authentication-order [ ldaps password ];`	1. Try configured LDAP authentication servers. 2. If LDAP servers fail to respond or return a reject response, try password authentication, because it is explicitly configured in the authentication order.
`authentication-order [ ldaps tacplus ];`	1. Try configured LDAP authentication servers. 2. If an LDAP server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 3. If LDAP servers fail to respond or return a reject response, try configured TACACS+ servers. 4. If a TACACS+ server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 5. On Junos OS: If TACACS+ server is available but authentication is rejected, deny access. On Junos OS Evolved: If TACACS+ server is available but authentication is rejected, try password authentication. 6. If both LDAP and TACACS+ servers are not available, try password authentication.

`authentication-order [ ldaps tacplus password ];`	1. Try configured LDAP authentication servers. 2. If an LDAP server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 3. If LDAP servers fail to respond or return a reject response, try configured TACACS+ servers. 4. If a TACACS+ server is available and authentication is accepted, grant access. 5. If TACACS+ servers fail to respond or return a reject response, try password authentication, because it is explicitly configured in the authentication order.

NOTE: If SSH public keys are configured, SSH user authentication first tries to perform public key authentication before using the authentication methods configured in the `authentication-order` statement. If you want SSH logins to use the authentication methods configured in the `authentication-order` statement without first trying to perform public key authentication, do not configure SSH public keys.

In a routing matrix based on a TX Matrix router, the authentication order must be configured only at the configuration groups `re0` and `re1`. The authentication order must not be configured at the `[edit system]` hierarchy. This is because the authentication order for the routing matrix is controlled on the switch-card chassis (or TX Matrix router) or switch-fabric chassis (for TX Matrix Plus router) only.

In Junos OS Release 10.0 and later, the superuser (belonging to the super-user login class) is also authenticated based on the authentication order that is configured for TACACS+, RADIUS, or password authentication using the `authentication-order` statement. For example, if the only configured authentication order is TACACS+, the superuser can only be authenticated by the TACACS+ server and password authentication cannot be used as an alternative. However, in Junos OS Release 9.6 and earlier, the superuser can use password authentication to login, even if password authentication is not configured explicitly using the `authentication-order` statement.

SEE ALSO

Limiting the Number of User Login Attempts for SSH and Telnet Sessions

Example: Configure System Authentication for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+, and Password Authentication

Configure the Authentication Order for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+ and Local Password Authentication

Using the `authentication-order` statement, you can prioritize the order in which Junos OS tries the different authentication methods when verifying user access to a router or switch. If you do not set an authentication order, by default users are verified based on their configured passwords.

When configuring a password using plain text and relying on Junos OS to encrypt it, you are still sending the password over the Internet in plain text. Using pre-encrypted passwords is more secure because it means that the plain text of the password never has to be sent over the internet. Also, with passwords, only one user can be assigned to a password at a time.

On the other hand, LDAPS, RADIUS, and TACACS+ encrypt passwords. These authentication methods let you assign a set of users at a time instead of one by one. But here are how these authentication systems differ:

- RADIUS uses UDP, while TACACS+ and LDAPS use TCP.
- RADIUS encrypts only the password during transmission, whereas TACACS+ and LDAPS encrypt the entire session.
- RADIUS and LDAPS combine authentication (device) and authorization (user), whereas TACACS+ separates authentication, authorization, and accountability.

In short, TACACS+ is more secure than RADIUS. However, RADIUS has better performance and is more interoperable. RADIUS is widely supported, whereas TACACS+ is a Cisco proprietary product and not widely supported outside of Cisco.

LDAPS is more secure than RADIUS and TACACS+ as it relies on private key mechanism instead of the shared key used in case of RADIUS and TACACS+. The TLS protocol secures the transmission of data effectively between the LDAP client and the LDAP server.

You can configure the authentication order based on your system, its restrictions, and your IT policy and operational preferences.

To configure the authentication order, include the `authentication-order` statement at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system]
authentication-order (System) [ authentication-methods ];
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

The following are the possible authentication order entry options:

- `radius`—Verify the user using RADIUS authentication servers.
- `tacplus`—Verify the user using TACACS+ authentication servers.
- `ldaps`—Verify the user using LDAPS authentication servers.
- `password`—Verify the user using the username and password configured locally by including the authentication statement at the `[edit system login user]` hierarchy level.

For details on how to order these authentication methods, see *Determine the Authentication Order for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+, and Password Authentication*

The CHAP authentication sequence cannot take more than 30 seconds. If it takes longer to authenticate a client, the authentication is abandoned and a new sequence is initiated.

For example, if you configure three RADIUS servers so that the router or switch attempts to contact each server three times, and with each retry the server times out after 3 seconds, then the maximum time given to the RADIUS authentication method before CHAP considers it a failure is 27 seconds. If you add more RADIUS servers to this configuration, they might not be contacted because the authentication process might be abandoned before these servers are tried.

Junos OS enforces a limit on the number of standing authentication server requests that the CHAP authentication can have at one time. Thus, an authentication server method—RADIUS, for example—might fail to authenticate a client when this limit is exceeded. If it fails, the authentication sequence is reinitiated by the router or switch until authentication succeeds and the link is brought up. However, if the RADIUS servers are not available and if additional authentication methods such as `tacplus` or `password` are configured along with `radius`, the next authentication method is tried.

The following example shows how to configure `radius` and `password` authentication:

```
[edit system]
user@switch# authentication-order [ radius password ];
```

The following example shows how to delete the `radius` statement from the authentication order:

```
[edit system]
user@switch# delete authentication-order radius
```

The following example shows how to insert the `tacplus` statement after the `radius` statement:

```
[edit system]
user@switch# insert authentication-order tacplus after radius
```

The following example shows how to insert the `ldaps` statement after the `radius` statement:

```
[edit system]
user@switch# insert authentication-order ldaps after radius
```

SEE ALSO

> *Using Regular Expressions on a RADIUS or TACACS+ Server to Allow or Deny Access to Commands*
>
> *authentication-order (System)*

Example: Configure Authentication Order

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This example shows how to configure authentication order for user login.

Requirements

Before you begin, perform the initial device configuration. See the Getting Started Guide for your device.

Overview

You can configure the authentication methods that the device uses to verify that a user can gain access. For each login attempt, the device tries the authentication methods in order, starting with the first one, until the password matches. If you do not configure system authentication, users are verified based on their configured local passwords.

This example configures the device to attempt user authentication with the local password first, then with the LDAP server, RADIUS server, and finally with the TACACS+ server.

When you use local password authentication, you must create a local user account for every user who wants to access the system. However, when you are using LDAPS, RADIUS, or TACACS+ authentication, you can create single accounts (for authorization purposes) that are shared by a set of users. You create these accounts using the remote and local user template accounts. When a user is using a template account, the command-line interface (CLI) username is the login name; however, the privileges, file ownership, and effective user ID are inherited from the template account.

Configuration

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Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

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

```
insert system authentication-order ldaps after password
insert system authentication-order radius after ldaps
insert system authentication-order tacplus after radius
```

GUI Quick Configuration

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure authentication order:

1. In the J-Web user interface, select `Configure>System Properties>User Management`.
2. Click `Edit`. The Edit User Management dialog box appears.
3. Select the `Authentication Method and Order` tab.
4. Under Available Methods, select the authentication method the device should use to authenticate users, and use the arrow button to move the item to the Selected Methods list. Available methods include:
   - RADIUS
   - TACACS+
   - Local Password

   If you want to use multiple methods to authenticate users, repeat this step to add the additional methods to the Selected Methods list.
5. Under Selected Methods, use the Up Arrow and Down Arrow to specify the order in which the device should execute the authentication methods.
6. Click `OK` to check your configuration and save it as a candidate configuration.
7. If you are done configuring the device, click `Commit Options>Commit`.

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the CLI User Guide.

To configure authentication order:

1. Add LDAPS authentication to the authentication order.

```
[edit]
user@host# insert system authentication-order ldaps after password
```

2. Add RADIUS authentication to the authentication order.

```
[edit]
user@host# insert system authentication-order radius after ldap
```

3. Add TACACS+ authentication to the authentication order.

```
[edit]
user@host# insert system authentication-order tacplus after radius
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show system authentication-order` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
user@host# show system authentication-order
authentication-order [password, ldaps, radius, tacplus];
```

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

NOTE: To completely set up LDAPS, RADIUS, or TACACS+ authentication, you must configure at least one LDAP, RADIUS, or TACACS+ server and create user template accounts. Do one of the following tasks:

- Configure an LDAP server over TLS. See *Configure LDAP Authentication over TLS*
- Configure a RADIUS server. See *Example: Configuring a RADIUS Server for System Authentication*.
- Configure a TACACS+ server. See *Example: Configuring a TACACS+ Server for System Authentication*.
- Configure a user. See *Example: Configuring New Users*.
- Configure template accounts. See *Example: Create Template Accounts*.

Verification

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- Verify the Authentication Order Configuration | 185

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verify the Authentication Order Configuration

Purpose

Verify that the authentication order has been configured.

Action

From operational mode, enter the `show system authentication-order` command.

SEE ALSO

Junos OS User Accounts Overview

Junos OS User Authentication Methods

Example: Configure System Authentication for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+, and Password Authentication

The following example shows how to configure system authentication for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+, and password authentication on a device running Junos OS.

In this example, only the user Philip and users authenticated by a remote LDAP server can log in. If a user logs in and is not authenticated by the LDAP server, the user is denied access to the router or switch. If the LDAP server is not available, the user is authenticated using the `password` authentication method and allowed access to the router or switch. For more information about the password authentication method, see *Determine the Authentication Order for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+, and Password Authentication*.

When Philip tries to log in to the system, if the LDAP server authenticates him, he is given access and privileges for the `super-user` class. Local accounts are not configured for other users. When they log in to the system and the LDAP server authenticates them, they are given access using the same user ID (UID) 9999 and the privileges associated with the `operator` class.

```
[edit]
system {
    authentication-order ldaps;
    login {
        user philip {
            full-name "Philip";
            uid 1001;
            class super-user;
        }
        user remote {
            full-name "All remote users";
            uid 9999;
            class operator;
        }
    }
}
```

NOTE: For authorization purposes, you can use a template account to create a single account that can be shared by a set of users at the same time. For example, when you create a remote template account, a set of remote users can concurrently share a single UID. For more information about template accounts, see *Example: Configure Authentication Order*.

When a user logs in to a device, the user's login name is used by the LDAP, RADIUS or TACACS+ server for authentication. If the user is authenticated successfully by the authentication server and the user is not configured at the `[edit system login user]` hierarchy level, the device uses the default remote template user account for the user, provided a remote template account is configured at the `edit system login user remote` hierarchy level. The remote template account serves as a default template user account for all users that are authenticated by the authentication server but not having a locally configured user account on the device. Such users share the same login class and UID.

To configure an alternate template user, specify the `user-name` parameter returned in the LDAPS authentication response packet. Not all LDAP servers allow you to change this parameter. The following shows a sample Junos OS configuration:

```
[edit]
system {
    authentication-order ldaps;
    login {
        user philip {
            full-name "Philip";
            uid 1001;
            class super-user;
        }
        user operator {
            full-name "All operators";
            uid 9990;
            class operator;
        }
        user remote {
            full-name "All remote users";
            uid 9999;
            class read-only;
        }
    }
}
```

Assume your LDAP server is configured with the following information:

- User Philip with password “olympia”
- User Alexander with password “bucephalus” and username “operator”
- User Darius with password “redhead” and username “operator”
- User Roxane with password “athena”

Philip would be given access as a superuser (`super-user`) because he has his own local user account. Alexander and Darius share UID 9990 and have access as operators. Roxane has no template-user override, so she shares access with all the other remote users, getting read-only access.

SEE ALSO

> *Configure the Authentication Order for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+ and Local Password Authentication*

Release History Table

Release	Description
20.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 20.2R1, we introduce LDAPS support for user login with TLS security between the LDAPS client and the LDAPS server.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

> Junos OS User Authentication Overview | **156**
>
> RADIUS Authentication | **209**
>
> TACACS+ Authentication | **243**

LDAP over TLS Authentication

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- LDAP Authentication over TLS | **189**
- Configure LDAP Authentication over TLS | **193**
- Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific RADIUS and LDAP Attributes | **203**

The Junos OS supports LDAP over TLS (LDAPS) authentication and authorization for Junos OS user login with TLS security between the device running Junos OS (which is the LDAPS client) and the LDAPS server. For more information, read this topic.

LDAP Authentication over TLS

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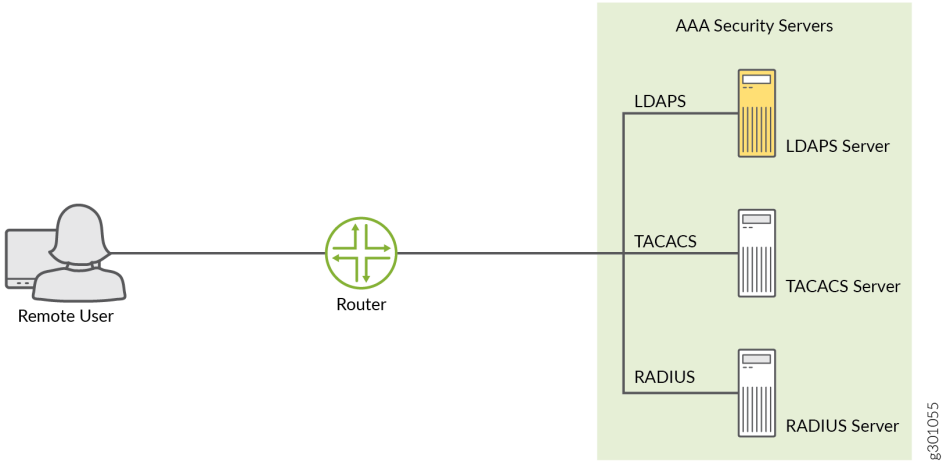
- Junos OS User Authentication Overview | **189**
- Benefits of LDAP Authentication over TLS | **190**
- Supported and Unsupported Features | **191**
- LDAP Overview | **191**
- Transport Layer Security (TLS) Overview | **191**
- How LDAPS Authentication Works | **191**

Junos OS User Authentication Overview

Junos OS authenticates users trying to log in either locally or by using a centralized database. Local authentication or authorization is possible for users whose username and password are configured using the Junos OS CLI or RPCs. In Junos OS Release 20.2R1, Junos OS supports LDAP with TLS security (LDAPS) support for user login and ensures secure transmission of data between the LDAPS client and the LDAPS server.

In releases before Junos OS Release 20.2R1, Junos OS supports centralized user authentication and authorization through standard RADIUS and TACACS protocols.

Figure 5: Centralized Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) Setup



Junos OS supports these methods of user authentication:

- Local password authentication
- LDAP over TLS (LDAPS)
- RADIUS
- TACACS+

Benefits of LDAP Authentication over TLS

- **Encryption and data integrity**—LDAPS ensures that user credentials are encrypted, thereby maintaining privacy of communications. The user encrypts the data using the private key and only the intended recipient that possesses the private key can decrypt the signed data using the signer's public key. This ensures data integrity.
- **Enhanced security**—The TLS protocol ensures the data is securely sent and received over the network. TLS uses certificates to authenticate and encrypt the communication that provides advanced security.
- **Scalability**—LDAPS provides greater performance and scalability without loss of reliability. There is no limit to the number of users who can be supported using this feature as users maintain their own certificates, and certificate authentication involves exchange of data between client and server only.

Supported and Unsupported Features

- Junos OS supports LDAPS for user authentication and authorization only. Junos OS does not support accounting. over LDAPS.
- The LDAPS client is implemented and integrated as part of Junos OS. However, implementation of the LDAPS server on Junos OS is not supported. Instead, this feature is implemented using the OpenLdap 2.4.46 server.

LDAP Overview

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) is a standard application protocol for accessing and maintaining distributed directory information services over an Internet Protocol (IP) network. You can accomplish authentication and authorization using the following rich set of LDAP security functions such as:

- Search
- Retrieve
- Directory content manipulation

Transport Layer Security (TLS) Overview

TLS is an application-level protocol that provides encryption technology for the Internet. It is the most widely used security protocol for applications that require data to be securely exchanged over a network, such as file transfers, VPN connections, instant messaging, and voice over IP (VoIP). TLS relies on certificates and private-public key exchange pairs to secure the transmission of data between the LDAPS client and the LDAPS server. LDAPS uses local certificates that are dynamically acquired from the Junos public key infrastructure (PKI) .

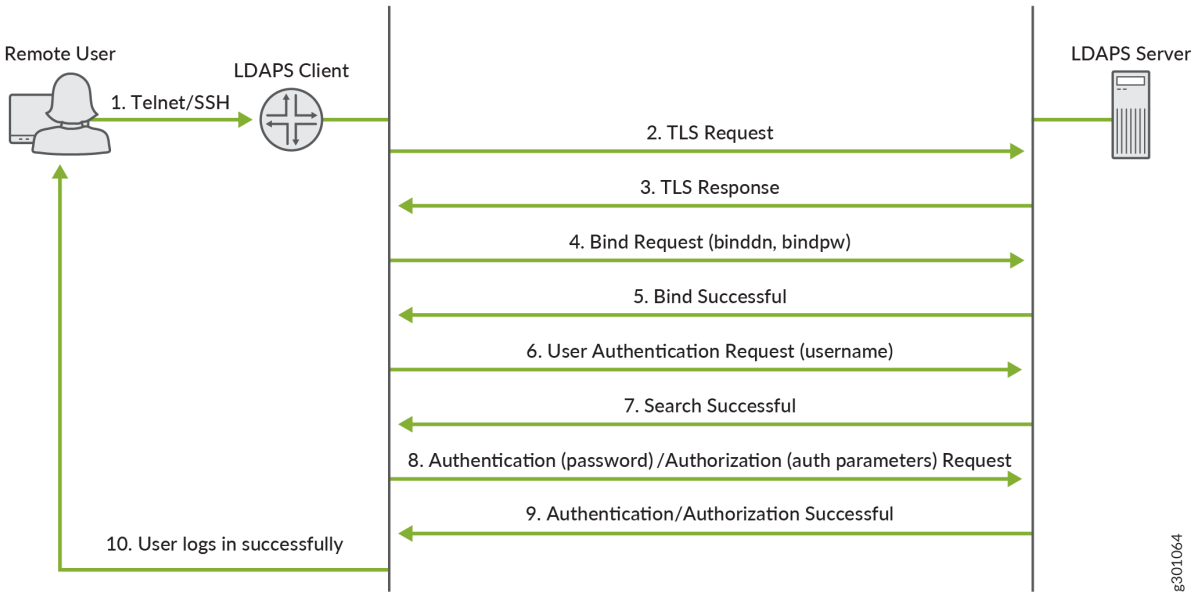
TLS ensures secure transmission of data between a client and a server effectively and ensures privacy of communications, authentication, confidentiality, and data integrity. You can use the TLS protocol for certificate exchange, mutual authentication, and cipher negotiation to secure the stream from potential tampering and ethical hacking.

How LDAPS Authentication Works

To provide secure LDAPS support for Junos OS operator login, user credentials and configurations are stored in either the LDAPS server or the LDAP-supported databases. An LDAPS client on the device running Junos OS communicates with a configured LDAPS server. To achieve this, the LDAPS client is implemented and integrated as part of the device running Junos OS.

Figure 6 on page 192 shows the LDAPS authentication process.

Figure 6: LDAPS Authentication Process



1. A remote user logs in to a device running Junos OS through SSH, TELNET or any other login utility.
2. The LDAPS client (which is the device running Junos OS) establishes a TCP connection with the LDAPS authorization server using a TLS protocol request.
3. After the client receives the TLS response, the client and server authenticate their identities.
4. The LDAPS client authenticates itself using the proxy account that is preconfigured on the LDAPS server using the bind request (`binddn` and `bindpw`).
5. If the bind operation is successful, the LDAPS server sends an acknowledgment to the LDAPS client.
6. The LDAPS client then sends an authentication request to the LDAPS server with the login credentials of the user trying to log in.
7. After successful authorization, the LDAPS client notifies the user of the successful login. The authorization data of the user is saved into a file that is used later to enforce authorization.
8. The client closes the connection with the LDAPS server.

Configure LDAP Authentication over TLS

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- Configure LDAPS Client | 194
- Configure LDAPS Server | 196
- Configure TLS Parameters | 199
- Configure System Administrative Parameters for LDAPS Authentication | 201
- Configure User Template Accounts for User Authentication | 203

LDAP over TLS (LDAPS) is a method of authenticating users who attempt to access the device running Junos OS with TLS security between the LDAPS client and the LDAPS server. This topic includes the following tasks:

Configure the Order of Authentication

Junos OS supports the following methods of user authentication: local password authentication, LDAP over TLS (LDAPS), RADIUS, TACACS+.

You can use the `authentication-order` statement to prioritize the order in which Junos OS uses the different authentication methods when verifying user access to a device running Junos OS. If you do not set an authentication order, by default Junos OS verifies users based on their configured passwords.

If a user tries to log in and if `authentication-order` has the `ldaps` option configured, the user's credentials are passed to the external LDAP server for user validation.

To configure the authentication order, include the `authentication-order` statement at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system]
authentication-order (System) [ method1 method2...];
```

For example:

```
[edit system]
user@host# set authentication-order [ldaps radius password];
```

The following are the possible authentication order entry options:

- `ldaps`—Verify the user using secure LDAP authentication servers.
- `password`—Verify the user using the username and password configured locally by including the `authentication-order` statement at the `[edit system login user]` hierarchy level.
- `radius`—Verify the user using RADIUS authentication servers.
- `tacplus`—Verify the user using TACACS+ authentication servers.

Configure LDAPS Client

To configure LDAP authentication on the client:

1. Configure an IPv4 or IPv6 server address.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system ldap-server server-ip-address
```

For example, configure the following IPv4 or IPv6 address:

```
[edit]
user@host# set system ldap-server 192.168.17.28
[edit]
user@host# set system ldap-server 2001:db8:4139:e382:8000:36bf:3fff:fdd2
```

The server address is a unique IPv4 or IPv6 address that is assigned to a particular LDAP server and used to route information to the server.

2. Configure the distinguished name of the search base (LDAP base) that specifies the base of user directory. Every entry in the directory has a distinguished name (DN). The DN is the name that uniquely identifies an entry in the directory.

```
[edit system]
user@host# set ldap-server base base domain
```

For example, if the domain is example.com, then the syntax is dc=example, dc=com.

```
[edit system]
user@host# set ldap-server base dc=example,dc=com
```

3. Configure the distinguished name (binddn) to bind the LDAPS client with the LDAPS server.

```
[edit system]
user@host# set ldap-server binddn node proxyacc username
```

For example, if the domain is example.com, then the syntax is dc=example, dc=com. cn is the common name.

```
[edit system]
user@host# set ldap-server binddn cn=manager,dc=example,dc=com
```

4. Configure the public key (LDAP bindpw) password.

```
[edit system]
user@host# set ldap-server bindpw node proxyaccount password
```

For example, to set the password as secret:

```
[edit system]
user@host# set ldap-server bindpw secret
```

5. To enable LDAPS, you must specify the name of the local certificate. For information about configuring the local certificate and certificate authority (CA), see *Configuring Digital Certificates*. Specify the name of the local certificate to be used for TLS communications.

You generate the local digital certificate request using *request security pki generate-certificate-request*. Sign the certificates offline and install on the device using *request security pki ca-certificate load*.

```
[edit system]
user@host# set ldap-server ldaps-cert certificate-name
```

For example, to specify the name of the local certificate as ldap-tls-cert:

```
[edit system]
user@host# set ldap-server ldaps-cert ldap-tls-cert
```

NOTE: The *certificate name* is the name of the public–private key pair mapped to the local digital certificate that is added using `request security pki ca-certificate load`

6. Specify a port on the LDAPS server to which the LDAPS client can connect to.

```
[edit system]
user@host# set ldap-server port port-number
```

For example, to set the port number as 432 for the LDAPS server:

```
[edit system]
user@host# set port ldap-server 432
```

7. By default, Junos OS routes authentication and authorization packets for LDAPS through the default routing instance. LDAPS also supports a management interface in a nondefault VRF instance.

When you configure the `mgmt_junos` option for the `routing-instance` and the management-interfaces statement, the management instances `mgmt_junos` routes the , LDAPS packets.

```
[edit system]
user@host# set ldap-server server-address routing-instance routing-instance
```

For example:

```
[edit system]
user@host# set ldap-server 10.209.11.93 routing-instance mgmt_junos
```

Configure LDAPS Server

OpenLDAP server is one of the open-source implementations of LDAP and LDAPS. We've implemented the LDAP over TLS authentication and authorization feature using the OpenLDAP 2.4.46 server.

NOTE: You can configure a maximum of two LDAPS servers.

To configure a typical OpenLDAP server:

1. Define attribute types for LDAP user authorization parameters in the schema file of the LDAP server.

For a typical OpenLDAP server, the attribute can be part of **nis.schema**:

```
attributetype ( <serial number> NAME 'juniperLocalUserName'
EQUALITY caseExactIA5Match
SUBSTR caseExactIA5SubstringsMatch
SYNTAX <OID as per schema>)
```

```
attributetype (<serial number> NAME 'juniperUserPerms'
EQUALITY caseExactIA5Match
SUBSTR caseExactIA5SubstringsMatch
SYNTAX <OID as per schema>)
```

```
attributetype ( <serial number> NAME 'juniperAllowCmds'
EQUALITY caseExactIA5Match
SUBSTR caseExactIA5SubstringsMatch
SYNTAX <OID as per schema>)
```

```
attributetype ( <serial number> NAME 'juniperDenyCmds'
EQUALITY caseExactIA5Match
SUBSTR caseExactIA5SubstringsMatch
SYNTAX <OID as per schema>)
```

```
attributetype ( <serial number> NAME 'juniperAllowConf'
EQUALITY caseExactIA5Match
SUBSTR caseExactIA5SubstringsMatch
SYNTAX <OID as per schema>)
```

```
attributetype ( <serial number> NAME 'juniperDenyConf'
EQUALITY caseExactIA5Match
SUBSTR caseExactIA5SubstringsMatch
SYNTAX <OID as per schema>)
```

```
attributetype ( <serial number> NAME 'juniperAllowCmdsRegexps'
EQUALITY caseExactIA5Match
```

```
SUBSTR caseExactIA5SubstringsMatch
SYNTAX <OID as per schema>)
```

```
attributetype ( <serial number> NAME 'juniperDenyCmdsRegexps'
EQUALITY caseExactIA5Match
SUBSTR caseExactIA5SubstringsMatch
SYNTAX <OID as per schema>)
```

```
attributetype ( <serial number> NAME NAME 'juniperDenyConfRegexps'
EQUALITY caseExactIA5Match
SUBSTR caseExactIA5SubstringsMatch
SYNTAX <OID as per schema>)
```

2. Include the schema file defined as part of Step "1" on page 196 in the configuration file of the LDAP server. For a typical OpenLDAP server, you can load the definitions to the LDAP server by defining attributes in **nis.schema** and including the **nis.schema** schema file in the **slapd.conf** file.
3. Configure the user authorization parameters in an LDAP Data Interchange Format (LDIF) file.

   For example:

```
user.ldif snippet:
dn: uid=u_ldap,dc=example,dc=com
uid: u_ldap
sn: User
cn: Auth User
objectClass: person
objectClass: organizationalPerson
objectClass: posixAccount
objectClass: top
objectClass: shadowAccount
objectClass: juniperAuthAccount
loginShell: /bin/bash
homeDirectory: /home/u_ldap
userPassword: secret
uidNumber: 1002
gidNumber: 1002
shadowMax: 10
juniperLocalUserName: remote
juniperUserPerms: clear view shell admin-control
```

```
juniperAllowConf: (show cli authorization)|(ping)
juniperDenyConf: (show ospf)|(show log)
```

4. Load the user configuration in a running LDAP server. In a typical OpenLDAP setup, you can load the LDIF file with the following command:

```
ldapadd -D 'cn=manager,dc=example,dc=com' -f /.ldif -w -> ldapadd -D <binddn> -f /.ldif -w
<bindpw>
```

After you complete the preceding steps, any client can log in with the username and password mentioned in the LDIF file.

Configure TLS Parameters

The TLS protocol ensures that data is securely sent and received over the network. TLS uses certificates to authenticate and encrypt the communication. The client authenticates the server by requesting its certificate and public key. Optionally, the server can also request a certificate from the client, thus ensuring mutual authentication.

For TLS handshake to be successful, the client must have the server certificate authority (CA) profile to validate the server certificate. The server may or may not have the client CA based on the settings. However, if the server mandates client certificate, the server must have the client CA to validate the certificate. Later, the public key is used to encrypt and private key to decrypt the data respectively.

The CA profile defines every parameter associated with a specific certificate to establish secure connection between two endpoints. For more information about configuring CA profiles, see *Certificate Authority*.

To configure TLS parameters, you need to perform the following tasks:

- Configure security public key infrastructure (PKI) traceoptions.
- Create a CA profile.
- Create a revocation check to specify a method for checking certificate revocation.

1. Configure PKI traceoptions if you want to retrieve sylog messages from the PKI.
   - To trace syslog messages from the TLS certificate validation during the initial handshake:

```
[edit]
user@host# set security pki traceoptions flag all
```

- To trace the syslog messages output to a file:

```
[edit]
user@host# set security pki traceoptions flag file name
```

For example, to trace the output to the ldap_pki file:

```
[edit]
user@host# set security pki traceoptions flag ldap_pki
```

2. Create a CA profile to validate the server certificate.

A root certificate is issued by a trusted CA. A subordinate CA is the CA between the root CA and end entity certificates. The root CA is self-signed and signs all subordinate CAs immediately below it. These CAs, in turn, sign the entities below them, either additional subordinate CAs or the ultimate end entity certificates.

```
[edit]
user@host# set security pki ca-profile ca-profile-name ca-identity identity
```

To create a root CA:

```
[edit]
user@host# set security pki ca-profile root ca-identity root
```

To create a subordinate CA:

```
[edit]
user@host# set security pki ca-profile subca ca-identity root
```

3. Create a revocation check to specify a method for checking certificate revocation.

```
[edit]
user@host# set security pki ca-profile root revocation-check disable
```

```
[edit]
user@host# set security pki ca-profile subca revocation-check disable
```

Configure System Administrative Parameters for LDAPS Authentication

As part of this configuration, you're creating administrative parameters for LDAP-authenticated users.

You can assign different user templates and login classes to LDAPS-authenticated users. This allows LDAPS-authenticated users to be granted different administrative permissions on the device running Junos OS. By default, LDAPS-authenticated users use the `remote` user template, if it is configured, and the LDAPS-authenticated users are assigned to the associated class that is specified in the `remote` user template.

The username `remote` is a special case in Junos OS. It acts as a template for users that are authenticated by a remote server, but do not have a locally configured user account on the device. In this method, Junos OS applies the permissions of the remote template to those authenticated users without a locally defined account. All users mapped to the remote template are of the same login class.

In the Junos OS configuration, a user template is configured in the same way as a regular local user account, except that no local authentication password is configured because the authentication is remotely performed on the LDAPS server.

To assign login classes, permissions, and encrypted password for LDAPS-authenticated users, perform the following steps:

1. Assign the login class.

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set user remote class class
```

   For example:

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set user remote class juniper
```

2. Assign permissions to the login class. You can assign all permissions for LDAPS-authenticated users or specific permissions to different users.

   To assign all permissions to LDAPS-authenticated users:

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set user remote class class permissions-all
```

For example:

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set user remote class juniper permissions-all
```

To specify permissions to different users, do one of the following tasks:

- Create multiple user templates in the Junos OS configuration.
- Have the LDAPS server specify the template to be applied to the authenticated user.

Create multiple user templates in the Junos OS configuration.

Every user template can be assigned a different login class.

For example:

```
[edit system login]
set user RO class read-only
set user OP class operator
set user SU class super-user
set user remote full-name "default remote access user template"
set user remote class read-only
```

Have the LDAPS server specify the template to be applied to the authenticated user.

For an LDAPS server to indicate which user template is to be applied, it needs to include the juniperLocalUserName attribute (Vendor 2636, type 1, string) Juniper VSA (vendor-specific attribute) in the LDAPS Access-Accept message which indicates the user template to be used in the Junos OS device. The string value in the juniperLocalUserName must correspond to the name of a configured user template on the device. For a list of relevant Juniper LDAPS VSAs, see *Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific RADIUS and LDAP Attributes*.

From the example in the previous step, the string would be RO, OP, or SU. Configuration of the LDAPS server depends on the server being used.

If the juniperLocalUserName attribute is not included in the Access-Accept message or the string contains a user template name that does not exist on the device, the user is assigned to the `remote` user template, if configured. If it is not configured, authentication fails for the user.

After logging in, the remotely authenticated user retains the same username that was used to log in. However, the user inherits the user class from the assigned user template.

3. Assign an encrypted password for the user.

You must specify a password in the *encrypted-password* statement. If the password contains spaces, enclose it in quotation marks. The “secret” password used by the local router must match that used by the server.

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set user username class class name authentication encrypted-password
```

For example:

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set user u_ldap authentication encrypted-password "$ABC123"
```

Configure User Template Accounts for User Authentication

To configure local user template accounts for user authentication, see *Configuring Local User Template Accounts for User Authentication*.

To configure remote template accounts for user authentication, see *Configure Remote Template Accounts for User Authentication*.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

ldap-server (System) | **1237**

authentication-order (System) | **1121**

Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific RADIUS and LDAP Attributes

Junos OS supports the configuration of Juniper Networks RADIUS and LDAP vendor-specific attributes (VSAs). These VSAs are encapsulated in a RADIUS and LDAP vendor-specific attribute with the vendor ID set to the Juniper Networks ID number, 2636. Table 11 on page 204 lists the Juniper Networks VSAs you can configure.

Table 11: Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific RADIUS and LDAP Attributes

Name	Description	Type	Length	String
Juniper-Local-User-Name	Indicates the name of the user template used by this user when logging in to a device. This attribute is used only in Access-Accept packets.	1	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters.
Juniper-Allow-Commands	Contains an extended regular expression that enables the user to run operational mode commands in addition to the commands authorized by the user's login class permission bits. This attribute is used only in Access-Accept packets.	2	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters, in the form of an extended regular expression. See *Regular Expressions for Allowing and Denying Junos OS Operational Mode Commands, Configuration Statements, and Hierarchies*.

Table 11: Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific RADIUS and LDAP Attributes *(Continued)*

Name	Description	Type	Length	String
Juniper-Deny-Commands	Contains an extended regular expression that denies the user permission to run operation mode commands authorized by the user's login class permission bits. This attribute is used only in Access-Accept packets.	3	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters, in the form of an extended regular expression. See *Regular Expressions for Allowing and Denying Junos OS Operational Mode Commands, Configuration Statements, and Hierarchies*.
Juniper-Allow-Configuration	Contains an extended regular expression that enables the user to run configuration mode commands in addition to the commands authorized by the user's login class permission bits. This attribute is used only in Access-Accept packets.	4	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters, in the form of an extended regular expression. See *Regular Expressions for Allowing and Denying Junos OS Operational Mode Commands, Configuration Statements, and Hierarchies*.

Table 11: Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific RADIUS and LDAP Attributes *(Continued)*

Name	Description	Type	Length	String
Juniper-Deny-Configuration	Contains an extended regular expression that denies the user permission to run configuration commands authorized by the user's login class permission bits. This attribute is used only in Access-Accept packets.	5	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters, in the form of an extended regular expression. See *Regular Expressions for Allowing and Denying Junos OS Operational Mode Commands, Configuration Statements, and Hierarchies*.
Juniper-Interactive-Command	Indicates the interactive command entered by the user. This attribute is used only in Accounting-Request packets.	8	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters.
Juniper-Configuration-Change	Indicates the interactive command that results in a configuration (database) change. This attribute is used only in Accounting-Request packets.	9	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters.

Table 11: Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific RADIUS and LDAP Attributes *(Continued)*

Name	Description	Type	Length	String
Juniper-User-Permissions	Contains information the server uses to specify user permissions. This attribute is used only in Access-Accept packets. **NOTE**: When the `Juniper-User-Permissions` attribute is configured to grant the Junos OS `maintenance` or `all` permissions on a RADIUS and LDAP server, the UNIX wheel group membership is not automatically added to a user's list of group memberships. Some operations such as running the `su root` command from a local shell require wheel group membership permissions. However, when a user is configured locally with the permissions `maintenance` or `all`, the user is automatically granted membership to the UNIX wheel group. Therefore, we recommend that you create a template user account with the required permissions and associate individual user	10	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters. The string is a list of permission flags separated by a space. The exact name of each flag must be specified in its entirety. See *Login Class Permission Flags*.

Table 11: Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific RADIUS and LDAP Attributes *(Continued)*

Name	Description	Type	Length	String
	accounts with the template user account.			
Juniper-Authentication-Type	Indicates the authentication method (local database, LDAP or RADIUSserver) used to authenticate a user. If the user is authenticated using a local database, the attribute value shows 'local'. If the user is authenticated using RADIUS or LDAP server, the attribute value shows 'remote'.	11	≥5	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters.
Juniper-Session-Port	Indicates the source port number of the established session.	12	size of integer	Integer

For more information about the VSAs, see RFC 2138, *Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS)*.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Junos OS User Authentication Overview | **156**

Authentication Order for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+, and Local Password | **167**

TACACS+ Authentication | **243**

RADIUS Authentication

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The Junos OS supports RADIUS for central authentication of users on multiple routers or switches or security devices. To use RADIUS authentication on the device, you must configure information about one or more RADIUS servers on the network. You can also configure RADIUS accounting on the device to collect statistical data about the users logging in to or out from a LAN and sending the data to a RADIUS accounting server. For more information, read this topic.

Configuring RADIUS Server Authentication

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- Configuring RADIUS Server Details | 210
- Configuring RADIUS To Use the Management Instance | 214

RADIUS authentication is a method of authenticating users who attempt to access the router or switch.

Why Use RADIUS

The Junos OS supports two protocols for central authentication of users on multiple routers: RADIUS and TACACS+. We recommend RADIUS because it is a multivendor IETF standard, and its features are more widely accepted than those of TACACS+ or other proprietary systems. In addition, we recommend using a one-time-password system for increased security, and all vendors of these systems support RADIUS.

You should use RADIUS when your priorities are interoperability and performance:

- Interoperability—RADIUS is more interoperable than TACACS+, primarily because of the proprietary nature of TACACS+. While TACACS+ supports more protocols, RADIUS is universally supported.
- Performance—RADIUS is much lighter on your routers and switches and for this reason, network engineers generally prefer RADIUS over TACACS+.

Configuring RADIUS Server Details

To use RADIUS authentication on the device, configure information about one or more RADIUS servers on the network by including one `radius-server` statement at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level for each RADIUS server.

Because remote authentication is configured on multiple devices, it is commonly configured inside of a configuration group. As such, the steps shown here are in a configuration group called `global`. Using a configuration group is optional.

NOTE: The `remote` statement must always be lowercase.

NOTE: This feature is supported on SRX1500, SRX5400, SRX5600, and SRX5800 devices.

To configure authentication by a RADIUS server:

1. Add an IPv4 or IPv6 server address.
   - Configure an IPv4 source-address and server-address:

```
[edit groups global]
user@host# set system radius-server server-address source-address source-address
```

For example:

```
[edit groups global]
user@host# set system radius-server 192.168.17.28 source-address 192.168.17.1
```

- Configure an IPv6 source-address and server address:

```
[edit groups global system radius-server server-address]
user@host# set server-address secret “secretkey” source-address-inet6 source-address
```

For example:

```
[edit groups global system radius-server ::17.22.22.162]
user@host# set secret $9$lPOv87ZGiH.5JGn/AtOB7-dVgo source-address-inet6 ::17.22.22.1
```

Source address is a valid IPv4 or IPv6 address configured on one of the router or switch interfaces. This sets a fixed address as the source address for locally generated IP packets.

Server address is a unique IPv4 or IPv6 address that is assigned to a particular server and used to route information to the server. If the Junos OS device has several interfaces that can reach the RADIUS server, assign an IP address that Junos OS can use for all its communication with the RADIUS server.

2. Include a shared secret password.

   You must specify a password in the `secret` *password* statement. If the password contains spaces, enclose it in quotation marks. The secret password used by the local router or switch must match that used by the server. The secret password configures the password that the Junos OS device uses to access the RADIUS server.

```
[edit groups global system radius-server server-address]
user@host# set secret password
```

   For example:

```
[edit groups global system radius-server 192.168.69.162]
user@host# set secret $9$gQ4UHf5F36CiH.5Tz9CuO1hreM8xw2oIENVwgZG
```

3. If necessary, specify a port on which to contact the RADIUS server.

   By default, port number 1812 is used (as specified in RFC 2865).

NOTE: You can also specify an accounting port to send accounting packets with the `accounting-port` statement. The default is 1813 (as specified in RFC 2866).

```
[edit groups global system radius-server server-address]
user@host# set port port-number
```

For example:

```
[edit groups global system radius-server 192.168.69.162]
user@host# set port 1845
```

4. Specify the order in which Junos OS attempts authentication.

   You must include the `authentication-order` statement in your remote authentication configuration.

   The example assumes your network includes both RADIUS and TACACS+ servers. In this example, whenever a user attempts to log in, Junos OS begins by querying the RADIUS server for authentication. If it fails, it next attempts authentication with locally configured user accounts. Finally the TACACS+ server is tried.

   ```
   [edit groups global system]
   user@host# set authentication-order [ authentication-methods ]
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit groups global system]
   user@host# set authentication-order [ radius password tacplus ]
   ```

5. Assign a login class to RADIUS-authenticated users.

   You can assign different user templates and login classes to RADIUS-authenticated users. This allows RADIUS-authenticated users to be granted different administrative permissions on the Junos OS device. By default, RADIUS-authenticated users use the `remote` user template and are assigned to the associated class, which is specified in the `remote` user template, if the `remote` user template is configured. The username `remote` is a special case in Junos OS. It acts as a template for users who are authenticated by a remote server, but do not have a locally configured user account on the device. In this method, Junos OS applies the permissions of the remote template to those authenticated users without a locally defined account. All users mapped to the remote template are of the same login class.

In the Junos OS configuration, a user template is configured in the same way as a regular local user account, except that no local authentication password is configured because the authentication is remotely performed on the RADIUS server.

- To use the same permissions for all RADIUS-authenticated users:

```
[edit groups global system login]
user@host# set user remote class class
```

  For example:

```
[edit groups global system login]
user@host# set user remote class super-user
```

- To have different login classes be used for different RADIUS-authenticated users, granting them different permissions:

  a. Create multiple user templates in the Junos OS configuration.

     Every user template can be assigned a different login class.

     For example:

```
[edit groups global system login]
set user RO class read-only
set user OP class operator
set user SU class super-user
set user remote full-name "default remote access user template"
set user remote class read-only
```

  b. Have the RADIUS server specify the name of the user template to be applied to the authenticated user.

     For a RADIUS server to indicate which user template is to be applied, it needs to include the Juniper-Local-User-Name attribute (Vendor 2636, type 1, string) Juniper VSA (vendor-specific attribute) in the RADIUS Access-Accept message. The string value in the Juniper-Local-User-Name must correspond to the name of a configured user template on the device. For a list of relevant Juniper RADIUS VSAs, see *Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific RADIUS and LDAP Attributes*.

If the Juniper-Local-User-Name is not included in the Access-Accept message or the string contains a user template name that does not exist on the device, the user is assigned to the `remote` user template, if configured. If it is not configured, authentication fails for the user.

After logging in, the remotely authenticated user retains the same username that was used to log in. However, the user inherits the user class from the assigned user template.

In a RADIUS server, users can be assigned a Juniper-Local-User-Name string, which indicates the user template to be used in the Junos OS device. From the previous example, the string would be RO, OP, or SU. Configuration of the RADIUS server depends on the server being used.

Configuring RADIUS To Use the Management Instance

By default, Junos OS routes authentication, authorization, and accounting packets for RADIUS through the default routing instance. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, existing RADIUS behavior is enhanced to support a management interface in a non-default VRF instance.

When the `routing-instance mgmt_junos` option is configured in both the `radius-server` *server-ip-address* and the `radius server` *server-ip-address* statements, provided the `management-instance` statement is also configured, RADIUS packets are routed through the management instance mgmt_junos.

```
[edit system]
radius-server {
    server-address {
        accounting-port port-number;
        accounting-retry number;
        accounting-timeout seconds;
        dynamic-request-port number;
        max-outstanding-requests value;
        port number;
        preauthentication-port number;
        preauthentication-secret secret;
        retry number;
        routing-instance routing-instance-name;  #use “mgmt_junos” for RI name
        secret password;
        source-addresssource-address;
        timeout seconds;
    }
```

```
[edit system accounting destination radius]
server {
```

```
server-address {
    accounting-port port-number;
    accounting-retry number;
    accounting-timeout seconds;
    dynamic-request-port number;
    max-outstanding-requests value;
    port number;
    preauthentication-port number;
    preauthentication-secret secret;
    retry number;
    routing-instance routing-instance-name;  #use “mgmt_junos” for RI name
    secret password;
    source-addresssource-address;
    timeout seconds;
}
```

NOTE: The `routing-instance mgmt_junos` option must be configured in both the `radius-server` and the `radius server` statements. If not, even if the `management-instance` statement is set, RADIUS packets will still be sent using the default routing instance only.

For more details on this management instance, see *management-instance*.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- *Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific RADIUS and LDAP Attributes*
- *Configuring RADIUS System Accounting*
- *Example: Configuring RADIUS Authentication*

Example: Configuring a RADIUS Server for System Authentication

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This example shows how to configure a RADIUS server for system authentication.

Requirements

Before you begin:

- Perform the initial device configuration. See the Getting Started Guide for your device.
- Configure at least one RADIUS server. For more details, see RADIUS Authentication and Accounting Servers Configuration Overview.

Overview

In this example, you add a new RADIUS server with an IP address of 172.16.98.1 and specify the shared secret password of the RADIUS server as Radiussecret1. The secret is stored as an encrypted value in the configuration database. Finally, you specify the source address to be included in the RADIUS server requests by the device. In most cases you can use the loopback address of the device, which in this example is 10.0.0.1.

Configuration

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Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

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

```
set system radius-server address 172.16.98.1
set system radius-server 172.16.98.1 secret Radiussecret1
set system radius-server 172.16.98.1 source-address 10.0.0.1
```

GUI Quick Configuration

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure a RADIUS server for system authentication:

1. In the J-Web user interface, select `Configure>System Properties>User Management`.
2. Click `Edit`. The Edit User Management dialog box appears.
3. Select the `Authentication Method and Order` tab.
4. In the RADIUS section, click `Add`. The Add Radius Server dialog box appears.
5. In the IP Address box, type the server's 32–bit IP address.
6. In the Password and Confirm Password boxes, type the secret password for the server and verify your entry.
7. In the Server Port box, type the appropriate port.
8. In the Source Address box, type the source IP address of the server.
9. In the Retry Attempts box, specify the number of times that the server should try to verify the user's credentials.
10. In the Time Out box, specify the amount of time (in seconds) the device should wait for a response from the server.
11. Click `OK` to check your configuration and save it as a candidate configuration.
12. If you are done configuring the device, click `Commit Options>Commit`.

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the CLI User Guide.

To configure a RADIUS server for system authentication:

1. Add a new RADIUS server and set its IP address.

```
[edit system]
user@host# set radius-server address 172.16.98.1
```

2. Specify the shared secret (password) of the RADIUS server.

```
[edit system]
user@host# set radius-server 172.16.98.1 secret Radiussecret1
```

3. Specify the device's loopback address source address.

```
[edit system]
user@host# set radius-server 172.16.98.1 source-address 10.0.0.1
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show system radius-server` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
user@host# show system radius-server
radius-server 172.16.98.1 {
    secret Radiussecret1;
    source-address 10.0.0.1;
}
```

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

NOTE: To completely set up RADIUS authentication, you must create user template accounts and specify a system authentication order. Do one of the following tasks:

- Configure a system authentication order. See *Example: Configure Authentication Order*.
- Configure a user. See *Example: Configuring New Users*.
- Configure local user template accounts. See *Example: Create Template Accounts*.

Verification

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- Verifying the RADIUS Server System Authentication Configuration | **219**

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying the RADIUS Server System Authentication Configuration

Purpose

Verify that the RADIUS server has been configured for system authentication.

Action

From operational mode, enter the `show system radius-server` command.

SEE ALSO

Junos OS User Authentication Methods

Junos OS User Accounts Overview

Configuring Local User Template Accounts for User Authentication

Example: Configuring a TACACS+ Server for System Authentication

Example: Configuring RADIUS Authentication

The Junos OS supports two protocols for central authentication of users on multiple routers: RADIUS and TACACS+. We recommend RADIUS because it is a multivendor IETF standard, and its features are more widely accepted than those of TACACS+ or other proprietary systems. In addition, we recommend using a one-time-password system for increased security, and all vendors of these systems support RADIUS.

The Junos OS uses one or more template accounts to perform user authentication. You create the template account or accounts, and then configure the user access to use that account. If the RADIUS server is unavailable, the fallback is for the login process to use the local account that set up on the router or switch.

The following example shows how to configure RADIUS authentication:

```
[edit]
system {
    authentication-order [ radius password ];
    root-authentication {
        encrypted-password "$ABC123; # SECRET-DATA
    }
    name-server {
        10.1.1.1;
        10.1.1.2;
    }
}
```

The following example shows how to enable RADIUS authentication and define the shared secret between the client and the server. The secret enables the client and server to determine that they are talking to the trusted peer.

Define a timeout value for each server, so that if there is no response within the specified number of seconds, the router can try either the next server or the next authentication mechanism.

```
[edit]
system {
    radius-server {
        10.1.2.1 {
            secret "$ABC123”; # SECRET-DATA
            timeout 5;
        }
        10.1.2.2 {
```

```
            secret "$ABC123"; # SECRET-DATA
            timeout 5;
        }
    }
}
```

The following example shows how to configure RADIUS template accounts for different users or groups of users:

```
[edit]
system {
    login {
        user observation {
            uid 1001;
            class observation;
        }
        user operation {
            uid 1002;
             class operation;
        }
        user engineering {
             uid 1003;
            class engineering;
        }
    }
}
```

Configuring RADIUS Authentication (QFX Series or OCX Series)

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring RADIUS Server Details | **222**
- Configuring MS-CHAPv2 for Password-Change Support | **223**
- Specifying a Source Address for the Junos OS to Access External RADIUS Servers | **224**

RADIUS authentication is a method of authenticating users who attempt to access the router or switch. Tasks to configure RADIUS authentication are:

NOTE: The `source-address` statement is not supported at the `[edit system radius-options` or `[edit system-radius-server` *`name`*`]` hierarchies on the QFabric system.

Configuring RADIUS Server Details

To use RADIUS authentication on the router or switch, configure information about one or more RADIUS servers on the network by including one `radius-server` statement at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level for each RADIUS server:

```
[edit system]
radius-server server-address {
    accounting-port port-number;
    accounting-retry number;
    accounting-timeout seconds;
    dynamic-request-port number;
    max-outstanding-requests value;
    port number;
    preauthentication-port number;
    preauthentication-secret secret;
    retry number;
    routing-instance routing-instance-name;
    secret password;
    source-addresssource-address;
    timeout seconds;
}
```

server-address is the address of the RADIUS server.

You can specify a port on which to contact the RADIUS server. By default, port number 1812 is used (as specified in RFC 2865). You can also specify an accounting port to send accounting packets. The default is 1813 (as specified in RFC 2866).

You must specify a password in the `secret` *`password`* statement. If the password contains spaces, enclose it in quotation marks. The secret used by the local router or switch must match that used by the server.

Optionally, you can specify the amount of time that the local router or switch waits to receive a response from a RADIUS server (in the `timeout` statement) and the number of times that the router or switch attempts to contact a RADIUS authentication server (in the `retry` statement). By default, the router or switch waits 3 seconds. You can configure this to be a value from 1 through 90 seconds. By

default, the router or switch retries connecting to the server three times. You can configure this to be a value from 1 through 10 times.

You can use the `source-address` statement to specify a logical address for individual or multiple RADIUS servers.

To configure multiple RADIUS servers, include multiple `radius-server` statements.

To configure a set of users that share a single account for authorization purposes, you create a template user. To do this, include the `user` statement at the `[edit system login]` hierarchy level, as described in *Example: Configure Authentication Order*.

You can also configure RADIUS authentication at the `[edit access]` and `[edit access profile]` hierarchy level. Junos OS uses the following search order to determine which set of servers are used for authentication:

1. `[edit access profile` *`profile-name`* `radius-server` *`server-address`*`]`
2. `[edit access radius-server` *`server-address`*`]`
3. `[edit system radius-server` *`server-address`*`]`

Configuring MS-CHAPv2 for Password-Change Support

Before you configure MS-CHAPv2 for password-change support, ensure that you:

- Configure the RADIUS server authentication parameters
- Set the **authentication-order** to use the RADIUS server for the initial password attempt

You can configure the Microsoft implementation of the Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol version 2 (MS-CHAPv2) on the router or switch to support changing of passwords. This feature provides users accessing a router or switch the option of changing the password when the password expires, is reset, or is configured to be changed at the next login.

To configure MS-CHAP-v2, include the following statements at the `[edit system radius-options]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system radius-options]
password-protocol mschap-v2;
```

The following example shows statements for configuring the MS-CHAPv2 password protocol, password authentication order, and user accounts:

```
[edit]
system {
```

```
    authentication-order [ radius password ];
    radius-server {
        192.168.69.149 secret "$ABC123"; ## SECRET-DATA
    }
    radius-options {
        password-protocol mschap-v2;
    }
    login {
        user bob {
            class operator;
        }
    }
}
```

Specifying a Source Address for the Junos OS to Access External RADIUS Servers

You can specify which source address Junos OS uses when accessing your network to contact an external RADIUS server for authentication. You can also specify which source address Junos OS uses when contacting a RADIUS server for sending accounting information.

To specify a source address for a RADIUS server, include the `source-address` statement at the `[edit system radius-server` *`server-address`*`]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system radius-server server-address]
source-address source-address;
```

source-address is a valid IP address configured on one of the router or switch interfaces.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- *Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific RADIUS and LDAP Attributes*
- *Example: Configure Authentication Order*
- *Example: Configuring RADIUS Authentication*
- *Using Regular Expressions on a RADIUS or TACACS+ Server to Allow or Deny Access to Commands*
- *Junos OS User Authentication Methods*

Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific RADIUS and LDAP Attributes

Junos OS supports the configuration of Juniper Networks RADIUS and LDAP vendor-specific attributes (VSAs). These VSAs are encapsulated in a RADIUS and LDAP vendor-specific attribute with the vendor ID set to the Juniper Networks ID number, 2636. Table 12 on page 225 lists the Juniper Networks VSAs you can configure.

Table 12: Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific RADIUS and LDAP Attributes

Name	Description	Type	Length	String
Juniper-Local-User-Name	Indicates the name of the user template used by this user when logging in to a device. This attribute is used only in Access-Accept packets.	1	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters.
Juniper-Allow-Commands	Contains an extended regular expression that enables the user to run operational mode commands in addition to the commands authorized by the user's login class permission bits. This attribute is used only in Access-Accept packets.	2	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters, in the form of an extended regular expression. See *Regular Expressions for Allowing and Denying Junos OS Operational Mode Commands, Configuration Statements, and Hierarchies*.

Table 12: Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific RADIUS and LDAP Attributes *(Continued)*

Name	Description	Type	Length	String
Juniper-Deny-Commands	Contains an extended regular expression that denies the user permission to run operation mode commands authorized by the user's login class permission bits. This attribute is used only in Access-Accept packets.	3	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters, in the form of an extended regular expression. See *Regular Expressions for Allowing and Denying Junos OS Operational Mode Commands, Configuration Statements, and Hierarchies*.
Juniper-Allow-Configuration	Contains an extended regular expression that enables the user to run configuration mode commands in addition to the commands authorized by the user's login class permission bits. This attribute is used only in Access-Accept packets.	4	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters, in the form of an extended regular expression. See *Regular Expressions for Allowing and Denying Junos OS Operational Mode Commands, Configuration Statements, and Hierarchies*.

Table 12: Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific RADIUS and LDAP Attributes *(Continued)*

Name	Description	Type	Length	String
Juniper-Deny-Configuration	Contains an extended regular expression that denies the user permission to run configuration commands authorized by the user's login class permission bits. This attribute is used only in Access-Accept packets.	5	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters, in the form of an extended regular expression. See *Regular Expressions for Allowing and Denying Junos OS Operational Mode Commands, Configuration Statements, and Hierarchies*.
Juniper-Interactive-Command	Indicates the interactive command entered by the user. This attribute is used only in Accounting-Request packets.	8	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters.
Juniper-Configuration-Change	Indicates the interactive command that results in a configuration (database) change. This attribute is used only in Accounting-Request packets.	9	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters.

Table 12: Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific RADIUS and LDAP Attributes *(Continued)*

Name	Description	Type	Length	String
Juniper-User-Permissions	Contains information the server uses to specify user permissions. This attribute is used only in Access-Accept packets. **NOTE**: When the `Juniper-User-Permissions` attribute is configured to grant the Junos OS `maintenance` or `all` permissions on a RADIUS and LDAP server, the UNIX wheel group membership is not automatically added to a user's list of group memberships. Some operations such as running the `su root` command from a local shell require wheel group membership permissions. However, when a user is configured locally with the permissions `maintenance` or `all`, the user is automatically granted membership to the UNIX wheel group. Therefore, we recommend that you create a template user account with the required permissions and associate individual user	10	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters. The string is a list of permission flags separated by a space. The exact name of each flag must be specified in its entirety. See *Login Class Permission Flags*.

Table 12: Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific RADIUS and LDAP Attributes *(Continued)*

Name	Description	Type	Length	String
	accounts with the template user account.			
Juniper-Authentication-Type	Indicates the authentication method (local database, LDAP or RADIUSserver) used to authenticate a user. If the user is authenticated using a local database, the attribute value shows 'local'. If the user is authenticated using RADIUS or LDAP server, the attribute value shows 'remote'.	11	≥5	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters.
Juniper-Session-Port	Indicates the source port number of the established session.	12	size of integer	Integer

For more information about the VSAs, see RFC 2138, *Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS)*.

Juniper-Switching-Filter VSA Match Conditions and Actions

Devices support the configuration of RADIUS server attributes specific to Juniper Networks. These attributes are known as vendor-specific attributes (VSAs) and are described in RFC 2138, *Remote Authentication Dial In User Service* (RADIUS).

Through VSAs, you can configure port-filtering attributes on the RADIUS server. VSAs are cleartext fields sent from the RADIUS server to the device as a result of authentication success or failure. Authentication prevents unauthorized user access by blocking a supplicant at the port until the device is authenticated by the RADIUS server. The VSA attributes are interpreted by the device during authentication, and the device takes appropriate actions. Implementing port-filtering attributes with

authentication on the RADIUS server provides a central location for controlling LAN access for supplicants.

These port-filtering attributes specific to Juniper Networks are encapsulated in a RADIUS server VSA with the vendor ID set to the Juniper Networks ID number, 2636.

As well as configuring port-filtering attributes through VSAs, you can apply a port *firewall filter* that has already been configured on the device directly to the RADIUS server. Like port-filtering attributes, the filter is applied during the authentication process, and its actions are applied at the device port. Adding a port firewall filter to a RADIUS server eliminates the need to add the filter to multiple ports and devices.

The Juniper-Switching-Filter VSA works in conjunction with 802.1X authentication to centrally control access of supplicants to the network. You can use this VSA to configure filters on the RADIUS server, which are sent to the switch and applied to users that have been authenticated using 802.1X authentication.

The Juniper-Switching-Filter VSA can contain one or more filter terms. Filter terms are configured using one or more *match conditions* with a resulting *action*. Match conditions are the criteria that a packet must meet for a configured action to be applied on it. The action is the action that the switch takes if a packet meets the criteria in the match conditions. The action that the switch can take is either accept or deny a packet.

The following guidelines apply when you specify match conditions and actions for VSAs:

- Both `match` and `action` statements are mandatory.
- If no match condition is specified, any packet is considered a match by default.
- If no action is specified, the default action is to deny the packet.
- Any or all options can be included in each `match` and `action` statement.
- The AND operation is performed on fields that are of a different type, which are separated by commas. Fields of the same type cannot be repeated.
- For the `forwarding-class` option to be applied, the forwarding class must be configured on the switch. If the forwarding class is not configured on the switch, this option is ignored.

Table 13 on page 231 describes the match conditions that you can specify when you configure a VSA attribute as a firewall filter by using the `match` command on the RADIUS server. The string that defines a match condition is called a *match statement*.

Table 13: Match Conditions

Option	Description
`destination-mac` *mac-address*	Destination media access control (MAC) address of the packet.
`source-dot1q-tag` *tag*	Tag value in the 802.1Q header, in the range `0` through `4095`.
`destination-ip` *ip-address*	Address of the final destination node.
`ip-protocol` *protocol-id*	IPv4 protocol value. In place of the numeric value, you can specify one of the following text synonyms: `ah`, `egp (8)`, `esp (50`, `gre (47)`, `icmp (1)`, `igmp (2)`, `ipip (4)`, `ipv6 (41)`, `ospf (89)`, `pim (103)`, `rsvp (46)`, `tcp (6)`, or `udp (17)`
`source-port` *port*	TCP or User Datagram Protocol (UDP) source port field. Normally, you specify this match statement in conjunction with the `ip-protocol` match statement to determine which protocol is being used on the port. In place of the numeric field, you can specify one of the text options listed under `destination-port`.

Table 13: Match Conditions *(Continued)*

Option	Description
`destination-port` *port*	TCP or UDP destination port field. Normally, you specify this match statement in conjunction with the `ip-protocol` match statement to determine which protocol is being used on the port. In place of the numeric value, you can specify one of the following text synonyms (the port numbers are also listed): `afs (1483)`, `bgp (179)`, `biff (512)`, `bootpc (68)`, `bootps (67)`, `cvspserver (2401)`, `cmd (514)`, `dhcp (67)`, `domain (53)`, `eklogin (2105)`, `ekshell (2106)`, `exec (512)`, `finger (79)`, `ftp (21)`, `ftp-data (20)`, `http (80)`, `https (443)`, `ident (113)`, `imap (143)`, `kerberos-sec (88)`, `klogin (543)`, `kpasswd (761)`, `krb-prop (754)`, `krbupdate (760)`, `kshell (544)`, `ldap (389)`, `login (513)`, `mobileip-agent (434)`, `mobilip-mn (435)`, `msdp (639)`, `netbios-dgm (138)`, `netbios-ns (137)`, `netbios-ssn (139)`, `nfsd (2049)`, `nntp (119)`, `ntalk (518)`, `ntp (123)`, `pop3 (110)`, `pptp (1723)`, `printer (515)`, `radacct (1813)`, `radius (1812)`, `rip (520)`, `rkinit (2108)`, `smtp (25)`, `snmp (161)`, `snmptrap (162)`, `snpp (444)`, `socks (1080)`, `ssh (22)`, `sunrpc (111)`, `syslog (514)`, `telnet (23)`, `tacacs-ds (65)`, `talk (517)`, `tftp (69)`, `timed (525)`, `who (513)`, `xdmcp (177)`, `zephyr-clt (2103)`, `zephyr-hm (2104)`

When you define one or more terms that specify the filtering criteria, you also define the action to take if the packet matches all criteria. Table 14 on page 232 shows the actions that you can specify in a term.

Table 14: Actions for VSAs

Option	Description
(`allow` | `deny`)	Accept a packet or discard a packet silently without sending an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) message.

Table 14: Actions for VSAs *(Continued)*

Option	Description
`forwarding-class` *`class-of-service`*	(Optional) Classify the packet in one of the following forwarding classes: • `assured-forwarding` • `best-effort` • `expedited-forwarding` • `network-control`
`loss-priority` (`low` | `medium` | `high`)	(Optional) Set the packet loss priority (PLP) to `low`, `medium`, or `high`. Specify both the forwarding class and the loss priority.

SEE ALSO

Filtering 802.1X Supplicants by Using RADIUS Server Attributes

Understanding Dynamic Filters Based on RADIUS Attributes

Understanding RADIUS Accounting

Devices support IETF RFC 2866, *RADIUS Accounting*. Configuring RADIUS accounting on the device supports collecting statistical data about users logging in to or out from a LAN and sending the data to a RADIUS accounting server. The statistical data gathered can be used for general network monitoring, analyzing and tracking usage patterns, or billing a user based upon the amount of time or type of services accessed.

To configure RADIUS accounting, specify one or more RADIUS accounting servers to receive the statistical data from the device, and select the type of accounting data to be collected.

The RADIUS accounting server you specify can be the same server used for RADIUS authentication, or it can be a separate RADIUS server. You can specify a list of RADIUS accounting servers. If the primary server (the first one configured) is unavailable, each RADIUS server in the list is tried in the order in which they are configured in the Junos OS.

The RADIUS accounting process between the device and a RADIUS server works like this:

1. A RADIUS accounting server listens for User Datagram Protocol (UDP) packets on a specific port. For example, on FreeRADIUS, the default port is 1813.
2. The device forwards an *accounting-request* packet containing an event record to the accounting server. The event record associated with this supplicant contains an *Acct-Status-Type* attribute whose value indicates the beginning of user service for this supplicant. When the supplicant's session ends, the accounting request contains an *Acct-Status-Type* attribute value indicating the end of user service. The RADIUS accounting server records this as a stop-accounting record containing session information and the length of the session.
3. The RADIUS accounting server logs these events in a file as start-accounting or stop-accounting records. On FreeRADIUS, the filename is the server's address; for example, 192.0.2.0.
4. The accounting server sends an *accounting-response* packet back to the device confirming it has received the accounting request.
5. If the device does not receive a response from the server, it continues to send accounting requests until an accounting response is returned from the accounting server.

The statistics collected through this process can be displayed from the RADIUS server; to see those statistics, the user accesses the log file configured to receive them.

SEE ALSO

Configuring RADIUS System Accounting

Configuring RADIUS System Accounting

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Auditing of User Events on a RADIUS Server | **235**
- Specifying RADIUS Server Accounting and Auditing Events | **236**
- Configuring RADIUS Server Accounting | **236**

With RADIUS accounting enabled, Juniper Networks devices, acting as RADIUS clients, can notify the RADIUS server about user activities such as software logins, configuration changes, and interactive commands. The framework for RADIUS accounting is described in RFC 2866.

Tasks for configuring RADIUS system accounting are:

Configuring Auditing of User Events on a RADIUS Server

To audit user events, include the following statements at the `[edit system accounting]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system accounting]
events [ events ];
enhanced-avs-max number;
destination {
    radius {
        server {
            server-address {
                accounting-port port-number;
                accounting-retry number;
                accounting-timeout seconds;
                dynamic-request-port number;
                max-outstanding-requests value;
                port number;
                preauthentication-port number;
                preauthentication-secret secret;
                retry number;
                routing-instance routing-instance-name;
                secret password;
                source-addresssource-address;
                timeout seconds;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Specifying RADIUS Server Accounting and Auditing Events

To specify the events you want to audit when using a RADIUS server for authentication, include the `events` statement at the `[edit system accounting]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system accounting]
events [ events ];
```

events is one or more of the following:

- `login`—Audit logins
- `change-log`—Audit configuration changes
- `interactive-commands`—Audit interactive commands (any command-line input)

Configuring RADIUS Server Accounting

To configure RADIUS server accounting, include the `server` statement at the `[edit system accounting destination radius]` hierarchy level:

```
server {
    server-address {
        accounting-port port-number;
        accounting-retry number;
        accounting-timeout seconds;
        dynamic-request-port number;
        max-outstanding-requests value;
        port number;
        preauthentication-port number;
        preauthentication-secret secret;
        retry number;
        routing-instance routing-instance-name;
        secret password;
        source-addresssource-address;
        timeout seconds;
    }
}
```

server-address specifies the address of the RADIUS server. To configure multiple RADIUS servers, include multiple `server` statements.

NOTE: If no RADIUS servers are configured at the `[edit system accounting destination radius]` statement hierarchy level, the Junos OS uses the RADIUS servers configured at the `[edit system radius-server]` hierarchy level.

`accounting-port` *`port-number`* specifies the RADIUS server accounting port number.

The default port number is 1813.

NOTE: If you enable RADIUS accounting at the `[edit access profile` *`profile-name`* `accounting-order]` hierarchy level, accounting is triggered on the default port of 1813 even if you do not specify a value for the `accounting-port` statement.

`routing-instance` *`routing-instance`* is the name of the non-default management instance. Use **mgmt_junos** as the routing-instance name. See *Management Interface in a Non-Default Instance*.

You must specify a secret (password) that the local router or switch passes to the RADIUS client by including the `secret` statement. If the password contains spaces, enclose the entire password in quotation marks (“ “).

In the `source-address` statement, specify a source address for the RADIUS server. Each RADIUS request sent to a RADIUS server uses the specified source address. The source address is a valid IPv4 address (in case if radius-server address is IPv4) or IPv6 address (in case if radius-server address is IPv6) configured on one of the router or switch interfaces.

Optionally, you can specify the number of times that the router or switch attempts to contact a RADIUS authentication server by including the `retry` statement. By default, the router or switch retries three times. You can configure the router or switch to retry from 1 through 10 times.

Optionally, you can specify the length of time that the local router or switch waits to receive a response from a RADIUS server by including the `timeout` statement. By default, the router or switch waits 3 seconds. You can configure the timeout to be from 1 through 90 seconds.

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.1 and Junos OS Release 17.3R1, you can configure the `enhanced-accounting` statement to view the attribute values of a logged in user. If you use the `enhanced-accounting` statement at the `[edit system radius-options]` hierarchy level, the RADIUS attributes such as access method, remote port, and access privileges can be audited. You can limit the number of attribute values

to be displayed for auditing by using the `enhanced-avs-max <number>` statement at the `[edit system accounting]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit system radius-options]
enhanced-accounting;
```

```
[edit system accounting]
enhanced-avs-max <number>;
```

When a Juniper Networks router or switch is configured with RADIUS accounting, it sends `Accounting-Start` and `Accounting-Stop` messages to the RADIUS server. These messages contain information about user activities such as software logins, configuration changes, and interactive commands. This information is typically used for monitoring a network, collecting usage statistics, and ensuring that users are billed properly.

The following example shows three servers (10.5.5.5, 10.6.6.6, and 10.7.7.7) configured for RADIUS accounting:

```
system {
    accounting {
        events [ login change-log interactive-commands ];
        destination {
            radius {
                server {
                    10.5.5.5 {
                        accounting-port 3333;
                        secret $ABC123;
                        source-address 10.1.1.1;
                        retry 3;
                        timeout 3;
                    }
                    10.6.6.6 secret $ABC123;
                    10.7.7.7 secret $ABC123;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.1	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.1 and Junos OS Release 17.3R1, you can configure the enhanced-accounting statement to view the attribute values of a logged in user.

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, existing RADIUS behavior is enhanced to support a management interface in a non-default VRF instance.
14.1	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.1 and Junos OS Release 17.3R1, you can configure the enhanced-accounting statement to view the attribute values of a logged in user.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Junos OS User Authentication Overview | **156**
- Authentication Order for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+, and Local Password | **167**
- TACACS+ Authentication | **243**

RADIUS over TLS (RADSEC)

IN THIS SECTION

- Configure the RADSEC Destination | **240**
- Configure TLS Connection Parameters | **241**
- Example: Simple RADSEC Configuration | **242**
- Monitoring Certificates | **243**
- Monitoring RADSEC Destinations | **243**

RADIUS over TLS is designed to provide secure communication of RADIUS requests using the Transport Secure Layer (TLS) protocol. RADIUS over TLS, also known as RADSEC, redirects regular RADIUS traffic

to remote RADIUS servers connected over TLS. RADSec allows RADIUS authentication, authorization and accounting data to be passed safely across untrusted networks.

RADSEC uses TLS in combination with the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). This transport profile provides stronger security than the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) which was originally used for RADIUS transmission. RADIUS over UDP encrypts the shared secret password using the MD5 algorithm, which is vulnerable to attacks. RADSEC mitigates the risk of attacks on MD5 by exchanging RADIUS packet payloads over an encrypted TLS tunnel.

NOTE: Due to limitations of the TCP protocol, RADSEC can have no more than 255 RADIUS messages in flight.

Configure the RADSEC Destination

RADSEC servers are represented by RADSEC destination objects. To configure RADSEC, you must define the RADSEC server as a destination, and direct RADIUS traffic to that destination.

You define the RADSEC server as a destination using the `radsec` statement at the `[edit access]` hierarchy level. RADSEC destinations are identified by a unique numeric ID. You can configure multiple RADSEC destinations with different parameters pointing to the same RADSEC server.

To redirect traffic from a standard RADIUS server to a RADSEC server, associate the RADIUS server with a RADSEC destination. For example, the RADIUS server `1.1.1.1` is associated with RADSEC destination `10`:

```
access {
    radius-server 1.1.1.1 {
        secret zzz;
        radsec-destination 10;
    }
}
```

You can also associate the RADIUS server with a RADSEC destination inside an access profile. For example, RADIUS server `2.2.2.2` in profile `acc_profile` is associated with RADSEC destination `10`:

```
access {
    profile acc_profile {
        secret zzz;
        radsec-destination 10;
```

```
    }
}
```

NOTE: You can redirect more than one RADIUS server to the same RADSEC destination.

To configure RADSEC:

1. Configure the RADSEC destination with a unique ID and an IP address.

```
[edit access]
user@host# radsec destination id-number address server-address
```

2. Configure the port of the RADSEC server. If no port is configured, the default RADSEC port 2083 is used.

```
[edit access radsec destination id-number]
user@host# port port-number
```

3. Redirect traffic from a RADIUS server to the RADSEC destination:

```
[edit access]
user@host# radius-server server-address radsec-destination id-number
```

Configure TLS Connection Parameters

The TLS connection provides encryption, authentication, and data integrity for the exchange of RADIUS messages. TLS relies on certificates and private-public key exchange pairs to secure the transmission of data between the RADSEC client and server. The RADSEC destination uses local certificates that are dynamically acquired from the Junos PKI infrastructure.

To enable RADSEC, you must specify the name of the local certificate. For information on configuring the local certificate and certificate authority (CA), see *Configuring Digital Certificates*.

1. Specify the name of the local certificate to be used for TLS communications.

```
[edit access]
user@host# radsec destination id-number tls-certificate certificate-name
```

2. Configure the certified name of the RADSEC server.

```
[edit access]
user@host# radsec destination id-number tls-peer-name cert-server-name
```

3. (Optional) Configure the TLS connection timeout (default is 5 seconds).

```
[edit access]
user@host# radsec destination id-number tls-timeout seconds
```

Example: Simple RADSEC Configuration

The following example is a simple RADSEC configuration with one RADIUS server and one RADSEC destination. RADIUS traffic is redirected from RADIUS server 1.1.1.1 to RADSEC destination 10.

```
access {
    radius-server 1.1.1.1 {
        secret zzz;
        radsec-destination 10;
    }
    radsec {
        destination 10 {
            address 10.1.1.1;
            max-tx-buffers 1000;
            id-reuse-timeout 30;
            port 1777;
            source-address 1.1.1.2;
            tls-certificate my_cert;
            tls-force-ciphers { medium | low };
            tls-min-version { v1.1 | v1.2 };
            tls-peer-name x0.radsec.com
            tls-timeout 10;
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

Monitoring Certificates

To view information about the state and statistics of local certificate acquisition: **show network-access radsec local-certificate**.

Monitoring RADSEC Destinations

To view statistics for the RADSEC destinations: **show network-access radsec statistics**.

To view the state of the RADSEC destinations: **show network-access radsec state**.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Example: Configuring RADIUS Authentication | **220**
- Example: Configure System Authentication for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+, and Password Authentication | **185**
- Example: Configure Authentication Order | **181**
- Example: Configuring RADIUS Authentication | **220**

TACACS+ Authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring TACACS+ Authentication | **244**
- Example: Configuring a TACACS+ Server for System Authentication | **249**
- Configuring Periodic Refresh of the TACACS+ Authorization Profile | **253**
- Using Regular Expressions on a RADIUS or TACACS+ Server to Allow or Deny Access to Commands | **254**

- Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific TACACS+ Attributes | **257**
- Configuring TACACS+ System Accounting | **261**

The Junos OS supports TACACS+ for central authentication of users on multiple routers or switches or security devices. To use TACACS+ authentication on the device, you must configure information about one or more TACACS+ servers on the network. You can also configure TACACS+ accounting on the device to collect statistical data about the users logging in to or out from a LAN and sending the data to a TACACS+ accounting server. For more information, read this topic.

Configuring TACACS+ Authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring TACACS+ Server Details | **245**
- Configuring TACACS+ to Use the Management Instance | **246**
- Specifying a Source Address for the Junos OS to Access External TACACS+ Servers | **247**
- Configuring the Same Authentication Service for Multiple TACACS+ Servers | **247**
- Configuring Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific TACACS+ Attributes | **248**

TACACS+ authentication is a method of authenticating users who attempt to access the router or switch.

NOTE: Starting with Release 13.3, Junos OS supports IPv6 along with the existing IPv4 support for user authentication using TACACS+ servers.

Tasks to configure TACACS+ configuration are:

Configuring TACACS+ Server Details

To use TACACS+ authentication on the router or switch, configure information about one or more TACACS+ servers on the network by including the `tacplus-server` statement at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system]
tacplus-server server-address {
    port port-number;
    routing-instance routing-instance;
    secret password;
    single-connection;
    source-address source-address;
    timeout seconds;
}
```

server-address is the address of the TACACS+ server.

port-number is the TACACS+ server port number.

`routing-instance` *routing-instance* is the name of the routing instance used to send and receive TACACS + packets. By default, Junos OS routes authentication, authorization, and accounting packets for TACACS+ through the default routing instance. Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, existing TACACS+ behavior is enhanced to support routing TACACS+ packets through a management interface in a non-default VRF instance named mgmt_junos. For more information on this VRF management instance, see "Configuring TACACS+ to Use the Management Instance" on page 246. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can route TACACS+ traffic through any routing instance you configure in authentication.

You must specify a secret (password) that the local router or switch passes to the TACACS+ client by including the `secret` statement. If the password included spaces, enclose the password in quotation marks. The secret used by the local router or switch must match that used by the server.

Optionally, you can specify the length of time that the local router or switch waits to receive a response from a TACACS+ server by including the `timeout` statement. By default, the router or switch waits 3 seconds. You can configure this to be a value in the range from 1 through 90 seconds.

Optionally, you can have the software maintain one open Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection to the server for multiple requests, rather than opening a connection for each connection attempt by including the `single-connection` statement.

NOTE: Early versions of the TACACS+ server do not support the `single-connection` option. If you specify this option and the server does not support it, the Junos OS will be unable to communicate with that TACACS+ server.

To configure multiple TACACS+ servers, include multiple `tacplus-server` statements.

On a TX Matrix router, TACACS+ accounting should be configured only under the groups `re0` and `re1`.

NOTE: Accounting should not be configured at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level; on a TX Matrix router, control is done under the switch-card chassis only.

To configure a set of users that share a single account for authorization purposes, you create a template user. To do this, include the `user` statement at the `[edit system login]` hierarchy level, as described in *Example: Configure Authentication Order*.

Configuring TACACS+ to Use the Management Instance

By default, Junos OS routes authentication, authorization, and accounting packets for TACACS+ through the default routing instance. Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, existing TACACS+ behavior is enhanced to support a management interface in a non-default VRF instance.

```
[edit system]
tacplus-server server-address {
    routing-instance routing-instance;
}
```

When the `routing-instance mgmt_junos` option is configured in both the `tacplus-server server-address` and the `tacplus server server-ip` statements (see *tacplus*), provided the `management-instance` statement is also configured, TACACS+ packets are routed through the management instance mgmt_junos.

NOTE: The `routing-instance mgmt_junos` option must be configured in both the `tacplus-server` and the `tacplus server` statements. If not, even when the `management-instance` statement is configured, TACACS+ packets use the default routing instance only.

Before Junos OS Release 17.4R1, there is no option for configuring a routing instance for TACACS+. Therefore, even if `management-instance` is configured, there is no TACACS+ routing instance functionality, until Junos OS Release 17.4R1.

For more details on the management instance mgmt_junos, see *management-instance*.

Specifying a Source Address for the Junos OS to Access External TACACS+ Servers

You can specify which source address the Junos OS uses when accessing your network to contact an external TACACS+ server for authentication. You can also specify which source address the Junos OS uses when contacting a TACACS+ server for sending accounting information.

To specify a source address for a TACACS+ server for authentication, include the `source-address` statement at the `[edit system tacplus-server` *`server-address`*`]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system tacplus-server server-address]
source-address source-address;
```

`source-address` is a valid IP address configured on one of the router or switch interfaces.

To specify a source address for a TACACS+ server for system accounting, include the `source-address` statement at the `[edit system accounting destination tacplus server` *`server-address`*`]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system accounting destination tacplus server server-address]
source-address source-address;
```

`source-address` is a valid IP address configured on one of the router or switch interfaces.

Configuring the Same Authentication Service for Multiple TACACS+ Servers

To configure the same authentication service for multiple TACACS+ servers, include statements at the `[edit system tacplus-server]` and `[edit system tacplus-options]` hierarchy levels. For information about how to configure a TACACS+ server at the `[edit system tacplus-server]` hierarchy level, see *Configuring TACACS+ Authentication*.

To assign the same authentication service to multiple TACACS+ servers, include the `service-name` statement at the `[edit system tacplus-options]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system tacplus-options]
service-name service-name;
```

`service-name` is the name of the authentication service. By default, the service name is set to `junos-exec`.

The following example shows how to configure the same authentication service for multiple TACACS+ servers:

```
[edit system]
tacplus-server {
    10.2.2.2 secret "$ABC123"; ## SECRET-DATA
    10.3.3.3 secret "$ABC123";## SECRET-DATA
}
tacplus-options {
    service-name bob;
}
```

Configuring Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific TACACS+ Attributes

The Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific TACACS+ Attributes enable you to configure access privileges for users on a TACACS+ server. They are specified in the TACACS+ server configuration file on a per-user basis. The Junos OS retrieves these attributes through an authorization request of the TACACS+ server after authenticating a user. You do not need to configure these attributes to run the Junos OS with TACACS+.

To specify these attributes, include a `service` statement of the following form in the TACACS+ server configuration file:

```
service = junos-exec {
    local-user-name = <username-local-to-router>
    allow-commands = "<allow-commands-regex>"
    allow-configuration-regexps = "<allow-configuration-regex>"
    deny-commands = "<deny-commands-regex>"
    deny-configuration-regexps = "<deny-configuration-regex>"
}
```

This `service` statement can appear in a `user` or `group` statement.

Release History Table

Release	Description
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can route TACACS+ traffic through any routing instance you configure in authentication.
17.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, existing TACACS+ behavior is enhanced to support routing TACACS+ packets through a management interface in a non-default VRF instance named mgmt_junos.

17.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, existing TACACS+ behavior is enhanced to support a management interface in a non-default VRF instance.

Example: Configuring a TACACS+ Server for System Authentication

IN THIS SECTION

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- Overview | 249
- Configuration | 249
- Verification | 252

This example shows how to configure a TACACS+ server for system authentication.

Requirements

Before you begin:

- Perform the initial device configuration. See the Getting Started Guide for your device.
- Configure at least one TACACS+ server.

Overview

In this example, you set the IP address to 172.16.98.24 and the shared secret password of the TACACS+ server to Tacacssecret1. The secret password is stored as an encrypted value in the configuration database. You then set the loopback source address as 10.0.0.1

Configuration

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- Procedure | 250

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

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

```
set system tacplus-server address 172.16.98.24
set system tacplus-server 172.16.98.24 secret Tacacssecret1
set system tacplus-server 172.16.98.24 source-address 10.0.0.1
```

GUI Quick Configuration

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure a TACACS+ server for system authentication:

1. In the J-Web user interface, select `Configure>System Properties>User Management`.
2. Click `Edit`. The Edit User Management dialog box appears.
3. Select the `Authentication Method and Order` tab.
4. In the TACACS section, click `Add`. The Add TACACS Server dialog box appears.
5. In the IP Address box, type the server's 32–bit IP address.
6. In the Password and Confirm Password boxes, type the secret password for the server and verify your entry.
7. In the Server Port box, type the appropriate port.
8. In the Source Address box, type the locally configured interface address, which is used as the source address for TACACS+ packets.

   NOTE: The Source Address box can accept either a hostname or an IP address.

9. In the Retry Attempts box, specify the number of times that the server should try to verify the user's credentials.

10. In the Time Out box, specify the amount of time (in seconds) the device should wait for a response from the server.

11. Click `OK` to check your configuration and save it as a candidate configuration.

12. If you are done configuring the device, click `Commit Options>Commit`.

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the CLI User Guide.

To configure a TACACS+ server for system authentication:

1. Add a new TACACS+ server and set its IP address.

```
[edit system]
user@host# set tacplus-server address 172.16.98.24
```

2. Specify the shared secret (password) of the TACACS+ server.

```
[edit system]
user@host# set tacplus-server 172.16.98.24 secret Tacacssecret1
```

3. Specify the device's loopback address as the source address.

```
[edit system]
user@host# set tacplus-server 172.16.98.24 source-address 10.0.0.1
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show system tacplus-server` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
user@host# show system tacplus-server
tacplus-server 172.16.98.24 {
    secret Tacacssecret1;
```

```
    source-address 10.0.0.1;
}
```

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

NOTE: To completely set up TACACS+ authentication, you must create user template accounts and specify a system authentication order. Do one of the following tasks:

- Configure a system authentication order. See *Example: Configure Authentication Order*.
- Configure a user. See *Example: Configuring New Users*.
- Configure local user template accounts. See *Example: Create Template Accounts*.

Verification

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- Verifying the TACACS+ Server System Authentication Configuration | **252**

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying the TACACS+ Server System Authentication Configuration

Purpose

Verify that the TACACS+ server has been configured for system authentication.

Action

From configuration mode, enter the `show system tacplus-server` command.

SEE ALSO

Junos OS User Authentication Methods

Junos OS User Accounts Overview

Configuring Local User Template Accounts for User Authentication

Configuring Periodic Refresh of the TACACS+ Authorization Profile

When you configure a Junos OS device to use a TACACS+ server for authentication, the device prompts users for login information, which is verified by the TACACS+ server. After the user is successfully authenticated, the Junos OS device sends an authorization request to the TACACS+ server to obtain the authorization profile for the user. Authorization profiles specify the access permissions for authenticated users or devices.

The TACACS+ server sends the authorization profile as part of an authorization response message. The remote user configured on the TACACS+ server is mapped to a local user configured on the Junos OS device. The Junos OS device combines the remote authorization profile with the locally-configured authorization profile for the user, which is configured at the [`edit system login class`] hierarchy level.

The exchange of authorization request and response messages occurs only once, after successful authentication, by default. You can configure the Junos OS device to periodically fetch the remote authorization profile from the TACACS+ server and refresh the authorization profile stored locally. This ensures that any change in the authorization parameters are reflected on the local device without the user having to restart the authentication process.

To enable periodic refresh of the authorization profile, you must set the time interval at which the Junos OS device checks the authorization profile configured remotely on the TACACS+ server. If there is a change in the remote authorization profile, the device fetches the authorization profile from the TACACS+ server and the authorization profile configured under the login class hierarchy. The device refreshes the authorization profile stored locally by combining the remote and locally-configured authorization profiles.

The time interval can be configured directly on the TACACS+ server or locally on the Junos OS device using the CLI. The time interval is configured in minutes, in the range of 15 to 1440 minutes.

- To configure periodic refresh of the authorization profile on the local device using the CLI, include the `authorization-time-interval` statement at the [`edit system tacplus-options`] hierarchy level:

  ```
  [edit system tacplus-options]
  authorization-time-interval [minutes];
  ```

- To configure the time interval for periodic refresh on the TACACS+ server, add the time interval as a parameter in the authorization profile using the following syntax:

  ```
  refresh-time-interval=minutes
  ```

Use the following guidelines to determine which time interval configuration takes precedence:

- If there is no refresh time interval configured on the TACACS+ server for periodic refresh, the Junos OS device does not receive the time interval value in the authorization response. In this case, the value configured locally on the Junos OS device will take effect.
- If the refresh time interval is configured on the TACACS+ server and there is no refresh time interval configured locally on the Junos OS device, the value configured on the TACACS+ server will take effect.
- If refresh time interval is configured on the TACACS+ server and also on the Junos OS device locally, the value configured on the TACACS+ server will take precedence.
- If there is no refresh time interval configured on the TACACS+ server and there is no refresh time interval configured on the Junos OS device, there will be no periodic refresh.
- If the refresh time interval configured on the TACACS+ server is out of range or invalid, the refresh time interval value configured locally will take effect.
- If the refresh time interval configured on the TACACS+ server is out of range or invalid and there is no refresh time interval configured locally, there will be no periodic refresh.

After the periodic refresh time interval is set, if the user changes the refresh interval before the authorization request is sent from the Junos OS device, the updated refresh interval takes effect after the next immediate periodic refresh.

SEE ALSO

> *Defining Junos OS Login Classes*
>
> *tacplus-options*

Using Regular Expressions on a RADIUS or TACACS+ Server to Allow or Deny Access to Commands

Use regular expressions to specify which operational or configuration mode commands are allowed or denied when you use a RADIUS or TACACS+ server for user authentication. You can specify the regular expressions using the appropriate Juniper Networks vendor-specific RADIUS or TACACS+ attributes in your authentication server configuration.

The following attributes are supported for configuring authorizations on RADIUS and TACACS+ servers:

- `user-permissions`
- `allow-configuration`

- deny-configuration
- allow-commands
- deny-commands
- allow-configuration-regexp
- deny-configuration-regexp
- (TACACS+ only) allow-commands-regexp
- (TACACS+ only) deny-commands-regexp

You can specify allow-configuration, deny-configuration, allow-commands, or deny-commands in a single extended regular expression, enclosing multiple commands in parentheses and separating them using the pipe symbol. For example, you can specify multiple allow-commands parameters using: allow-commands=(cmd1 | cmd2 | cmd*n*). You can specify user-permissions as a list of comma-separated values, and not as a regular expression.

To configure authorizations using the allow/deny-configuration-regexps or allow/deny-commands-regexps attributes, you configure a set of strings in which each string is a regular expression, enclosed in double quotes and separated with a space operator. For example, you can specify multiple parameters for allow-commands-regexp using the following syntax: allow-commands-regexps = (“*regexp1*” “*regexp2*”...).

On a RADIUS or TACACS+ server, you can also use a simplified version for regular expressions where you specify each individual expression on a separate line. The simplified version is valid for allow-commands, deny-commands, allow-configuration, deny-configuration, and permissions vendor-specific attributes.

For a RADIUS server, specify the individual regular expressions using the following syntax:

```
Juniper-Allow-Commands+="cmd1"
Juniper-Allow-Commands+="cmd2"
Juniper-Allow-Commands+="cmdn"
Juniper-Deny-Commands+="cmd1"
Juniper-Deny-Commands+="cmd2"
Juniper-Deny-Commands+="cmdn"
Juniper-Allow-Configuration+="regex1"
Juniper-Allow-Configuration+="regex2"
Juniper-Allow-Configuration+="regexn"
Juniper-Deny-Configuration+="regex1"
Juniper-Deny-Configuration+="regex2"
Juniper-Deny-Configuration+="regexn"
Juniper-User-Permissions+="permission-flag1"
```

```
Juniper-User-Permissions+="permission-flag2"
Juniper-User-Permissions+="permission-flagn"
```

For TACACS+ server, specify the individual regular expressions using the following syntax:

```
allow-commands1="cmd1"
allow-commands2="cmd2"
allow-commandsn="cmdn"
deny-commands1="cmd1"
deny-commands2="cmd2"
deny-commandsn="cmdn"
allow-configuration1="regex1"
allow-configuration2="regex2"
allow-configurationn="regexn"
deny-configuration1="regex1"
deny-configuration2="regex2"
deny-configurationn="regexn"
user-permissions1="permission-flag1"
user-permissions2="permission-flag2"
user-permissionsn="permission-flagn "
```

NOTE:

- Numeric values 1 to *n* in the syntax (for TACACS+ server) must be unique but need not be sequential. For example, the following syntax is valid:

  ```
  allow-commands1="cmd1"
  allow-commands3="cmd3"
  allow-commands2="cmd2"
  deny-commands3="cmd3"
  deny-commands2="cmd2"
  deny-commands1="cmd1"
  ```

- The limit on the number of lines of individual regular expressions is imposed by the TACACS+ or RADIUS server.
- When you issue the `show cli authorization` command, the command output displays the regular expression in a single line, even if you specify each individual expression on a separate line.

For more information about Juniper Networks vendor-specific RADIUS and TACACS+ attributes, see *Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific RADIUS and LDAP Attributes* and *Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific TACACS+ Attributes*.

NOTE: When RADIUS or TACACS+ authentication is configured for a router, regular expressions configured on the RADIUS or TACACS+ server merge with any regular expressions configured on the local router at the `[edit system login class]` hierarchy level using the `allow-commands`, `deny-commands`, `allow-configuration`, `deny-configuration`, or `permissions` statements. If the final expression has a syntax error, the overall result is an invalid regular expression.

SEE ALSO

Determine the Authentication Order for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+, and Password Authentication

Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific TACACS+ Attributes

Junos OS supports the configuration of Juniper Networks TACACS+ vendor-specific attributes (VSAs). These VSAs are encapsulated in a TACACS+ vendor-specific attribute with the vendor ID set to the Juniper Networks ID number, 2636. Table 15 on page 257 lists the Juniper Networks VSAs you can configure.

Table 15: Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific TACACS+ Attributes

Name	Description	Length	String
`local-user-name`	Indicates the name of the user template used by this user when logging in to a device.	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters.

Table 15: Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific TACACS+ Attributes *(Continued)*

Name	Description	Length	String
`allow-commands`	Contains an extended regular expression that enables the user to run operational mode commands in addition to those commands authorized by the user's login class permission bits.	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters, in the form of an extended regular expression. See *Regular Expressions for Allowing and Denying Junos OS Operational Mode Commands, Configuration Statements, and Hierarchies*.
`allow-configuration`	Contains an extended regular expression that enables the user to run configuration mode commands in addition to those commands authorized by the user's login class permission bits.	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters, in the form of an extended regular expression. See *Regular Expressions for Allowing and Denying Junos OS Operational Mode Commands, Configuration Statements, and Hierarchies*.

Table 15: Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific TACACS+ Attributes *(Continued)*

Name	Description	Length	String
`deny-commands`	Contains an extended regular expression that denies the user permission to run operational mode commands authorized by the user's login class permission bits.	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters, in the form of an extended regular expression. See *Regular Expressions for Allowing and Denying Junos OS Operational Mode Commands, Configuration Statements, and Hierarchies*.
`deny-configuration`	Contains an extended regular expression that denies the user permission to run configuration mode commands authorized by the user's login class permission bits.	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters, in the form of an extended regular expression. See *Regular Expressions for Allowing and Denying Junos OS Operational Mode Commands, Configuration Statements, and Hierarchies*.

Table 15: Juniper Networks Vendor-Specific TACACS+ Attributes *(Continued)*

Name	Description	Length	String
`user-permissions`	Contains information the server uses to specify user permissions. **NOTE**: When the `user-permissions` attribute is configured to grant the Junos OS `maintenance` or `all` permissions on an IPv4 or IPv6 TACACS+ server, the UNIX wheel group membership is not automatically added to a user's list of group memberships. Some operations such as running the `su root` command from a local shell require wheel group membership permissions. However, when a user is configured locally with the permissions `maintenance` or `all`, the user is automatically granted membership to the UNIX wheel group. Therefore, we recommend that you create a template user account with the required permissions and associate individual user accounts with the template user account.	≥3	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters. See *Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels*.
`authentication-type`	Indicates the authentication method (local database, or TACACS+ server) used to authenticate a user. If the user is authenticated using a local database, the attribute value shows 'local'. If the user is authenticated using TACACS+ server, the attribute value shows 'remote'.	≥5	One or more octets containing printable ASCII characters.
`session-port`	Indicates the source port number of the established session.	size of integer	Integer

Configuring TACACS+ System Accounting

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- Configuring TACACS+ Server Accounting | 262
- Configuring TACACS+ To Use the Management Instance | 264
- Configuring TACACS+ Accounting on a TX Matrix Router | 264

You can use TACACS+ to track and log software logins, configuration changes, and interactive commands. To audit these events, include the following statements at the `[edit system accounting]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system accounting]
events [ events ];
enhanced-avs-max number;
destination {
    tacplus {
        server {
            server-address {
                port port-number;
                 routing-instance routing-instance;
                secret password;
                single-connection;
                timeout seconds;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Tasks for configuring TACACS+ system accounting are:

Specifying TACACS+ Auditing and Accounting Events

To specify the events you want to audit when using a TACACS+ server for authentication, include the `events` statement at the `[edit system accounting]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system accounting]
events [ events ];
```

events is one or more of the following:

- `login`—Audit logins
- `change-log`—Audit configuration changes
- `interactive-commands`—Audit interactive commands (any command-line input)

Configuring TACACS+ Server Accounting

To configure TACACS+ server accounting, include the `server` statement at the `[edit system accounting destination tacplus]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system accounting destination tacplus]
server {
    server-address {
        port port-number;
         routing-instance routing-instance;
        secret password;
        single-connection;
        timeout seconds;
    }
}
```

server-address specifies the address of the TACACS+ server. To configure multiple TACACS+ servers, include multiple `server` statements.

NOTE: If no TACACS+ servers are configured at the `[edit system accounting destination tacplus]` statement hierarchy level, the Junos OS uses the TACACS+ servers configured at the `[edit system tacplus-server]` hierarchy level.

We recommend that you add the following configuration at the `[edit system accounting destination tacplus]` statement hierarchy level to identify a destination and help avoid generating an error condition:

```
accounting {
    events [ login change-log interactive-commands ];
    destination {
        tacplus;
    }
}
```

port-number specifies the TACACS+ server port number.

`routing-instance` *routing-instance* is the name of the routing instance used to send and receive TACACS + packets. By default, Junos OS routes authentication, authorization, and accounting packets for TACACS+ through the default routing instance. Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, existing TACACS+ behavior is enhanced to support routing TACACS+ packets through a management interface in a non-default VRF instance named mgmt_junos. For more information on this VRF management instance, see "Configuring TACACS+ To Use the Management Instance" on page 264. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can route TACACS+ traffic through any routing instance you configure in accounting.

You must specify a secret (password) that the local router or switch passes to the TACACS+ client by including the `secret` statement. If the password contains spaces, enclose the entire password in quotation marks (“ ”). The password used by the local router or switch must match that used by the server.

Optionally, you can specify the length of time that the local router or switch waits to receive a response from a TACACS+ server by including the `timeout` statement. By default, the router or switch waits 3 seconds. You can configure this to be a value in the range from 1 through 90 seconds.

Optionally, you can maintain one open TCP connection to the server for multiple requests, rather than opening a connection for each connection attempt, by including the `single-connection` statement.

To ensure that start and stop requests for accounting of login events are correctly logged in the Accounting file instead of the Administration log file on a TACACS+ server, include either the `no-cmd-attribute-value` statement or the `exclude-cmd-attribute` at the `[edit system tacplus-options]` hierarchy level.

If you use the `no-cmd-attribute-value` statement, the value of the `cmd` attribute is set to a null string in the start and stop requests. If you use the `exclude-cmd-attribute` statement, the `cmd` attribute is totally

excluded from the start and stop requests. Both statements support the correct logging of accounting requests in the Accounting file, instead of the Administration file.

```
[edit system tacplus-options]
(no-cmd-attribute-value | exclude-cmd-attribute);
```

Configuring TACACS+ To Use the Management Instance

By default, Junos OS routes authentication, authorization, and accounting packets for TACACS+ through the default routing instance. Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, existing TACACS+ behavior is enhanced to support a management interface in a non-default VRF instance.

```
[edit system accounting destination tacplus]
server {
    server-address {
         routing-instance routing-instance;
    }
}
```

When the `routing-instance mgmt_junos` option is configured in both the `tacplus-server` *`server-address`* and the `tacplus server` *`server-ip`* statements, provided the `management-instance` statement is also configured, TACACS+ packets are routed through the management instance mgmt_junos.

NOTE: The `routing-instance mgmt_junos` option must be configured in both the `tacplus-server` and the `tacplus server` statements. If not, even if the `management-instance` statement is set, TACACS+ packets will still be sent using the default routing instance only.

For more details on this management instance, see *management-instance*.

Configuring TACACS+ Accounting on a TX Matrix Router

On a TX Matrix router, TACACS+ accounting should be configured only under the groups `re0` and `re1`.

NOTE: Accounting should *not* be configured at the `[edit system]` hierarchy; on a TX Matrix router, control is done under the switch-card chassis only.

Release History Table

Release	Description
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can route TACACS+ traffic through any routing instance you configure in accounting.
17.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, existing TACACS+ behavior is enhanced to support routing TACACS+ packets through a management interface in a non-default VRF instance named mgmt_junos.
17.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, existing TACACS+ behavior is enhanced to support a management interface in a non-default VRF instance.

Release History Table

Release	Description
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can route TACACS+ traffic through any routing instance you configure in authentication.
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can route TACACS+ traffic through any routing instance you configure in accounting.
17.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, existing TACACS+ behavior is enhanced to support routing TACACS+ packets through a management interface in a non-default VRF instance named mgmt_junos.
17.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, existing TACACS+ behavior is enhanced to support a management interface in a non-default VRF instance.
17.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, existing TACACS+ behavior is enhanced to support routing TACACS+ packets through a management interface in a non-default VRF instance named mgmt_junos.
17.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, existing TACACS+ behavior is enhanced to support a management interface in a non-default VRF instance.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Junos OS User Authentication Overview | **156**

Authentication Order for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+, and Local Password | **167**

RADIUS Authentication | **209**

Authentication for Routing Protocols

IN THIS SECTION

- Junos OS Authentication Methods for Routing Protocols | **266**
- Example: Configuring the Authentication Key for BGP and IS-IS Routing Protocols | **267**
- Configuring the Authentication Key Update Mechanism for BGP and LDP Routing Protocols | **270**

You can configure an authentication method and password for routing protocol messages for IGPs, IS-IS, OSPF, and RIP, and RSVP. To prevent exchange of unauthenticated or forged packets, routers must ensure that they form routing protocol relationships (peering or neighboring relationships) to trusted peers. One way of doing this is by authenticating routing protocol messages. Neighboring routers use the password to verify the authenticity of packets sent by the protocol from the router or from a router interface. Read this topic for more information.

Junos OS Authentication Methods for Routing Protocols

Some interior gateway protocols (IGPs)—Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS), Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), and Routing Information Protocol (RIP)—and Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) allow you to configure an authentication method and password. Neighboring routers use the password to verify the authenticity of packets sent by the protocol from the router or from a router interface. The following authentication methods are supported:

- Simple authentication (IS-IS, OSPF, and RIP)—Uses a simple text password. The receiving router uses an authentication key (password) to verify the packet. Because the password is included in the transmitted packet, this method of authentication is relatively insecure. We recommend that you *not* use this authentication method.
- MD5 and HMAC-MD5 (IS-IS, OSPF, RIP, and RSVP)—Message Digest 5 (MD5) creates an encoded checksum that is included in the transmitted packet. HMAC-MD5, which combines HMAC authentication with MD5, adds the use of an iterated cryptographic hash function. With both types of authentication, the receiving router uses an authentication key (password) to verify the packet. HMAC-MD5 authentication is defined in RFC 2104, *HMAC: Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication*.

In general, authentication passwords are text strings consisting of a maximum of 16 or 255 letters and digits. Characters can include any ASCII strings. If you include spaces in a password, enclose all characters in quotation marks (“ ”).

Junos-FIPS has special password requirements. FIPS passwords must be between 10 and 20 characters in length. Passwords must use at least three of the five defined character sets (uppercase letters, lowercase letters, digits, punctuation marks, and other special characters). If Junos-FIPS is installed on the router, you cannot configure passwords unless they meet this standard.

Example: Configuring the Authentication Key for BGP and IS-IS Routing Protocols

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring BGP | **267**
- Configuring IS-IS | **269**

The main task of a router is to use its routing and forwarding tables to forward user traffic to its intended destination. Attackers can send forged routing protocol packets to a router with the intent of changing or corrupting the contents of its routing table or other databases, which in turn can degrade the functionality of the router and the network. To prevent such attacks, routers must ensure that they form routing protocol relationships (peering or neighboring relationships) to trusted peers. One way of doing this is by authenticating routing protocol messages. We strongly recommend using authentication when configuring routing protocols. The Junos OS supports HMAC-MD5 authentication for BGP, Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS), Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), Routing Information Protocol (RIP), and Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP). HMAC-MD5 uses a secret key that is combined with the data being transmitted to compute a hash. The computed hash is transmitted along with the data. The receiver uses the matching key to recompute and validate the message hash. If an attacker has forged or modified the message, the hash will not match and the data will be discarded.

In the following examples, we configure BGP as the exterior gateway protocol (EGP) and IS-IS as the interior gateway protocol (IGP). If you use OSPF, configure it similarly to the IS-IS configuration shown.

Configuring BGP

The following example shows the configuration of a single authentication key for the BGP peer group internal peers. You can also configure BGP authentication at the neighbor or routing instance levels, or

for all BGP sessions. As with any security configuration, there is a trade-off between the degree of granularity (and to some extent the degree of security) and the amount of management necessary to maintain the system. This example also configures a number of tracing options for routing protocol events and errors, which can be good indicators of attacks against routing protocols. These events include protocol authentication failures, which might point to an attacker that is sending spoofed or otherwise malformed routing packets to the router in an attempt to elicit a particular behavior.

```
[edit]
protocols {
    bgp {
        group ibgp {
            type internal;
            traceoptions {
                file bgp-trace size 1m files 10;
                flag state;
                flag general;
            }
            local-address 10.10.5.1;
            log-updown;
            neighbor 10.2.1.1;
            authentication-key "$9$aH1j8gqQ1gjyjgjhgjgiiiii";
        }
        group ebgp {
            type external;
            traceoptions {
                file ebgp-trace size 10m files 10;
                flag state;
                flag general;
            }
            local-address 10.10.5.1;
            log-updown;
            peer-as 2;
            neighbor 10.2.1.2;
            authentication-key "$9$aH1j8gqQ1gjyjgjhgjgiiiii";
        }
    }
}
```

Configuring IS-IS

Although all IGPs supported by the Junos OS support authentication, some are inherently more secure than others. Most service providers use OSPF or IS-IS to allow fast internal convergence and scalability and to use traffic engineering capabilities with Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS). Because IS-IS does not operate at the network layer, it is more difficult to spoof than OSPF, which is encapsulated in IP and is therefore subject to remote spoofing and DoS attacks.

The following example also shows how to configure a number of tracing options for routing protocol events and errors, which can be good indicators of attacks against routing protocols. These events include protocol authentication failures, which might point to an attacker that is sending spoofed or otherwise malformed routing packets to the router in an attempt to elicit a particular behavior.

```
[edit]
protocols {
    isis {
        authentication-key "$9$aH1j8gqQ1gjyjgjhgjgiiiii"; # SECRET-DATA
        authentication-type md5;
        traceoptions {
            file isis-trace size 10m files 10;
            flag normal;
            flag error;
        }
        interface at-0/0/0.131 {
            lsp-interval 50;
            level 2 disable;
            level 1 {
                metric 3;
                hello-interval 5;
                hold-time 60;
            }
        }
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
    }
}
```

Configuring the Authentication Key Update Mechanism for BGP and LDP Routing Protocols

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Authentication Key Updates | 270
- Configuring BGP and LDP for Authentication Key Updates | 271

You can configure an authentication key update mechanism for the Border Gateway Protocol (*BGP*) and Label Distribution Protocol (*LDP*) routing protocols. This mechanism allows you to update authentication keys without interrupting associated routing and signaling protocols such as Open Shortest Path First (*OSPF*) and Resource Reservation Setup Protocol (*RSVP*).

To configure this feature, include the `authentication-key-chains` statement at the `[edit security]` level, and include the `authentication-algorithm` *`algorithm`* and `authentication-key-chain` statements for the BGP or LDP routing protocols at the `[edit protocols]` level .

The following topics provide more details about configuring authentication key updates for BGP and LDP Routing Protocols:

- "Configuring the Authentication Key Update Mechanism for BGP and LDP Routing Protocols" on page 270
- "Configuring BGP and LDP for Authentication Key Updates" on page 271

Configuring Authentication Key Updates

To configure the authentication key update mechanism, include the `key-chain` statement at the `[edit security authentication-key-chains]` hierarchy level, and specify the `key` option to create a keychain consisting of several authentication keys.

```
[edit security authentication-key-chains]
key-chain key-chain-name {
    key key {
        secret secret-data;
        start-time yyyy-mm-dd.hh:mm:ss;
    }
}
```

`key-chain`—Assigns a name to the keychain mechanism. This name is also configured at the `[edit protocols bgp]` or the `[edit protocols ldp]` hierarchy levels to associate unique `authentication key-chain` attributes as specified using the following options:

- `key`—Each key within a keychain is identified by a unique integer value. The range is from 0 through 63.
- `secret`—Each key must specify a secret in encrypted text or plain text format. Even if you enter the secret data in plain-text format, the secret always appears in encrypted format.
- `start-time`—Start times for authentication key updates are specified in *UTC* (Coordinated Universal Time), and must be unique within the keychain.

Configuring BGP and LDP for Authentication Key Updates

To configure the authentication key update mechanism for the BGP and LDP routing protocols, include the `authentication-key-chain` statement at the `[edit protocols (bgp | ldp)]` hierarchy level to associate each routing protocol with the `[edit security authentication-key-chains]` authentication keys. You must also configure the `authentication-algorithm` *`algorithm`* statement at the `[edit protocols (bgp | ldp)]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit protocols (bgp | ldp)]
group group-name {
    neighbor address {
        authentication-algorithm algorithm;
        authentication-key-chain key-chain-name;
    }
}
```

NOTE: When configuring the authentication key update mechanism for BGP, you cannot commit the `0.0.0.0/allow` statement with authentication keys or key chains. The CLI issues a warning and fails to commit such configurations.

For information about the BGP protocol, see the Junos OS Routing Protocols Library for Routing Devices.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

authentication-algorithm

authentication-key-chain

authentication-key-chain

5

CHAPTER

Remote Access Management

Remote Access Overview | 274

USB Modems for Remote Management of Security Devices | 312

Secure Web Access for Remote Management | 333

Example: Control Management Access on Juniper Networking Devices | 345

Configuration Guidelines for Securing Console Port Access | 355

Configuring the Console Port Type (CLI Procedure) | 358

Remote Access Overview

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- Configuring FTP Service for Remote Access to the Router or Switch | 276
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- Configuring NETCONF-Over-SSH Connections on a Specified TCP Port | 296
- Configuring Password Retry Limits for Telnet and SSH Access | 297
- Example: Configure a Filter to Block Telnet and SSH Access | 298

You can access a router, switch, or security device remotely using DHCP, Finger, FTP, rlogin, SSH, and Telnet services and so on. This topic shows you how to configure remote access using Telnet, SSH, FTP, and Finger services. Read this topic for more information.

System Services Overview

For security reasons, remote access to the router is disabled by default. You must configure the router explicitly so that users on remote systems can access it. The router can be accessed from a remote system by means of the DHCP, finger, FTP, rlogin, SSH, and Telnet services. In addition, Junos XML protocol client applications can use Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) or the Junos XML protocol-specific clear-text service, among other services.

NOTE: To protect system resources, you can limit the number of simultaneous connections that a service accepts and the number of processes owned by a single user. If either limit is exceeded, connection attempts fail.

SEE ALSO

Configuring clear-text or SSL Service for Junos XML Protocol Client Applications

IP Address Assignments

Configuring DTCP-over-SSH Service for the Flow-Tap Application

Configuring TACACS+ System Accounting

Configuring Telnet Service for Remote Access to a Router or Switch

To configure the router or switch to accept Telnet as an access service, include the `telnet` statement at the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services]
telnet {
    connection-limit limit;
    rate-limit limit;
}
```

By default, the router or switch supports a limited number of simultaneous Telnet sessions and connection attempts per minute.

Optionally, you can include either or both of the following statements to change the defaults:

- `connection-limit` *limit*—Maximum number of simultaneous connections per protocol (IPV4 and IPv6). The range is from 1 through 250. The default is 75. When you configure a connection limit, the limit is applicable to the number of telnet sessions per protocol (IPv4 and IPv6). For example, a connection limit of 10 allows 10 IPv6 telnet sessions and 10 IPv4 telnet sessions.

- `rate-limit` *limit*—Maximum number of connection attempts accepted per minute (from 1 through 250). The default is 150. When you configure a rate limit, the limit is applicable to the number of connection attempts per protocol (IPv4 and IPv6). For example, a rate limit of 10 allows 10 IPv6

telnet session connection attempts per minute and 10 IPv4 telnet session connection attempts per minute.

You cannot include the `telnet` statement on devices that run the Junos-FIPS software. We recommend that you do not use Telnet in a Common Criteria environment.

SEE ALSO

> *telnet*

Configuring FTP Service for Remote Access to the Router or Switch

To configure the router or switch to accept FTP as an access service, include the `ftp` statement at the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services]
ftp {
    connection-limit limit;
    rate-limit limit;
}
```

By default, the router or switch supports a limited number of simultaneous FTP sessions and connection attempts per minute. You can include either or both of the following statements to change the defaults:

- `connection-limit` *`limit`*—Maximum number of simultaneous connections per protocol (IPV4 and IPv6). The range is a value from 1 through 250. The default is 75. When you configure a connection limit, the limit is applicable to the number of sessions per protocol (IPv4 and IPv6). For example, a connection limit of 10 allows 10 IPv6 FTP sessions and 10 IPv4 FTP sessions.

- `rate-limit` *`limit`*—Maximum number of connection attempts accepted per minute (a value from 1 through 250). The default is 150.When you configure a rate limit, the limit is applicable to the number of connection attempts per protocol (IPv4 and IPv6). For example, a rate limit of 10 allows 10 IPv6 FTP session connection attempts and 10 IPv4 FTP session connection attempts.

You can use passive FTP to access devices that accept only passive FTP services. All commands and statements that use FTP also accept passive FTP. Include the `ftp` statement at the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level to use either active FTP or passive FTP.

To start a passive FTP session, use `pasvftp` (instead of `ftp`) in the standard FTP format (**ftp://*destination***). For example:

```
request system software add pasvftp://name.com/jinstall.tgz
```

You cannot include the `ftp` statement on routers or switches that run the Junos-FIPS software. We recommend that you do not use the finger service in a Common Criteria environment.

Configuring Finger Service for Remote Access to the Router

To configure the router to accept finger as an access service, include the `finger` statement at the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services]
finger {
    connection-limit limit;
    rate-limit limit;
}
```

By default, the router supports a limited number of simultaneous finger sessions and connection attempts per minute. Optionally, you can include either or both of the following statements to change the defaults:

- `connection-limit` *`limit`*—Maximum number of simultaneous connections per protocol (IPv4 and IPv6). The range is a value from 1 through 250. The default is 75. When you configure a connection limit, the limit is applicable to the number of sessions per protocol (IPv4 and IPv6). For example, a connection limit of 10 allows 10 IPv6 clear-text service sessions and 10 IPv4 clear-text service sessions

- `rate-limit` *`limit`*—Maximum number of connection attempts accepted per minute (a value from 1 through 250). The default is 150. When you configure a rate limit, the limit is applicable to the number of connection attempts per protocol (IPv4 and IPv6). For example, a rate limit of 10 allows 10 IPv6 session connection attempts per minute and 10 IPv4 session connection attempts per minute.

You cannot include the `finger` statement on routers that run the Junos-FIPS software. We recommend that you do not use the finger service in a Common Criteria environment.

Configuring SSH Service for Remote Access to the Router or Switch

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring the Root Login Through SSH | 280
- Configuring Incoming SFTP Connections | 280
- Configuring the SSH Protocol Version | 281
- Configuring the Client Alive Mechanism | 281
- Configuring the SSH Fingerprint Hash Algorithm | 282

To configure the router or switch to accept SSH as an access service, include the `ssh` statement at the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services]
ssh {
    authentication-order  [method 1 method2...];
    authorized-keys-command authorized-keys-command;
    authorized-keys-command-user authorized-keys-command-user;
    ciphers [ cipher-1 cipher-2 cipher-3 ...];
    client-alive-count-max number;
    client-alive-interval seconds;
    connection-limit limit;
    fingerprint-hash (md5 | sha2-256);
    hostkey-algorithm (algorithm | no-algorithm);
    key-exchange [algorithm1 algorithm2...];
    log-key-changes log-key-changes;
    macs [algorithm1 algorithm2...];
    max-pre-authentication-packets number;
    max-sessions-per-connection number;
    no-challenge-response;
    no-password-authentication;
    no-passwords;
    no-public-keys;
    no-tcp-forwarding;
    port port-number;
    protocol-version [v2];
    rate-limit number;
```

```
    rekey {
        data-limit bytes;
        time-limit minutes;
    }
    root-login (allow | deny | deny-password);
    sftp-server;
    }
tcp-forwarding;
```

By default, the router or switch supports a limited number of simultaneous SSH sessions and connection attempts per minute. Use the following statements to change the defaults:

- `connection-limit` *limit*—Maximum number of simultaneous connections per protocol (IPv4 and IPv6). The range is a value from 1 through 250. The default is 75. When you configure a connection limit, the limit is applicable to the number of SSH sessions per protocol (IPv4 and IPv6). For example, a connection limit of 10 allows 10 IPv6 SSH sessions and 10 IPv4 SSH sessions.

- `max-sessions-per-connection` *number*—Include this statement to specify the maximum number of SSH sessions allowed per single SSH connection. This allows you to limit the number of cloned sessions tunneled within a single SSH connection. The default value is 10.

- `rate-limit` *limit*—Maximum number of connection attempts accepted per minute (a value from 1 through 250). The default is 150. When you configure a rate limit, the limit is applicable to the number of connection attempts per protocol (IPv4 and IPv6). For example, a rate limit of 10 allows 10 IPv6 SSH session connection attempts per minute and 10 IPv4 SSH session connection attempts per minute.

- `data-limit`—Data limit before renegotiating session keys (bytes)

- `time-limit`—Time limit before renegotiating session keys (minutes)

Starting in Junos OS Release 19.4R1 and Junos OS Release 17.4R3, you can disable either the SSH login password or the challenge-response authentication using the `no-password-authentication` and `no-challenge-response` options at the [`edit system services ssh`] hierarchy level.

By default, a user can create an SSH tunnel over a CLI session to a router running Junos OS via SSH. This type of tunnel could be used to forward TCP traffic, bypassing any firewall filters or access control lists allowing access to resources beyond the router. Use the `no-tcp-forwarding` option to prevent a user from creating an SSH tunnel to a router via SSH.

For information about other configuration settings, see the following topics:

Configuring the Root Login Through SSH

By default, users are allowed to log in to the router or switch as `root` through SSH when the authentication method does not require a password. To control user access through SSH, include the `root-login` statement at the `[edit systems services ssh]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services ssh]
root-login (allow | deny | deny-password);
```

`allow`—Allows users to log in to the router or switch as root through SSH.

`deny`—Disables users from logging in to the router or switch as root through SSH.

`deny-password`—Allows users to log in to the router or switch as root through SSH when the authentication method (for example, RSA) does not require a password.

The default is `deny-password`.

Configuring Incoming SFTP Connections

SSH File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) is a network protocol that provides file access, file transfer, and file management over any reliable data stream. Starting in Junos OS Release 19.1R1, we have globally disabled the incoming SFTP connections by default. If desired, you can globally enable incoming SFTP connections by configuring the statement `sftp-server` at the `[edit system services ssh]` hierarchy level. Prior to Junos OS Release 19.1R1, incoming SFTP connections were globally enabled by default.

NOTE: Only the incoming SFTP connections are disabled by default. For example, given devices A and B (where device A is running 19.1R1), you cannot connect through SFTP from B to A by default. However, you can connect through SFTP from device B to device A, if you configure `sftp-server` on device A.

The incoming SFTP connections are disabled by default. To enable incoming SFTP connections:

1. Configure the `sftp-server` statement at the `[edit system services ssh]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services ssh]
user@host# set sftp-server
```

2. Commit the configuration.

```
[edit system services ssh]
user@host# commit
```

The `sftp-server` statement is now active. Therefore, the incoming SFTP connections are enabled.

Configuring the SSH Protocol Version

By default, only version 2 of the SSH protocol is enabled.

To configure the router or switch to use version 2 of the SSH protocol, include the `protocol-version` statement and specify `v2` at the `[edit system services ssh]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services ssh]
protocol-version [ v2 ];
```

Systems in FIPS mode always use SSH protocol version `v2`.

Configuring the Client Alive Mechanism

The client alive mechanism is valuable when the client or server depends on knowing when a connection has become inactive. It differs from the standard keepalive mechanism because the client alive messages are sent through the encrypted channel. The client alive mechanism is not enabled at default. To enable it, configure the `client-alive-count-max` and `client-alive-interval` statements. This option applies to SSH protocol version 2 only.

In the following example, unresponsive SSH clients will be disconnected after approximately 100 seconds (20 x 5).

```
[edit system services ssh]
client-alive-count-max 5;
client-alive-interval 20;
```

SEE ALSO

ssh

Configuring the SSH Fingerprint Hash Algorithm

To configure the hash algorithm used by the SSH server when it displays key fingerprints, include the `fingerprint-hash` statement and specify `md5` or `sha2-256` at the `[edit system services ssh]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services ssh]
fingerprint-hash (md5 | sha2-256);
```

The `md5` hash algorithm is unavailable on systems in FIPS mode.

SEE ALSO

ssh (System Services) | 1349

Release History Table

Release	Description
19.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 19.4R1 and Junos OS Release 17.4R3, you can disable either the SSH login password or the challenge-response authentication using the no-password-authentication and no-challenge-response options at the [edit system services ssh] hierarchy level.
19.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 19.1R1, we have globally disabled the incoming SFTP connections by default. If desired, you can globally enable incoming SFTP connections by configuring the statement sftp-server at the [edit system services ssh] hierarchy level

The telnet Command

You can use the CLI `telnet` command to open a Telnet session to a remote device:

```
user@host> telnet host <8bit> <bypass-routing> <inet> <interface interface-name> <no-resolve>
<port port> <routing-instance routing-instance-name> <source address>
```

NOTE: On SRX100, SRX210, SRX220, SRX240, SRX300, SRX320, SRX340, SRX345, and SRX1500 devices, the maximum number of concurrent Telnet sessions is indicated in the following table. Platform support depends on the Junos OS release in your installation.

SRX100	SRX210 SRX220	SRX240	SRX300 SRX320 SRX340	SRX345	SRX1500
3	*3*	*5*	*3*	*5*	*5*

To exit the Telnet session and return to the Telnet command prompt, press Ctrl-].

To exit the Telnet session and return to the CLI command prompt, enter `quit`.

Table 16 on page 283 describes the `telnet` command options.

Table 16: CLI telnet Command Options

Option	Description
`8bit`	Use an 8-bit data path.
`bypass-routing`	Bypass the routing tables and open a Telnet session only to hosts on directly attached interfaces. If the host is not on a directly attached interface, an error message is returned.
`host`	Open a Telnet session to the specified hostname or IP address.
`inet`	Force the Telnet session to an IPv4 destination.
`interface` *`source-interface`*	Open a Telnet session to a host on the specified interface. If you do not include this option, all interfaces are used.
`no-resolve`	Suppress the display of symbolic names.
`port` *`port`*	Specify the port number or service name on the host.

Table 16: CLI telnet Command Options *(Continued)*

Option	Description
routing-instance *routing-instance-name*	Use the specified routing instance for the Telnet session.
source *address*	Use the specified source address for the Telnet session.

The ssh Command

You can use the CLI ssh command to use the secure shell (SSH) program to open a connection to a remote device:

```
user@host> ssh host <bypass-routing> <inet> <interface interface-name> <routing-instance routing-instance-name> <source address> <v1> <v2>
```

NOTE: On SRX100, SRX210, SRX220, SRX240, SRX300, SRX320, SRX340, SRX345, and SRX1500 devices, the maximum number of concurrent SSH sessions is indicated in the following table. Platform support depends on the Junos OS release in your installation.

SRX100	SRX210 SRX220	SRX240	SRX300 SRX320 SRX340	SRX345	SRX1500
3	*3*	*5*	*3*	*5*	*5*

Table 17 on page 285 describes the ssh command options.

Table 17: CLI ssh Command Options

Option	Description
`bypass-routing`	Bypass the routing tables and open an SSH connection only to hosts on directly attached interfaces. If the host is not on a directly attached interface, an error message is returned.
host	Open an SSH connection to the specified hostname or IP address.
`inet`	Force the SSH connection to an IPv4 destination.
`interface` *source-interface*	Open an SSH connection to a host on the specified interface. If you do not include this option, all interfaces are used.
`routing-instance` *routing-instance-name*	Use the specified routing instance for the SSH connection.
`source` *address*	Use the specified source address for the SSH connection.
`v1`	Force SSH to use version 1 for the connection.
`v2`	Force SSH to use version 2 for the connection.

Configuring SSH Host Keys for Secure Copying of Data

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring SSH Known Hosts | **286**
- Configuring Support for SCP File Transfer | **287**
- Updating SSH Host Key Information | **288**

Secure Shell (*SSH*) uses *encryption* algorithms to generate a host, server, and session key system that ensures secure data transfer. You can configure SSH host keys to support secure copy (*SCP*) as an alternative to *FTP* for the background transfer of data such as configuration archives and event logs. To configure SSH support for SCP, you must complete the following tasks:

- Specify SSH known hosts by including hostnames and host key information in the Routing Engine configuration hierarchy.
- Set an SCP URL to specify the host from which to receive data. Setting this attribute automatically retrieves SSH host key information from the SCP server.
- Verify that the host key is authentic.
- Accept the secure connection. Accepting this connection automatically stores host key information in the local host key database. Storing host key information in the configuration hierarchy automates the secure handshake and allows background data transfer using SCP.

Tasks to configure SSH host keys for secure copying of data are:

Configuring SSH Known Hosts

To configure SSH known hosts, include the `host` statement, and specify hostname and host key options for trusted servers at the `[edit security ssh-known-hosts]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit security ssh-known-hosts]
host corporate-archive-server, ip-address {
    dsa-key key;
}
host archive-server-url {
    rsa-key key;
}
host server-with-ssh-version-1, ip-address {
    rsa1-key key;
}
```

Host keys are one of the following:

- `dsa-key` *key*—Base64 encoded Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) key for SSH version 2.
- `ecdsa-sha2-nistp256-key` *key*—Base64 encoded ECDSA-SHA2-NIST256 key.
- `ecdsa-sha2-nistp384-key` *key*—Base64 encoded ECDSA-SHA2-NIST384 key.
- `ecdsa-sha2-nistp521-key` *key*—Base64 encoded ECDSA-SHA2-NIST521 key.
- `ed25519-key` *key*—Base64 encoded ED25519 key.

- `rsa-key` *key*—Base64 encoded public key algorithm that supports encryption and digital signatures for SSH version 1 and SSH version 2.
- `rsa1-key` *key*—Base64 encoded RSA public key algorithm, which supports encryption and digital signatures for SSH version 1.

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.3R1, the `ssh-dss` and `ssh-dsa` hostkey algorithms are deprecated— rather than immediately removed—to provide backward compatibility and a chance to bring your configuration into compliance with the new configuration.

Configuring Support for SCP File Transfer

To configure a known host to support background SCP file transfers, include the `archive-sites` statement at the `[edit system archival configuration]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit system archival configuration]
archive-sites {
    scp://username<:password>@host<:port>/url-path;
}
```

NOTE: When specifying a URL in a Junos OS statement using an IPv6 host address, you must enclose the entire URL in quotation marks (" ") and enclose the IPv6 host address in brackets ([ ]). For example, **"scp://*username*<:*password*>@[*host*]<:*port*>/*url-path*";**

Setting the `archive-sites` statement to point to an SCP URL triggers automatic host key retrieval. At this point, Junos OS connects to the SCP host to fetch the SSH public key, displays the host key message digest or fingerprint as output to the console, and terminates the connection to the server.

```
user@host# set system archival configuration archive-sites "<scp-url-path>"
The authenticity of host <my-archive-server (<server-ip-address>)> can't be established. RSA key
fingerprint is <ascii-text key>. Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)?
```

To verify that the host key is authentic, compare this fingerprint with a fingerprint that you obtain from the same host using a trusted source. If the fingerprints are identical, accept the host key by entering **yes** at the prompt. The host key information is then stored in the Routing Engine configuration and supports background data transfers using SCP.

Updating SSH Host Key Information

IN THIS SECTION

- Retrieving Host Key Information Manually | 288
- Importing Host Key Information from a File | 288

Typically, SSH host key information is automatically retrieved when you set a URL attribute for SCP using the `archival configuration archive-sites` statement at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level. However, if you need to manually update the host key database, use one of the following methods.

Retrieving Host Key Information Manually

To manually retrieve SSH public host key information, use the `fetch-from-server` option with the `set security ssh-known-hosts` command. You must include a hostname attribute with the `set security ssh-known-hosts fetch-from-server` command to specify the host from which to retrieve the SSH public key.

```
user@host# set security ssh-known-hosts fetch-from-server <hostname>
```

Importing Host Key Information from a File

To manually import SSH host key information from the known-hosts file located at **/var/tmp/known-hosts** on the server, include the `load-key-file` option with the `set security ssh-known-hosts` command. You must include the path to the `known-hosts` file with the `set security ssh-known-hosts load-key-file` command to specify the location from which to import host key information.

```
user@host# set security ssh-known-hosts load-key-file /var/tmp/known-hosts
```

SEE ALSO

Importing SSL Certificates for Junos XML Protocol Support

Release History Table

Release	Description
18.3R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.3R1, the ssh-dss and ssh-dsa hostkey algorithms are deprecated—rather than immediately removed—to provide backward compatibility and a chance to bring your configuration into compliance with the new configuration.

Configuring the SSH Service to Support Legacy Cryptography

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, the SSH server in Junos OS is based on OpenSSH 7 and defaults to a more secure set of ciphers and key-exchange algorithms. OpenSSH 7 omits some legacy cryptography.

NOTE: Lack of support for legacy cryptography in devices causes Junos Space device discovery to fail. To work around this issue, configure the device to support the `3des-cbc` or `blowfish-cbc` cipher, or both, and the `dh-group1-sha1` key-exchange method. This issue does not affect devices running Junos OS with upgraded FreeBSD.

NOTE: See the OpenSSH 7 documentation at https://www.openssh.com/ for more information about these extensions.

Junos OS Release 16.1 supports the following set of ciphers by default:

- `chacha20-poly1305@openssh.com`
- `aes128-ctr`
- `aes192-ctr`
- `aes256-ctr`
- `aes128-gcm@openssh.com`
- `aes256-gcm@openssh.com`

In Junos OS Release 16.1, the following ciphers are not supported by default, but you can configure your device to support them. They are listed from the most secure to the least secure:

- `aes256-cbc`
- `aes192-cbc`

- aes128-cbc
- 3des-cbc
- blowfish-cbc
- cast128-cbc
- arcfour256
- arcfour128
- arcfour

Junos OS Release 16.1 supports the following set of key-exchange methods by default:

- curve25519-sha256
- ecdh-sha2-nistp256
- ecdh-sha2-nistp384
- ecdh-sha2-nistp521
- group-exchange-sha2
- dh-group14-sha1

In Junos OS Release 16.1, the following key-exchange methods are not supported by default, but you can configure your device to support them:

- group-exchange-sha1
- dh-group1-sha1

To configure the SSH service to support legacy cryptography:

> **NOTE**: By configuring an ordered set of ciphers, key-exchange methods, or message authentication codes (MACs), the newly defined set is applied to both server and client commands. Changes to the defaults affect the `file copy` command when you use Secure Copy Protocol (SCP).

1. Add support for ciphers by using the `set system services ssh ciphers [ cipher 1 cipher 2 ... ]` command. We recommend that you add the ciphers to the end of the configuration list so that they

are among the last options used. In the following example, the `3des-cbc` and `blowfish-cbc` ciphers are added to the default set:

```
[edit system services ssh]
user@device# set ciphers [ chacha20-poly1305@openssh.com aes128-ctr aes192-ctr aes256-ctr
aes128-gcm@openssh.com aes256-gcm@openssh.com 3des-cbc blowfish-cbc ]
```

2. Add support for key-exchange methods by using the `set system services ssh key-exchange [ method 1 method 2 ... ]` command. We recommend that you add the key-exchange methods to the end of the configuration list so that they are among the last options used. In the following example, the `dh-group1-sha1` key-exchange method is added to the default set:

```
[edit system services ssh]
user@device# set key-exchange [ curve25519-sha256 ecdh-sha2-nistp256 ecdh-sha2-nistp384 ecdh-
sha2-nistp521 group-exchange-sha2 dh-group14-sha1 dh-group1-sha1 ]
```

3. Commit the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@device# commit
```

SEE ALSO

key-exchange

Configuring Outbound SSH Service

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring the Device Identifier for Outbound SSH Connections | **292**
- Sending the Public SSH Host Key to the Outbound SSH Client | **293**
- Configuring Keepalive Messages for Outbound SSH Connections | **294**
- Configuring a New Outbound SSH Connection | **295**
- Configuring the Outbound SSH Client to Accept NETCONF as an Available Service | **295**

Configuring Outbound SSH Clients | 295
Configuring Routing Instances for Outbound SSH Clients | 296

You can configure a device running the Junos OS to initiate a TCP/IP connection with a client management application that would be blocked if the client attempted to initiate the connection (for example, if the device is behind a firewall). The `outbound-ssh` command instructs the device to create a TCP/IP connection with the client management application and to forward the identity of the device. Once the connection is established, the management application acts as the client and initiates the SSH sequence, and the device acts as the server and authenticates the client.

NOTE: There is no initiation command with outbound SSH. Once outbound SSH is configured and committed, the device begins to initiate an outbound SSH connection based on the committed configuration. The device repeatedly attempts to create this connection until successful. If the connection between the device and the client management application is dropped, the device again attempts to create a new outbound SSH connection until successful. This connection is maintained until the outbound SSH stanza is removed from the configuration.

To configure the device for outbound SSH connections, include the `outbound-ssh` statement at the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services outbound-ssh]
```

The following topics describe the tasks for configuring the outbound SSH service:

Configuring the Device Identifier for Outbound SSH Connections

Each time the device establishes an outbound SSH connection, it first sends an initiation sequence to the management client. This sequence identifies the device to the management client. Within this transmission is the value of *device-id*.

To configure the device identifier of the device, include the `device-id` statement at the `[edit system services outbound-ssh client` *client-id*`]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services outbound-ssh client client-id]
device-id device-id;
```

The initiation sequence when `secret` is not configured:

```
MSG-ID: DEVICE-CONN-INFO\r\n
MSG-VER: V1\r\n
DEVICE-ID: <device-id>\r\n
```

Sending the Public SSH Host Key to the Outbound SSH Client

Each time the router or switch establishes an outbound SSH connection, it first sends an initiation sequence to the management client. This sequence identifies the router or switch to the management client. Within this transmission is the value of *device-id*.

To configure the device identifier of the router or switch, include the `device-id` statement at the `[edit system services outbound-ssh client client-id]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services outbound-ssh client client-id]
device-id device-id;
```

The initiation sequence when `secret` is not configured:

```
MSG-ID: DEVICE-CONN-INFO\r\n
MSG-VER: V1\r\n
DEVICE-ID: <device-id>\r\n
```

During the initialization of an SSH connection, the client authenticates the identity of the device using the public SSH host key of the device. Therefore, before the client can initiate the SSH sequence, it needs the public SSH key of the device. When you configure the `secret` statement, the device passes its public SSH key as part of the outbound SSH connection initiation sequence.

When the `secret` statement is set and the device establishes an outbound SSH connection, the device communicates its device ID, its public SSH key, and an SHA1 hash derived in part from the `secret` statement. The value of the `secret` statement is shared between the device and the management client. The client uses the shared secret to authenticate the public SSH host key it is receiving to determine whether the public key is from the device identified by the `device-id` statement.

Using the `secret` statement to transport the public SSH host key is optional. You can manually transport and install the public key onto the client system.

NOTE: Including the `secret` statement means that the device sends its public SSH host key every time it establishes a connection to the client. It is then up to the client to decide what to do with the SSH host key if it already has one for that device. We recommend that you replace the client's copy with the new key. Host keys can change for various reasons and by replacing the key each time a connection is established, you ensure that the client has the latest key.

To send the router's or switch's public SSH host key when the device connects to the client, include the `secret` statement at the `[edit system services outbound-ssh client` *`client-id`*`]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services outbound-ssh client client-id]
secret password;
```

The following message is sent by the device when the `secret` attribute is configured:

```
MSG-ID: DEVICE-CONN-INFO\r\n
MSG-VER: V1\r\n
DEVICE-ID: <device-id>\r\n
HOST-KEY: <public-hot-key>\r\n
HMAC:<HMAC(pub-SSH-host-key, <secret>>)>\r\n
```

Configuring Keepalive Messages for Outbound SSH Connections

Once the client application has the router's or switch's public SSH host key, it can then initiate the SSH sequence as if it had created the TCP/IP connection and can authenticate the device using its copy of the router's or switch's public host SSH key as part of that sequence. The device authenticates the client user through the mechanisms supported in the Junos OS (RSA/DSA public string or password authentication).

To enable the device to send SSH protocol keepalive messages to the client application, configure the `keep-alive` statement at the `[edit system services outbound-ssh client` *`client-id`*`]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services outbound-ssh client client-id]
keep-alive {
    retry number;
    timeout seconds;
}
```

Configuring a New Outbound SSH Connection

When disconnected, the device begins to initiate a new outbound SSH connection. To specify how the device reconnects to the server after a connection is dropped, include the `reconnect-strategy` statement at the `[edit system services outbound-ssh client client-id]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services outbound-ssh client-id]
reconnect-strategy (sticky | in-order);
```

You can also specify the number of retry attempts and set the amount of time before the reconnection attempts stop. See "Configuring Keepalive Messages for Outbound SSH Connections" on page 294.

Configuring the Outbound SSH Client to Accept NETCONF as an Available Service

To configure the application to accept NETCONF as an available service, include the `services netconf` statement at the `[edit system services outbound-ssh client client-id]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services outbound-ssh client client-id]
services {
    netconf;
}
```

Configuring Outbound SSH Clients

To configure the clients available for this outbound SSH connection, list each client with a separate address statement at the `[edit system services outbound-ssh client client-id]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services outbound-ssh client client-id]
    address address {
        retry number;
        timeout seconds;
        port port-number;
    }
```

NOTE: Outbound SSH connections support IPv4 and IPv6 address formats.

Configuring Routing Instances for Outbound SSH Clients

(SRX Series and MX Series only) Starting in Junos OS Release 19.3R1, you can specify the name of the routing instance on which the outbound SSH connectivity needs to be established by including the `routing-instance` statement at the `[edit system services outbound-ssh]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services outbound-ssh routing-instance routing-instance-name]
```

To use the management routing instance, first enable the `mgmt_junos` routing instance using the `set system management-instance` command.

To use any other routing instance, first configure the routing instance at the `[edit routing-instances]` hierarchy.

If you do not specify a routing instance, your device will establish the outbound SSH connection using the default routing table.

Configuring NETCONF-Over-SSH Connections on a Specified TCP Port

The Junos OS enables you to restrict incoming NETCONF connections to a specified TCP port without configuring a firewall. To configure the TCP port used for NETCONF-over-SSH connections, include the `port` statement at the `[edit system services netconf ssh]` hierarchy level. The configured port accepts only NETCONF-over-SSH sessions. Regular SSH session requests for this port are rejected.

You can either configure the default port 830 for NETCONF connections over SSH, as specified in RFC 4742, *Using the NETCONF Configuration Protocol over Secure Shell (SSH)*, or configure any port from 1 through 65535.

NOTE:

- The default SSH port (22) continues to accept NETCONF sessions even with a configured NETCONF server port. To disable the SSH port from accepting NETCONF sessions, specify this in the login event script.
- We do not recommend configuring the default ports for FTP (21) and Telnet (23) services for configuring NETCONF-over-SSH connections.

SEE ALSO

port (NETCONF)

Configuring Password Retry Limits for Telnet and SSH Access

To prevent brute force and dictionary attacks, the device performs the following actions for Telnet or SSH sessions by default:

- Disconnects a session after a maximum of 10 consecutive password retries.
- After the second password retry, introduces a delay in multiples of 5 seconds between subsequent password retries.

  For example, the device introduces a delay of 5 seconds between the third and fourth password retry, a delay of 10 seconds between the fourth and fifth password retry, and so on.
- Enforces a minimum session time of 20 seconds during which a session cannot be disconnected. Configuring the minimum session time prevents malicious users from disconnecting sessions before the password retry delay goes into effect, and attempting brute force and dictionary attacks with multiple logins.

You can configure the password retry limits for Telnet and SSH access. In this example, you configure the device to take the following actions for Telnet and SSH sessions:

- Allow a maximum of four consecutive password retries before disconnecting a session.
- Introduce a delay in multiples of 5 seconds between password retries that occur after the second password retry.
- Enforce a minimum session time of 40 seconds during which a session cannot be disconnected.

To configure password retry limits for Telnet and SSH access:

1. Set the maximum number of consecutive password retries before a Telnet or SSH or telnet session is disconnected. The default number is `10`, but you can set a number from `1` through `10`.

```
[edit system login retry-options]
user@host# set tries-before-disconnect 4
```

2. Set the threshold number of password retries after which a delay is introduced between two consecutive password retries. The default number is 2, but you can specify a value from 1 through 3.

```
[edit system login retry-options]
user@host# set backoff-threshold 2
```

3. Set the delay (in seconds) between consecutive password retries after the threshold number of password retries. The default delay is in multiples of 5 seconds, but you can specify a value from 5 through 10 seconds.

```
[edit system login retry-options]
user@host# set backoff-factor 5
```

4. Set the minimum length of time (in seconds) during which a Telnet or SSH session cannot be disconnected. The default is 20 seconds, but you can specify an interval from 20 through 60 seconds.

```
[edit system login retry-options]
user@host# set minimum-time 40
```

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

Example: Configure a Filter to Block Telnet and SSH Access

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 298
- Overview and Topology | 299
- Configuration | 300
- Verify the Stateless Firewall Filter | 308

Requirements

Two devices running Junos OS with a shared network link. No special configuration beyond basic device initialization (management interface, remote access, user login accounts, etc.), is required before

configuring this example. While not a strict requirement, console access to the R2 device is recommended.

NOTE: Our content testing team has validated and updated this example.

Overview and Topology

IN THIS SECTION

- Example Topology | 299

In this example, you create an IPv4 stateless firewall filter that logs and rejects Telnet or SSH packets sent to the local Routing Engine, unless the packet originates from the 192.168.1.0/30 subnet. The filter is applied to the loopback interface to ensure that only traffic destined to the local device is impacted. You apply the filter in the input direction. An output filter is not used. As a result all locally generated traffic is allowed.

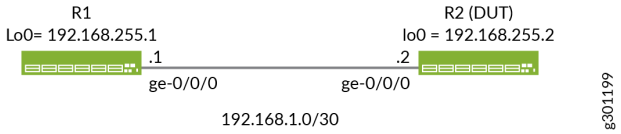
- To match packets originating from a specific subnet or IP prefix, you use the `source-address` IPv4 match condition applied in the input direction.
- To match packets destined for the Telnet port and SSH ports, you use the `protocol tcp` match condition combined with a `port telnet` and `port ssh` IPv4 match conditions applied in the input direction.

Example Topology

Figure 7 on page 300 shows the test topology for this example. The firewall filter is applied to the R2 device making it the device under test (DUT). The R1 and the R2 devices share a link that is assigned a subnet of 192.168.1.0/30. Both devices have loopback addresses assigned from the 192.168.255.0/30

prefix using a /32 subnet mask. Static routes provide reachability between loopback addresses as an interior gateway protocol is not configured in this basic example.

Figure 7: Example Topology



Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- CLI Quick Configuration | **300**
- Configure the R1 Device | **302**
- Verify and Commit the Configuration at the R1 Device | **302**
- Configure the R2 Device | **303**
- Verify and Commit the Configuration at Device R2 | **305**

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

CAUTION: By design the sample filter restricts Telnet and SSH access to R2 unless it originates from the shared subnet at R1. If you use SSH or Telnet to access the R2 device directly you will lose connectivity when the filter is applied. It's recommended that you have console access when configuring this example. If needed you can use the R1 device as a jump host to launch an SSH session to R2 after the filter is applied. Alternatively, consider modifying the sample filter to also permit the IP subnet assigned to the machine you use to access the R2 device.

Perform the following tasks to configure this example:

CLI Quick Configuration

Quick Configuration for the R1 Device

To quickly configure the R1 device edit the following commands as needed and paste them into the CLI at the `[edit]` hierarchy level. Be sure to issue a `commit` from configuration mode to activate the changes.

```
set system host-name R1
set system services ssh root-login allow
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 description "Link from R1 to R2"
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.1.1/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.1/32
set routing-options static route 192.168.255.2/32 next-hop 192.168.1.2
```

Quick Configuration for the R2 Device

To quickly configure the R2 device edit the following commands as needed and paste them into the CLI at the `[edit]` hierarchy level. Be sure to issue a `commit` from configuration mode to activate the changes.

TIP: Consider using `commit-confirmed` when making changes that might impact remote access to your device. See *Activating a Junos OS Configuration but Requiring Confirmation* for details.

```
set system host-name R2
set system services ssh root-login allow
set system services telnet
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 description "Link from R2 to R1"
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.1.2/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet filter input local_acl
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.2/32
set firewall family inet filter local_acl term terminal_access from source-address 192.168.1.0/30
set firewall family inet filter local_acl term terminal_access from protocol tcp
set firewall family inet filter local_acl term terminal_access from port ssh
set firewall family inet filter local_acl term terminal_access from port telnet
set firewall family inet filter local_acl term terminal_access then accept
set firewall family inet filter local_acl term terminal_access_denied from protocol tcp
set firewall family inet filter local_acl term terminal_access_denied from port ssh
set firewall family inet filter local_acl term terminal_access_denied from port telnet
set firewall family inet filter local_acl term terminal_access_denied then log
set firewall family inet filter local_acl term terminal_access_denied then reject
set firewall family inet filter local_acl term default-term then accept
set routing-options static route 192.168.255.1/32 next-hop 192.168.1.1
```

Configure the R1 Device

Step-by-Step Procedure

Follow these steps to configure the R1 device:

1. Configure the interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@R1# set interfaces ge-0/0/0 description "Link from R1 to R2"
user@R1# set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.1.1/30
user@R1# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.1/32
```

2. Configure the host name and static route to the R2 device's loopback address. You also configure Telnet and SSH access:

```
[edit]
user@R1# set system host-name R1
user@R1# set system services ssh root-login allow
user@R1# set system services telnet
user@R1# set routing-options static route 192.168.255.2/32 next-hop 192.168.1.2
```

Verify and Commit the Configuration at the R1 Device

Step-by-Step Procedure

Follow the below steps to verify and commit your candidate configuration at the R1 device:

1. Confirm interface configuration with the `show interfaces` configuration mode command. If the command output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@R1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
    description "Link from R1 to R2";
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.1.1/30;
        }
```

```
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.255.1/32;
        }
    }
}
```

2. Verify the static route used to reach the R2 device's loopback address and that SSH and Telnet access are enabled. Use the `show routing-options` and `show system services` configuration mode commands. If the command output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@R1# show routing-options
static {
    route 192.168.255.2/32 next-hop 192.168.1.2;
}
user@R1# show system services
ssh {
    root-login allow;
    }
telnet;
```

3. When satisfied with the configuration on the R1 device, commit your candidate configuration.

```
[edit]
user@R1# commit
```

Configure the R2 Device

Step-by-Step Procedure

Follow the below steps to configure the R2 device. You begin by defining the stateless firewall filter that selectively blocks Telnet and SSH access:

1. Position yourself at the `edit firewall family inet filter` *local_acl* hierarchy:

```
[edit]
user@R2# edit firewall family inet filter local_acl
```

2. Define the filter term *terminal_access*. This term permits Telnet and SSH from the specified source prefix(s):

```
[edit firewall family inet filter local_acl]
user@R2# set term terminal_access from source-address 192.168.1.0/30
user@R2# set term terminal_access from protocol tcp
user@R2# set term terminal_access from port ssh
user@R2# set term terminal_access from port telnet
user@R2# set term terminal_access then accept
```

3. Define the filter term *terminal_access_denied*. This term rejects SSH and Telnet from *all other* source addresses. This term is configured to log matches to the term, and to generate an explicit Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) destination unreachable response back to the packet's source. See *Firewall Filter Logging Actions* for details on filter logging options.

> **TIP**: You can use the `discard` action to suppress generation of ICMP error messages back to the source. See *Firewall Filter Terminating Actions* for details.

```
[edit firewall family inet filter local_acl]
user@R2# set term terminal_access_denied from protocol tcp
user@R2# set term terminal_access_denied from port ssh
user@R2# set term terminal_access_denied from port telnet
user@R2# set term terminal_access_denied then log
user@R2# set term terminal_access_denied then reject
user@R2# set term default-term then accept
```

4. Define the filter term *default-term*. This term accepts all other traffic. Recall that Junos OS stateless filters have an implicit *deny* term at their end. The *default-term* overrides this behavior by

terminating the filter with an explicit *accept* action. This results in all other traffic being accepted by the filer.

```
[edit firewall family inet filter local_acl]
user@R2# set term default-term then accept
```

5. Configure the loopback interface and apply the filter in the input direction:

```
[edit]
user@R2# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet filter input local_acl
user@R2# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.2/32
```

6. Configure the host name, the ge-0/0/0 interface, the static route to the R1 device's loopback address, and enable remote access through SSH and Telnet:

```
[edit]
user@R2# set system host-name R2
user@R2# set system services ssh root-login allow
user@R2# set system services telnet
user@R2# set interfaces ge-0/0/0 description "Link from R2 to R1"
user@R2# set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.1.2/30
user@R2# set routing-options static route 192.168.255.1/32 next-hop 192.168.1.1
```

Verify and Commit the Configuration at Device R2

Step-by-Step Procedure

Follow the below steps to verify and commit your candidate configuration at the R2 device:

1. Confirm the configuration of the stateless firewall filter with the `show firewall` configuration mode command. If the command output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@R2# show firewall
family inet {
    filter local_acl {
        term terminal_access {
            from {
```

```
                source-address {
                    192.168.1.0/30;
                }
                protocol tcp;
                port [ssh telnet];
            }
            then accept;
        }
        term terminal_access_denied {
            from {
                protocol tcp;
                port [ssh telnet];
            }
            then {
                log;
                reject;
            }
        }
        term default-term {
            then accept;
        }
    }
}
```

2. Confirm interface configuration and filter application with the `show interfaces` configuration mode command. If the command output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@R2# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
    description "Link from R2 to R1";
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.1.2/30;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            filter {
```

```
                input local_acl;
            }
            address 192.168.255.2/32;
        }
    }
}
```

3. Verify the static route used to reach the loopback address of the R1 device and that Telnet and SSH access are enabled. Use the `show routing-options` and `show system services` configuration mode commands. If the command output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@R2# show routing-options
static {
    route 192.168.255.1/32 next-hop 192.168.1.1;
}
user@R2# show system services
ssh {
    root-login allow;
    }
telnet;
```

4. When satisfied with the configuration on the R2 device, commit your candidate configuration.

> **TIP**: Consider using `commit-confirmed` when making changes that might impact remote access to your device. See *Activating a Junos OS Configuration but Requiring Confirmation* for details.

```
[edit]
user@R2# commit
```

Verify the Stateless Firewall Filter

IN THIS SECTION

- Verify Accepted Packets | 308
- Verify Logged and Rejected Packets | 310

Confirm that the firewall filter to limit Telnet and SSH access is working properly.

Verify Accepted Packets

Purpose

Verify that the firewall filter correctly allows SSH and Telnet when the traffic is sourced from the 192.168.1.0/30 subnet.

Action

1. Clear the firewall log on your router or switch.

```
user@R2> clear firewall log
```

2. From a host at an IP address *within* the 192.168.1.0/30 subnet, use a `ssh` *192.168.255.2* command to verify that you can log in to the device using SSH from an allowed source address. This packet should be accepted, and the packet header information for this packet should not be logged in the firewall filter log buffer in the Packet Forwarding Engine. You will be prompted to save the SSH host key if this is the first SSH login as *user* between these devices.

> **NOTE**: By default the R1 device will source the SSH traffic from the egress interface used to reach the destination. As a result this traffic is sourced from the 192.168.1.1 address assigned to the R1 device's ge-0/0/0 interface.

```
user@R1>ssh 192.168.255.2
Password:
Last login: Wed Aug 19 09:23:58 2020 from 192.168.1.1
```

```
--- JUNOS 20.2R1.10 Kernel 64-bit  JNPR-11.0-20200608.0016468_buil
user@R2>
```

3. Logout out of the CLI at the R2 device to close the SSH session.

```
user@R2> exit
logout
Connection to 192.168.255.2 closed.
user@R1>
```

4. From a host at an IP address *within* the 192.168.1.0/30 subnet, use the `telnet` *192.168.255.2* command to verify that you can log in to your router or switch using Telnet from an allowed source address. This packet should be accepted, and the packet header information for this packet should not be logged in the firewall filter log buffer in the Packet Forwarding Engine.

```
user@host-A> telnet 192.168.255.2
Trying 192.168.255.2...
Connected to 192.168.255.2.
Escape character is '^]'.
login: user
Password:

--- JUNOS 20.2R1.10 Kernel 64-bit  JNPR-11.0-20200608.0016468_buil
user@R2>
```

5. Logout out of the CLI to close the Telnet session to the R2 device.

```
user@R2:~ # exit
Connection closed by foreign host.

root@R1>
```

6. Use the `show firewall log` command to verify that the firewall log buffer on the R2 device's Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) *does not* contain any entries with a source address in the 192.168.1.0/30 subnet.

```
user@R2> show firewall log
```

Verify Logged and Rejected Packets

Purpose

Verify that the firewall filter correctly rejects SSH and Telnet traffic that does *not* originate from the 192.168.1.0/30 subnet.

Action

1. Clear the firewall log on your router or switch.

```
user@R2> clear firewall log
```

2. Generate SSH traffic sourced from the loopback address of the R1 device. The source address of this traffic is *outside of* the allowed 192.168.1.0/30 subnet. Use the `ssh` *192.168.255.2* `source` *192.168.255.1* command to verify that you *cannot* log in to the device using SSH from this source address. This packet should be rejected, and the packet header information should be logged in the firewall filter log buffer.

```
user@R1 ssh 192.168.255.2 source 192.168.255.1
ssh: connect to host 192.168.255.2 port 22: Connection refused

root@R1>
```

   The output shows the SSH connection is rejected. This confirms the filter is generating an ICMP error message, and that it correctly blocks SSH traffic when sent from a disallowed source address.

3. Generate Telnet traffic sourced from the loopback address of the R1 device. The source address of this traffic is *outside of* the allowed 192.168.1.0/30 subnet. Use the `telnet` *192.168.255.2* `source` *192.168.255.1* command to verify that you *cannot* log in to the device using Telnet from this source address. This packet should be rejected, and the packet header information for this packet should be logged in the firewall filter log buffer in the PFE.

```
user@R1> telnet 192.168.255.2 source 192.168.255.1
Trying 192.168.255.2...
telnet: connect to address 192.168.255.2: Connection refused
telnet: Unable to connect to remote host
```

   The output shows the Telnet connection is rejected. This confirms the filter is generating an ICMP error message, and that it correctly blocks Telnet traffic when sent from a disallowed source address.

4. Use the `show firewall log` command to verify that the firewall log buffer on the R2 device contains entries showing packets with a source address of 192.168.255.1 have been rejected.

```
user@R2> show firewall log
Log :
Time      Filter  Action  Interface     Protocol   Src Addr        Dest Addr
15:17:11  pfe     R       ge-0/0/0.0    TCP        192.168.255.1   192.168.255.2
15:12:04  pfe     R       ge-0/0/0.0    TCP        192.168.255.1   192.168.255.2
```

The output confirms that traffic from the 192.168.255.1 source address has matched the filter's *terminal_access_denied* term. The `Action` column displays an `R` to indicate these packets were rejected. The interface, transport protocol, and the source and destination addresses are also listed. These results confirm the firewall filter is working properly for this example.

Release History Table

Release	Description
19.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 19.4R1 and Junos OS Release 17.4R3, you can disable either the SSH login password or the challenge-response authentication using the no-password-authentication and no-challenge-response options at the [edit system services ssh] hierarchy level.
19.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 19.1R1, we have globally disabled the incoming SFTP connections by default. If desired, you can globally enable incoming SFTP connections by configuring the statement sftp-server at the [edit system services ssh] hierarchy level
18.3R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.3R1, the ssh-dss and ssh-dsa hostkey algorithms are deprecated—rather than immediately removed—to provide backward compatibility and a chance to bring your configuration into compliance with the new configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

USB Modems for Remote Management of Security Devices | 312

Secure Web Access for Remote Management | 333

USB Modems for Remote Management of Security Devices

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- USB Modem Interface Overview | 312
- USB Modem Configuration Overview | 316
- Example: Configuring a USB Modem Interface | 318
- Example: Configuring a Dialer Interface | 323
- Example: Configuring a Dialer Interface for USB Modem Dial-In | 328
- Configuring a Dial-Up Modem Connection Remotely | 330
- Connecting to the Device Remotely | 331
- Modifying USB Modem Initialization Commands | 332
- Resetting USB Modems | 333

Junos OS allows the use of USB modems for remote management on SRX Series device. You can use Telnet or SSH to connect to the device from a remote location through two modems over a telephone network. For more information, read this topic.

USB Modem Interface Overview

IN THIS SECTION

- USB Modem Interfaces | 313
- Dialer Interface Rules | 314
- How the Device Initializes USB Modems | 314

Juniper Networks SRX Series devices support the use of USB modems for remote management. You can use Telnet or SSH to connect to the device from a remote location through two modems over a

telephone network. The USB modem is connected to the USB port on the device, and a second modem is connected to a remote management device such as a PC or laptop computer.

NOTE: USB modems are no longer supported for dial backup on SRX300, SRX320, SRX340, SRX345, SRX380, and SRX550HM devices.

You can configure your device to fail over to a USB modem connection when the primary Internet connection experiences interruption.

A USB modem connects to a device through modem interfaces that you configure. The device applies its own modem AT commands to initialize the attached modem. Modem setup requires that you connect and configure the USB modem at the device and the modem at the user end of the network.

You use either the J-Web configuration editor or CLI configuration editor to configure the USB modem and its supporting dialer interfaces.

NOTE: Low-latency traffic such as VoIP traffic is not supported over USB modem connections.

NOTE: We recommend using a US Robotics USB 56k V.92 Modem, model number USR Model 5637.

USB Modem Interfaces

You configure two types of interfaces for USB modem connectivity:

- A physical interface which uses the naming convention `umd0`. The device creates this interface when a USB modem is connected to the USB port.
- A *logical interface* called the dialer interface. You use the dialer interface, `dl`*n*, to configure dialing properties for USB modem connections. The dialer interface can be configured using Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) encapsulation. You can also configure the dialer interface to support authentication protocols—PPP Challenge Handshake (CHAP) or Password Authentication Protocol (PAP). You can configure multiple dialer interfaces for different functions on the device. After configuring the dialer interface, you must configure a backup method such as a dialer backup, a dialer filter, or a dialer watch.

The USB modem provides a dial-in remote management interface, and supports dialer interface features by sharing the same dial pool as a dialer interface. The dial pool allows the logical dialer interface and the physical interface to be bound together dynamically on a per-call basis. You can configure the USB

modem to operate either as a dial-in console for management or as a dial-in WAN backup interface. Dialer pool priority has a range from 1 to 255, with 1 designating the lowest priority interfaces and 255 designating the highest priority interfaces.

Dialer Interface Rules

The following rules apply when you configure dialer interfaces for USB modem connections:

- The dialer interface must be configured to use PPP encapsulation. You cannot configure Cisco High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC) or Multilink PPP (MLPPP) encapsulation on dialer interfaces.
- The dialer interface cannot be configured as a constituent link in a multilink bundle.
- The dialer interface can perform backup, dialer filter, and dialer watch functions, but these operations are mutually exclusive. You can configure a single dialer interface to operate in only one of the following ways:
    - As a backup interface—for one primary interface
    - As a dialer filter
    - As a dialer watch interface

The backup dialer interfaces are activated only when the primary interface fails. USB modem backup connectivity is supported on all interfaces except lsq-0/0/0.

The dial-on-demand routing backup method allows a USB modem connection to be activated only when network traffic configured as an “interesting packet” arrives on the network. Once the network traffic is sent, an inactivity timer is triggered and the connection is closed. You define an interesting packet using the dialer filter feature of the device. To configure dial-on-demand routing backup using a dialer filter, you first configure the dialer filter and then apply the filter to the dialer interface.

Dialer watch is a backup method that integrates backup dialing with routing capabilities and provides reliable connectivity without relying on a dialer filter to trigger outgoing USB modem connections. With dialer watch, the device monitors the existence of a specified route. If the route disappears, the dialer interface initiates the USB modem connection as a backup connection.

How the Device Initializes USB Modems

When you connect the USB modem to the USB port on the device, the device applies the modem AT commands configured in the `init-command-string` command to the initialization commands on the modem.

If you do not configure modem AT commands for the `init-command-string` command, the device applies the following default sequence of initialization commands to the modem: `AT S7=45 S0=0 V1 X4 &C1 E0 Q0`

`&Q8 %C0`. Table 18 on page 315 describes the commands. For more information about these commands, see the documentation for your modem.

Table 18: Default Modem Initialization Commands

Modem Command	Description
`AT`	Attention. Informs the modem that a command follows.
`S7=45`	Instructs the modem to wait 45 seconds for a telecommunications service provider (carrier) signal before terminating the call.
`S0=0`	Disables the auto answer feature, whereby the modem automatically answers calls.
`V1`	Displays result codes as words.
`&C1`	Disables reset of the modem when it loses the carrier signal.
`E0`	Disables the display on the local terminal of commands issued to the modem from the local terminal.
`Q0`	Enables the display of result codes.
`&Q8`	Enables Microcom Networking Protocol (MNP) error control mode.
`%C0`	Disables data compression.

When the device applies the modem AT commands in the `init-command-string` command or the default sequence of initialization commands to the modem, it compares them to the initialization commands already configured on the modem and makes the following changes:

- If the commands are the same, the device overrides existing modem values that do not match. For example, if the initialization commands on the modem include `S0=0` and the device's `init-command-string` command includes `S0=2`, the device applies `S0=2`.
- If the initialization commands on the modem do not include a command in the device's `init-command-string` command, the device adds it. For example, if the `init-command-string` command includes the

command L2, but the modem commands do not include it, the device adds L2 to the initialization commands configured on the modem.

NOTE: On SRX210 devices, the USB modem interface can handle bidirectional traffic of up to 19 Kbps. On oversubscription of this amount (that is, bidirectional traffic of 20 Kbps or above), keepalives do not get exchanged, and the interface goes down. (Platform support depends on the Junos OS release in your installation.)

USB Modem Configuration Overview

NOTE: USB modems are no longer supported for dial backup on SRX300, SRX320, SRX340, and SRX345 devices.

Before you begin:

1. Install device hardware. For more information, see the Getting Started Guide for your device.
2. Establish basic connectivity. For more information, see the Getting Started Guide for your device.
3. Order a US Robotics USB 56k V.92 Modem, model number USR Model 5637 (http://www.usr.com/).
4. Order a public switched telephone network (PSTN) line from your telecommunications service provider. Contact your service provider for more information.
5. Connect the USB modem to the device's USB port.

   NOTE: When you connect the USB modem to the USB port on the device, the USB modem is initialized with the modem initialization string configured for the USB modem interface on the device.

   a. Plug the modem into the USB port.

   b. Connect the modem to your telephone network.

      i.

Suppose you have a branch office router and a head office router each with a USB modem interface and a dialer interface. This example shows you how to establish a backup connection between the branch office and head office routers. See Table 19 on page 317 for a summarized description of the procedure.

Table 19: Configuring Branch Office and Head Office Routers for USB Modem Backup Connectivity

Router Location	Configuration Requirement	Procedure
Branch Office	Configure the logical dialer interface on the branch office router for USB modem dial backup.	To configure the logical dialer interface, see *Example: Configuring a USB Modem Interface*.
	Configure the dialer interface `dl0` on the branch office router using one of the following backup methods: • Configure the dialer interface `dl0` as the backup interface on the branch office router's primary T1 interface `t1-1/0/0`. • Configure a dialer filter on the branch office router's dialer interface. • Configure a dialer watch on the branch office router's dialer interface.	Configure the dialer interface using one of the following backup methods: • To configure `dl0` as a backup for `t1-1/0/0` see *Example: Configuring Dialer Interfaces and Backup Methods for USB Modem Dial Backup*. • To configure a dialer filter on `dl0`, see *Example: Configuring Dialer Interfaces and Backup Methods for USB Modem Dial Backup*. • To configure a dialer watch on `dl0`, see *Example: Configuring Dialer Interfaces and Backup Methods for USB Modem Dial Backup*.
Head Office	Configure dial-in on the dialer interface `dl0` on the head office router.	To configure dial-in on the head office router, see *Example: Configuring a Dialer Interface for USB Modem Dial-In*.

If the dialer interface is configured to accept only calls from a specific caller ID, the device matches the incoming call's caller ID against the caller IDs configured on its dialer interfaces. If an exact match is not found and the incoming call's caller ID has more digits than the configured caller IDs, the device performs a right-to-left match of the incoming call's caller ID with the configured caller IDs and accepts the incoming call if a match is found. For example, if the incoming call's caller ID is 4085321091 and the

caller ID configured on a dialer interface is 5321091, the incoming call is accepted. Each dialer interface accepts calls from only callers whose caller IDs are configured on it.

See Table 20 on page 318 for a list of available incoming map options.

Table 20: Incoming Map Options

Option	Description
accept-all	Dialer interface accepts all incoming calls. You can configure the `accept-all` option for only one of the dialer interfaces associated with a USB modem physical interface. The dialer interface with the `accept-all` option configured is used only if the incoming call's caller ID does not match the caller IDs configured on other dialer interfaces.
caller	Dialer interface accepts calls from a specific caller ID. You can configure a maximum of 15 caller IDs per dialer interface. The same caller ID must not be configured on different dialer interfaces. However, you can configure caller IDs with more or fewer digits on different dialer interfaces. For example, you can configure the caller IDs 14085551515, 4085551515, and 5551515 on different dialer interfaces.

You configure dialer interfaces to support PAP. PAP allows a simple method for a peer to establish its identity using a two-way handshake during initial link establishment. After the link is established, an ID and password pair are repeatedly sent by the peer to the authenticator until authentication is acknowledged or the connection is terminated.

Example: Configuring a USB Modem Interface

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- Requirements | 319
- Overview | 319
- Configuration | 319

- Verification | 321

This example shows how to configure a USB modem interface for dial backup.

NOTE: USB modems are no longer supported for dial backup on SRX300, SRX320, SRX340, and SRX345 devices.

Requirements

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

Overview

In this example, you create an interface called as umd0 for USB modem connectivity and set the dialer pool priority to 25. You also configure a modem initialization string to autoanswer after a specified number of rings. The default modem initialization string is `AT S7=45 S0=0 V1 X4 &C1 E0 Q0 &Q8 %C0`. The modem command `S0=0` disables the modem from autoanswering the calls. Finally, you set the modem to act as a dial-in WAN backup interface.

Configuration

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Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following command, paste it into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, copy and paste the command into the CLI at the `[edit]` hierarchy level, and then enter `commit` from configuration mode.

```
set interfaces umd0 dialer-options pool usb-modem-dialer-pool priority 25
set modem-options init-command-string "ATS0=2 \n" dialin routable
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the CLI User Guide.

To configure a USB modem interface for dial backup:

1. Create an interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces umd0
```

2. Set the dialer options and priority.

```
[edit interfaces umd0]
user@host# set dialer-options pool usb-modem-dialer-pool priority 25
```

3. Specify the modem options.

```
[edit interfaces umd0]
user@host# set modem-options init-command-string "ATS0=2 \n"
```

4. Set the modem to act as a dial-in WAN backup interface.

```
[edit interfaces umd0]
user@host# set modem-options dialin routable
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show interface umd0` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
    user@host# show interface umd0
modem-options {
init-command-string "ATS0=2 \n";
    dialin routable;
}
dialer-options {
    pool usb-modem-dialer-pool priority 25;
}
```

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

Verification

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- Verifying the Configuration | 321

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying the Configuration

Purpose

Verify a USB modem interface for dial backup.

Action

From configuration mode, enter the `show interfaces umd0 extensive` command. The output shows a summary of interface information and displays the modem status.

```
Physical interface:   umd0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index:      64, SNMP ifIndex: 33, Generation: 1
  Type: Async-Serial, Link-level type: PPP-Subordinate, MTU: 1504,
Clocking: Unspecified, Speed: MODEM
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Link flags     : None
  Hold-times     : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Last flapped   : Never
  Statistics last cleared: Never
 Traffic statistics:
   Input  bytes  :               21672
   Output bytes  :               22558
   Input  packets:                1782
   Output packets:                1832
  Input errors:
    Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Giants: 0, Policed discards: 0,
Resource errors: 0
  Output errors:
    Carrier transitions: 63, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
  MODEM status:
    Modem type                    : LT V.92 1.0 MT5634ZBA-USB-V92 Data/Fax Modem
(Dual Config) Version 2.27m
    Initialization command string : ATS0=2
    Initialization status         : Ok
    Call status                   : Connected to 4085551515
    Call duration                 : 13429 seconds
    Call direction                : Dialin
    Baud rate                     : 33600 bps
    Most recent error code        : NO CARRIER

  Logical interface umd0.0 (Index 2) (SNMP ifIndex 34) (Generation 1)
    Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: PPP-Subordinate
```

Example: Configuring a Dialer Interface

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- Requirements | 323
- Overview | 323
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This example shows how to configure a logical dialer interface for an SRX300, SRX320, SRX340, or SRX345 device.

Requirements

Before you begin:

- Install device hardware and establish basic connectivity. See the Getting Started Guide for your device.
- Order a US Robotics USB 56k V.92 Modem, model number USR Model 5637, from US Robotics (http://www.usr.com/).
- Order a dial-up modem for the PC or laptop computer at the remote location from where you want to connect to the device.
- Order a PSTN line from your telecommunications service provider. Contact your service provider.

Overview

In this example, you configure a logical dialer interface called dl0 to establish USB connectivity. You can configure multiple dialer interfaces for different functions on the device. You add a description to differentiate among different dialer interfaces. For example, this modem is called USB-modem-remote-management. Configure PPP encapsulation and set the logical unit as 0. You then specify the name of the dialer pool as usb-modem-dialer-pool and set the source and destination IP addresses as 172.20.10.2, and 172.20.10.1, respectively.

NOTE: You cannot configure Cisco High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC) or Multilink PPP (MLPPP) encapsulation on dialer interfaces used in USB modem connections.

NOTE: If you configure multiple dialer interfaces, ensure that the same IP subnet address is not configured on different dialer interfaces. Configuring the same IP subnet address on multiple dialer interfaces can result in inconsistency in the route and packet loss. The device might route packets through another dialer interface with the IP subnet address instead of through the dialer interface to which the USB modem call is mapped.

Configuration

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Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

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

```
set interfaces dl0 description USB-modem-remote-management  encapsulation ppp
set interfaces dl0 unit 0 dialer-options pool usb-modem-dialer-pool
set interfaces dl0 unit 0 family inet address 172.20.10.2 destination 172.20.10.1
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the CLI User Guide.

To configure a logical dialer interface for the device:

1. Create an interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces dl0
```

2. Add a description and configure PPP encapsulation.

```
[edit interfaces dl0]
user@host# set description USB-modem-remote-management
user@host# set encapsulation ppp
```

3. Create the logical unit.

> **NOTE**: The logical unit number must be `0`.

```
[edit interfaces dl0]
user@host# set unit 0
```

4. Configure the name of the dialer pool to use for USB modem connectivity.

```
[edit interfaces dl0 unit 0]
user@host# set dialer-options pool usb-modem-dialer-pool
```

5. Configure source and destination IP addresses for the dialer interface.

```
[edit interfaces dl0 unit 0]
user@host# set family inet address 172.20.10.2 destination 172.20.10.1
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show interfaces dl0` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
user@host# show interfaces dl0
description USB-modem-remote-management;
    encapsulation ppp;
    unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 172.20.10.2/32 {
```

```
        destination 172.20.10.1;
    }
    }
    dialer-options {
        pool usb-modem-dialer-pool;
    }
}
```

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

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying a Dialer Interface | 326

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying a Dialer Interface

Purpose

Verify that the dialer interface has been configured.

Action

From configuration mode, enter the `show interfaces dl0 extensive` command. The output shows a summary of dialer interface information.

```
Physical interface: dl0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 128, SNMP ifIndex: 24, Generation: 129
  Type: 27, Link-level type: PPP, MTU: 1504, Clocking: Unspecified, Speed: Unspecified
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
  Link type      : Full-Duplex
  Link flags     : Keepalives
  Physical info  : Unspecified
  Hold-times     : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Current address: Unspecified, Hardware address: Unspecified
```

```
  Alternate link address: Unspecified
  Last flapped   : Never
  Statistics last cleared: Never
  Traffic statistics:
   Input  bytes  :                13859                    0 bps
   Output bytes  :                    0                    0 bps
   Input  packets:                  317                    0 pps
   Output packets:                    0                    0 pps
  Input errors:
    Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Giants: 0, Policed discards: 0,
Resource errors: 0
  Output errors:
    Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0

  Logical interface dl0.0 (Index 70) (SNMP ifIndex 75) (Generation 146)
    Description: USB-modem-remote-management
    Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 0x4000 LinkAddress 23-0 Encapsulation: PPP
    Dialer:
      State: Active, Dial pool: usb-modem-dialer-pool
      Dial strings: 220
      Subordinate interfaces: umd0 (Index 64)
      Activation delay: 0, Deactivation delay: 0
      Initial route check delay: 120
      Redial delay: 3
      Callback wait period: 5
      Load threshold: 0, Load interval: 60
    Bandwidth: 115200
    Traffic statistics:
     Input  bytes  :                24839
     Output bytes  :                17792
     Input  packets:                  489
     Output packets:                  340
    Local statistics:
     Input  bytes  :                10980
     Output bytes  :                17792
     Input  packets:                  172
     Output packets:                  340
    Transit statistics:
     Input  bytes  :                13859                    0 bps
     Output bytes  :                    0                    0 bps
     Input  packets:                  317                    0 pps
     Output packets:                    0                    0 pps
  LCP state: Opened
```

```
  NCP state: inet: Opened, inet6: Not-configured, iso: Not-configured,
mpls: Not-configured
  CHAP state: Success
    Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 136, Route table: 0
      Flags: None
      Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
        Destination: 172.20.10.1, Local: 172.20.10.2, Broadcast: Unspecified,
Generation: 134
```

Example: Configuring a Dialer Interface for USB Modem Dial-In

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 328
- Overview | 328
- Configuration | 329
- Verification | 330

This example shows how to configure a dialer interface for USB modem dial-in.

NOTE: USB modems are no longer supported for dial-in to a dialer interface on SRX300, SRX320, SRX340, and SRX345 devices.

Requirements

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

Overview

To enable connections to the USB modem from a remote location, you must configure the dialer interfaces set up for USB modem use to accept incoming calls. You can configure a dialer interface to accept all incoming calls or accept only calls from one or more caller IDs.

If the dialer interface is configured to accept only calls from a specific caller ID, the system matches the incoming call's caller ID against the caller IDs configured on its dialer interfaces. If an exact match is not

found and the incoming call's caller ID has more digits than the configured caller IDs, the system performs a right-to-left match of the incoming call's caller ID with the configured caller IDs and accepts the incoming call if a match is found. For example, if the incoming call's caller ID is 4085550115 and the caller ID configured on a dialer interface is 5550115, the incoming call is accepted. Each dialer interface accepts calls from only callers whose caller IDs are configured on it.

You can configure the following incoming map options for the dialer interface:

- `accept-all`—Dialer interface accepts all incoming calls.

  You can configure the `accept-all` option for only one of the dialer interfaces associated with a USB modem physical interface. The device uses the dialer interface with the `accept-all` option configured only if the incoming call's caller ID does not match the caller IDs configured on other dialer interfaces.

- `caller`—Dialer interface accepts calls from a specific caller ID— for example, `4085550115`. You can configure a maximum of 15 caller IDs per dialer interface.

  The same caller ID must not be configured on different dialer interfaces. However, you can configure caller IDs with more or fewer digits on different dialer interfaces. For example, you can configure the caller IDs 14085550115, 4085550115, and 5550115 on different dialer interfaces.

In this example, you configure the incoming map option as caller 4085550115 for dialer interface dl0.

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- CLI Quick Configuration | 329
- Procedure | 330

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following command, paste it into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, copy and paste the command into the CLI at the `[edit]` hierarchy level, and then enter `commit` from configuration mode.

```
set interfaces dl0 unit 0 dialer-options incoming-map caller 4085550115
```

Procedure

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure a dialer interface for USB modem dial-in:

1. Select a dialer interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces dl0
```

2. Configure the incoming map options.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit unit 0 dialer-options incoming-map caller 4085551515
```

3. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Verification

To verify the configuration is working properly, enter the `show interface dl0` command.

Configuring a Dial-Up Modem Connection Remotely

To remotely connect to the USB modem connected to the USB port on the device, you must configure a dial-up modem connection on the PC or laptop computer at your remote location. Configure the dial-up modem connection properties to disable IP header compression.

To configure a dial-up modem connection remotely:

1. At your remote location, connect a modem to a management device such as a PC or laptop computer.
2. Connect the modem to your telephone network.
3. On the PC or laptop computer, select `Start>Settings>Control Panel>Network Connections`. The Network Connections page appearts.

4. Click Create a new connection. The New Connection Wizard appears.
5. Click Next. The New Connection Wizard: Network Connection Type page appears.
6. Select Connect to the network at my workplace, and then click Next.

   The New Connection Wizard: Network Connection page appears.
7. Select Dial-up connection, and then click Next. The New Connection Wizard: Connection Name page appears.
8. In the Company Name box, type the dial-up connection name, for example USB-modem-connect. Then, click Next. The New Connection Wizard: Phone Number to Dial page appears.
9. In the Phone number box, type the telephone number of the PSTN line connected to the USB modem at the device end.
10. Click Next twice, and then click Finish. The Connect USB-modem-connect page appears.
11. If CHAP is configured on the dialer interface used for the USB modem interface at the device end, type the username and password configured in the CHAP configuration in the User name and Password boxes.
12. Click Properties. The USB-modem-connect Properties page appears.
13. In the Networking tab, select Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), and then click Properties. The Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties page appears.
14. Click Advanced. The Advanced TCP/IP Settings page appears.
15. Clear the Use IP header compression check box.

Connecting to the Device Remotely

To remotely connect to the device through a USB modem connected to the USB port on the device:

1. On the PC or laptop computer at your remote location, select Start>Settings>Control Panel>Network Connections. The Network Connections page appears.
2. Double-click the USB-modem-connect dial-up connection. The Connect USB-modem-connect page appears.
3. Click Dial to connect to the Juniper Networks device.

   When the connection is complete, you can use Telnet or SSH to connect to the device.

Modifying USB Modem Initialization Commands

NOTE: These instructions use Hayes-compatible modem commands to configure the modem. If your modem is not Hayes-compatible, see the documentation for your modem and enter equivalent modem commands. Applies to SRX300, SRX320, SRX340, SRX345 devices.

You can use the CLI configuration editor to override the value of an initialization command configured on the USB modem or configure additional commands for initializing USB modems.

NOTE: If you modify modem initialization commands when a call is in progress, the new initialization sequence is applied on the modem only when the call ends.

You can configure the following modem AT commands to initialize the USB modem:

- The command `S0=2` configures the modem to automatically answer calls on the second ring.
- The command `L2` configures medium speaker volume on the modem.

You can insert spaces between commands.

When you configure modem commands in the CLI configuration editor, you must follow these conventions:

- Use the newline character `\n` to indicate the end of a command sequence.
- Enclose the command string in double quotation marks.

You can override the value of the `S0=0` command in the initialization sequence configured on the modem and add the `L2` command.

To modify the initialization commands on a USB modem:

1. Configure the modem AT commands to initialize the USB modem.

```
[edit interfaces umd0]
user@host# set modem-options init-command-string "AT S0=2 L2 \n"
```

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

Resetting USB Modems

For SRX300, SRX320, SRX340, and SRX345 devices, if the USB modem does not respond, you can reset the modem.

CAUTION: If you reset the modem when a call is in progress, the call is terminated.

To reset the USB modem, in operational mode, enter the following command:

```
user@host> request interface modem reset umd0
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Junos OS User Authentication Overview | 156
- USB Modems for Remote Management of Security Devices | 312
- Secure Web Access for Remote Management | 333

Secure Web Access for Remote Management

IN THIS SECTION

- Secure Web Access Overview | 334
- Generating SSL Certificates for Secure Web Access (SRX Series Devices) | 334
- Generating SSL Certificates to Be Used for Secure Web Access (EX Series Switch) | 335
- Generating a Self-Signed SSL Certificate Automatically | 336
- Manually Generating Self-Signed SSL Certificates | 336
- Deleting Self-Signed Certificates (CLI Procedure) | 337
- Understanding Self-Signed Certificates on EX Series Switches | 338
- Manually Generating Self-Signed Certificates on Switches (CLI Procedure) | 339
- Example: Configuring Secure Web Access | 341

You can manage a Juniper Networks device remotely through the J-Web interface. To enable secure Web access, the Juniper Networks devices support HTTP over Secure Sockets Layer (HTTPS). You can enable HTTP or HTTPS access on specific interfaces and ports on the device as needed. Read this topic for information.

Secure Web Access Overview

You can manage a Juniper Networks device remotely through the J-Web interface. To communicate with the device, the J-Web interface uses the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). HTTP allows easy Web access but no encryption. The data that is transmitted between the Web browser and the device by means of HTTP is vulnerable to interception and attack. To enable secure Web access, the Juniper Networks devices support HTTP over Secure Sockets Layer (HTTPS). You can enable HTTP or HTTPS access on specific interfaces and ports as needed.

The Juniper Networks device uses the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol to provide secure device management through the Web interface. SSL uses public-private key technology that requires a paired private key and an authentication certificate for providing the SSL service. SSL encrypts communication between your device and the Web browser with a session key negotiated by the SSL server certificate.

An SSL certificate includes identifying information such as a public key and a signature made by a certificate authority (CA). When you access the device through HTTPS, an SSL handshake authenticates the server and the client and begins a secure session. If the information does not match or the certificate has expired, you cannot access the device through HTTPS.

Without SSL encryption, communication between your device and the browser is sent in the open and can be intercepted. We recommend that you enable HTTPS access on your WAN interfaces.

HTTP access is enabled by default on the built-in management interfaces. By default, HTTPS access is supported on any interface with an SSL server certificate.

SEE ALSO

Configuring Device Addresses (IPv4 and Loopback Addresses)

Generating SSL Certificates for Secure Web Access (SRX Series Devices)

To generate an SSL certificate using the `openssl` command:

1. Enter `openssl` in the CLI. The `openssl` command generates a self-signed SSL certificate in privacy-enhanced mail (PEM) format. It writes the certificate and an unencrypted 1024-bit RSA private key to the specified file.

   NOTE: Run this command on a LINUX or UNIX device because Juniper Networks Services Gateways do not support the `openssl` command.

   ```
   % openssl req -x509 -nodes -newkey rsa:1024 -keyout filename.pem -out filename.pem
   ```

   Replace *`filename`* with the name of a file in which you want the SSL certificate to be written—for example, `new.pem`.
2. When prompted, type the appropriate information in the identification form. For example, type `US` for the country name.
3. Display the contents of the file `new.pem`.

   ```
   cat new.pem
   ```

   Copy the contents of this file for installing the SSL certificate.

Generating SSL Certificates to Be Used for Secure Web Access (EX Series Switch)

You can set up secure Web access for an EX Series switch. To enable secure Web access, you must generate a digital Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificate and then enable HTTPS access on the switch.

To generate an SSL certificate:

1. Enter the following `openssl` command in your SSH command-line interface on a BSD or Linux system on which **openssl** is installed. The `openssl` command generates a self-signed SSL certificate in the privacy-enhanced mail (PEM) format. It writes the certificate and an unencrypted 1024-bit RSA private key to the specified file.

   % openssl req –x509 –nodes –newkey rsa:1024 –keyout *filename*.pem -out *filename*.pem

   where ***filename*** is the name of a file in which you want the SSL certificate to be written—for example, `my-certificate`.
2. When prompted, type the appropriate information in the identification form. For example, type **US** for the country name.
3. Display the contents of the file that you created.

   cat my-certificate.pem

You can use the J-Web Configuration page to install the SSL certificate on the switch. To do this, copy the file containing the certificate from the BSD or Linux system to the switch. Then open the file, copy its contents, and paste them into the Certificate box on the J-Web Secure Access Configuration page.

You can also use the following CLI statement to install the SSL certificate on the switch:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set security certificates local my-signed-cert load-key-file my-certificate.pem
```

For more information on installing certificates, see *Example: Configuring Secure Web Access*.

SEE ALSO

> Configuring Management Access for the EX Series Switch (J-Web Procedure)
>
> *Overview of Port Security*

Generating a Self-Signed SSL Certificate Automatically

To generate a self-signed SSL certificate on Juniper Networks devices:

1. Establish basic connectivity.
2. Reboot the system. The self-signed certificate is automatically generated at bootup time.

```
user@host> request system reboot
Reboot the system ? [yes,no] yes
```

3. Specify `system-generated-certificate` under HTTPS Web management.

```
[edit]
user@host# show system services web-management https system-generated-certificate
```

Manually Generating Self-Signed SSL Certificates

To manually generate a self-signed SSL certificate on Juniper Networks devices:

1. Establish basic connectivity.

2. If you have root login access, you can manually generate the self-signed certificate by using the following commands:

```
root@host> request security pki generate-key-pair size 512 certificate-id certname
```

```
Generated key pair sslcert, key size 512 bits
```

```
root@host> request security pki local-certificate generate-self-signed certificate-id cert-name email email domain-name domain name ip-address IP address subject “DC= Domain name, CN= Common-Name, OU= Organizational-Unit-name, O= Organization-Name, ST= state, C= Country”
```

```
Self-signed certificate generated and loaded successfully
```

NOTE: When generating the certificate, you must specify the subject, e-mail address, and either domain-name or ip-address.

3. To verify that the certificate was generated and loaded properly, enter the `show security pki local-certificate` operational command and specify `local-certificate` under HTTPS Web management.

```
[edit]
root@host# show system services web-management https local-certificate certname
```

Deleting Self-Signed Certificates (CLI Procedure)

You can delete a self-signed certificate that is automatically or manually generated from the EX Series switch. When you delete the automatically generated self-signed certificate, the switch generates a new self-signed certificate and stores it in the file system.

- To delete the automatically generated certificate and its associated key pair from the switch:

```
user@switch> clear security pki local-certificate system-generated
```

- To delete a manually generated certificate and its associated key pair from the switch:

```
user@switch> clear security pki local-certificate certificate-id certificate-id-name
```

- To delete all manually generated certificates and their associated key pairs from the switch:

```
user@switch> clear security pki local-certificate all
```

Understanding Self-Signed Certificates on EX Series Switches

When you initialize a Juniper Networks EX Series Ethernet Switch with the factory default configuration, the switch generates a self-signed certificate, allowing secure access to the switch through the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol. Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Secure Sockets Layer (HTTPS) and XML Network Management over Secure Sockets Layer (XNM-SSL) are the two services that can make use of the self-signed certificates.

NOTE: Self-signed certificates do not provide additional security as do those generated by Certificate Authorities (CAs). This is because a client cannot verify that the server he or she has connected to is the one advertised in the certificate.

The switches provide two methods for generating a self-signed certificate:

- Automatic generation

  In this case, the creator of the certificate is the switch. An automatically generated (also called “system-generated”) self-signed certificate is configured on the switch by default.

  After the switch is initialized, it checks for the presence of an automatically generated self-signed certificate. If it does not find one, the switch generates one and saves it in the file system.

  A self-signed certificate that is automatically generated by the switch is similar to an SSH host key. It is stored in the file system, not as part of the configuration. It persists when the switch is rebooted, and it is preserved when a `request system snapshot` command is issued.

The switch uses the following distinguished name for the automatically generated certificate:

“ CN=<device serial number>, CN=system generated, CN=self-signed”

If you delete the system-generated self-signed certificate on the switch, the switch generates a self-signed certificate automatically.

- Manual generation

  In this case, you create the self-signed certificate for the switch. At any time, you can use the CLI to generate a self-signed certificate. Manually generated self-signed certificates are stored in the file system, not as part of the configuration.

Self-signed certificates are valid for five years from the time they are generated. When the validity of an automatically generated self-signed certificate expires, you can delete it from the switch so that the switch generates a new self-signed certificate.

System-generated self-signed certificates and manually generated self-signed certificates can coexist on the switch.

Manually Generating Self-Signed Certificates on Switches (CLI Procedure)

IN THIS SECTION

- Generating a Public-Private Key Pair on Switches | 339
- Generating Self-Signed Certificates on Switches | 340

EX Series switches allow you to generate custom self-signed certificates and store them in the file system. The certificate you generate manually can coexist with the automatically generated self-signed certificate on the switch. To enable secure access to the switch over SSL, you can use either the system-generated self-signed certificate or a certificate you have generated manually.

To generate self-signed certificates manually, you must complete the following tasks:

Generating a Public-Private Key Pair on Switches

A digital certificate has an associated cryptographic key pair that is used to sign the certificate digitally. The cryptographic key pair comprises a public key and a private key. When you generate a self-signed certificate, you must provide a public-private key pair that can be used to sign the self-signed certificate. Therefore, you must generate a public-private key pair before you can generate a self-signed certificate.

To generate a public-private key pair:

```
user@switch> request security pki generate-key-pair certificate-id certificate-id-name
```

NOTE: Optionally, you can specify the encryption algorithm and the size of the encryption key. If you do not specify the encryption algorithm and encryption key size, default values are used. The default encryption algorithm is RSA, and the default encryption key size is 1024 bits.

After the public-private key pair is generated, the switch displays the following:

```
generated key pair certificate-id-name, key size 1024 bits
```

Generating Self-Signed Certificates on Switches

To generate the self-signed certificate manually, include the certificate ID name, the subject of the distinguished name (DN), the domain name, the IP address of the switch, and the e-mail address of the certificate holder:

```
user@switch> request security pki local-certificate generate-self-signed certificate-id
certificate-id-name domain-name domain-name email email-address ip-address switch-ip-address
subject subject-of-distinguished-name
```

The certificate you have generated is stored in the switch's file system. The certificate ID you have specified while generating the certificate is a unique identifier that you can use to enable the HTTPS or XNM-SSL services.

To verify that the certificate was generated and loaded properly, enter the `show security pki local-certificate` operational command.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Enabling HTTPS and XNM-SSL Services on Switches Using Self-Signed Certificates (CLI Procedure)

Example: Configuring Secure Web Access

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 341
- Overview | 341
- Configuration | 342
- Verification | 343

This example shows how to configure secure Web access on your device.

Requirements

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

NOTE: You can enable HTTPS access on specified interfaces. If you enable HTTPS without specifying an interface, HTTPS is enabled on all interfaces.

Overview

IN THIS SECTION

- Topology | 341

In this example, you import the SSL certificate that you have generated as a new and private key in PEM format. You then enable HTTPS access and specify the SSL certificate to be used for authentication. Finally, you specify the port as 8443 on which HTTPS access is to be enabled.

Topology

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 342

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

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

```
set security certificates local new load-key-file /var/tmp/new.pem
set system services web-management https local-certificate new port 8443
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the CLI User Guide.

To configure secure Web access on your device:

1. Import the SSL certificate and private key.

```
[edit security]
user@host# set certificates local new load-key-file /var/tmp/new.pem
```

2. Enable HTTPS access and specify the SSL certificate and port.

```
[edit system]
user@host# set services web-management https local-certificate new port 8443
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show security` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
user@host# show security
certificates {
    local {
        new {
            "-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----\nMIICXQIBAAKBgQC/C5UI4frNqbi
qPwbTiOkJvqoDw2YgYse0Z5zzVJyErgSg954T\nEuHM67Ck8hAOrCnb0YO+SY Y5rCXLf4+2s8k9EypLtYRw/
Ts66DZoXI4viqE7HSsK\n5sQw/UDBIw7/MJ+OpA ... KYiFf4CbBBbjlMQJ0HFudW6ISVBslONkzX+FT
\ni95ddka6iIRnArEb4VFCRh+ e1QBdp1UjziYf7NuzDx4Z\n -----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----\n-----BEGIN
CERTIFICATE----- \nMIIDjDCCAvWgAwIBAgIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQ ... FADCBkTELMAkGA1UEBhMCdXMx
\nCzAJBgNVBAgTAmNhMRIwEAYDVQQHEwlzdW5ue HB1YnMxDTALBgNVBAMTBGpucHIxJDAiBgkqhkiG
\n9w0BCQEWFW5iaGFyZ2F2YUB fLUYAnBYmsYWOH\n -----END CERTIFICATE-----\n"; ## SECRET-DATA
        }
    }
}
```

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

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying an SSL Certificate Configuration | 343
- Verifying a Secure Access Configuration | 344

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying an SSL Certificate Configuration

Purpose

Verify the SSL certificate configuration.

Action

From operational mode, enter the `show security` command.

Verifying a Secure Access Configuration

Purpose

Verify the secure access configuration.

Action

From operational mode, enter the `show system services` command. The following sample output displays the sample values for secure Web access:

```
[edit]
user@host# show system services
web-management {
    http;
    https {
        port 8443;
        local-certificate new;
    }
}
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Remote Access Overview | 274

Junos OS User Authentication Overview | 156

Example: Control Management Access on Juniper Networking Devices

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 345
- Overview | 346
- Configure an IP Address List to Restrict Management Access to a Device | 347
- Verify the Stateless Firewall Filter | 352

NOTE: Our content testing team has validated and updated this example.

This example shows how to limit management access to Juniper Networking devices based on a specific set of allowed IP addresses. This type of functionality is often referred to as an access control list (ACL), and is implemented as a stateless firewall filter in the Junos OS.

Requirements

A Juniper networking device connected to a management network. To help validate the configuration there should be at least one other device with access to the management network that can initiate SSH or Telnet connections to the device under test (DUT). No special configuration beyond basic device initialization (management interface and related static route, system services, user login accounts, and so on), is required before you configure this example.

Overview

IN THIS SECTION

- Example Topology | 346

You can configure a firewall filter to limit the IP addresses that can manage a device. This firewall filter must include a term to deny all traffic except the IP addresses that are allowed to manage the device. You must apply the firewall filter to the loopback interface (lo0) to ensure that only management traffic, that is, traffic sent to the device itself, is filtered.

Example Topology

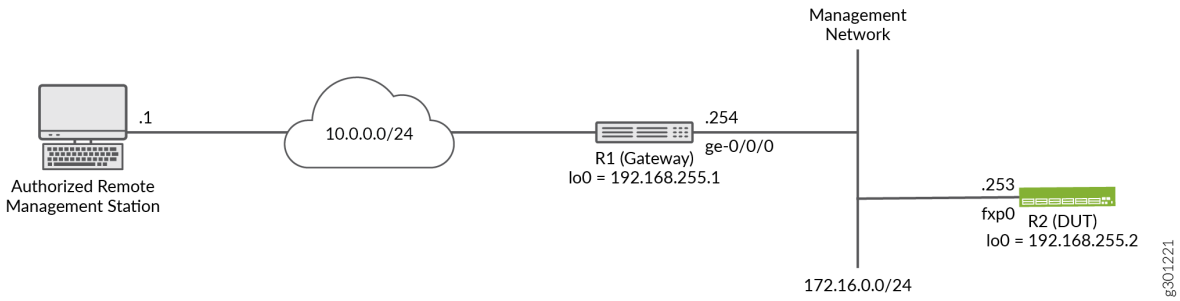
Figure 8 on page 347 shows the topology for this example. The R1 device serves as the default gateway for the management network that is assigned the 172.16.0.0/24 subnet. You apply the filter that limits management access to the R2 device, making it the DUT in this example. The remote workstation is authorized to manage the DUT and has been assigned the 10.0.0.1/32 address.

In this example you:

- Configure a prefix-list called *manager-ip*. This list defines the set of IP addresses that are allowed to manage the device. In this example the list includes the management subnet itself (172.16.0.0/24), and the IP address of an authorized remote user (10.0.0.1/32).
- Configure a firewall filter *limit-mgmt-access* that rejects all source addresses *except* the specific set of addresses defined in the *manager-ip* prefix list. This ensures that only IP addresses listed in the prefix list can manage the device.

- Apply the *limit-mgmt-access* filter to the loopback interface. Any time a packet addressed to the local device arrives on any interface, the loopback interface applies the filter *limit-mgmt-access* to limit management access to only allowed addresses.

Figure 8: Example Network Topology



Configure an IP Address List to Restrict Management Access to a Device

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 347

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, edit the following commands as needed and paste them into the CLI of the R2 device at the `[edit]` hierarchy level. For completeness the configuration includes commands to configure SSH (for non- users) and the Telnet system services. It also provides the configuration of the management interface and related static route. These commands are not needed if your device already has this functionality configured.

NOTE: Telnet does not support root login on Juniper Networks devices. SSH login for the root user is not configured in this example. Your device should have a non-root user configured to

permit remote login. Alternatively, you can add the `root-login allow` argument to the `system services ssh` statement to permit root user login using SSH.

Be sure to issue a `commit` from configuration mode to activate the changes.

TIP: When applying a filter that restricts access to the device, consider using `commit confirmed`. This option automatically rolls back the configuration if you are unable to issue another commit in the specified time.

```
set system services ssh
set system services telnet
set interfaces fxp0 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.0.253/24
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.2/32
set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 172.16.0.254 no-readvertise
set policy-options prefix-list manager-ip 172.16.0.0/24
set policy-options prefix-list manager-ip 10.0.0.1/32
set firewall filter limit-mgmt-access term block_non_manager from source-address 0.0.0.0/0
set firewall filter limit-mgmt-access term block_non_manager from source-prefix-list manager-ip
except
set firewall filter limit-mgmt-access term block_non_manager from protocol tcp
set firewall filter limit-mgmt-access term block_non_manager from destination-port ssh
set firewall filter limit-mgmt-access term block_non_manager from destination-port telnet
set firewall filter limit-mgmt-access term block_non_manager then log
set firewall filter limit-mgmt-access term block_non_manager then discard
set firewall filter limit-mgmt-access term accept_everything_else then accept
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet filter input limit-mgmt-access
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following steps require you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the CLI User Guide.

1. Configure the management and loopback interfaces and ensure that the Telnet and SSH system services are enabled.

```
[edit]
user@R2# set interfaces fxp0 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.0.253/24
user@R2# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.2/32
```

```
user@R2# set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 172.16.0.254 no-readvertise
user@R2# set system services ssh
user@R2# set system services telnet
```

2. Define the set of allowed host addresses in the prefix list. This list includes prefixes for the management subnet and for a single authorized remote management station.

```
[edit policy-options]
user@R2# set prefix-list manager-ip 172.16.0.0/24
user@R2# set prefix-list manager-ip 10.0.0.1/32
```

The prefix list is referenced in the firewall filter. Using a prefix list makes it easy to update the addresses that are permitted to access the device. This is because only the prefix list needs to be updated. No edits are required to the firewall filter itself when adding or removing allowed prefixes.

3. Configure a firewall filter to deny Telnet and SSH traffic from all IP addresses *except* those defined in the prefix list.

```
[edit firewall filter limit-mgmt-access]
user@R2# set term block_non_manager from source-address 0.0.0.0/0
user@R2# set term block_non_manager from source-prefix-list manager-ip except
user@R2# set term block_non_manager from protocol tcp
user@R2# set term block_non_manager from destination-port ssh
user@R2# set term block_non_manager from destination-port telnet
user@R2# set term block_non_manager then discard
```

Note the use of the `except` action modifier. The first term matches on all possible source addresses. The next term inverts the match for those source addresses in the specified prefix list. The result is that management traffic destined to the specified protocol and ports is only accepted when the traffic comes from an address in the list. Traffic from all other source prefixes to the same combination of protocol and ports is discarded. In this example a logging action is added to assist in filter debugging and verification.

4. Configure a default term to accept all other traffic. This ensures that other services and protocols, for example pings, BGP, or OSPF, are not affected by the filter.

TIP: The example filter is permissive by design. It can represent a security threat given it explicitly accepts all traffic that has not been rejected or discarded by previous filter terms. You can configure a stronger security filter by explicitly listing all protocols and services that should be accepted ending the filter with a deny all term, either implicitly or explicitly, to filter

all other traffic. The drawback to a restrictive filter is it must be edited each time a supported service is added or removed.

```
[edit firewall filter imit-mgmt-access]
user@R2# set term accept_everything_else then accept
```

5. Apply the stateless firewall filter to the loopback interface as an input filter. Traffic sent from the local device is not filtered in this example.

```
[edit interfaces lo0 unit 0 ]
user@R2# set family inet filter input limit-mgmt-access
```

Results

Confirm your work by entering the following `show configuration` commands from configuration mode. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
user@R2# show policy-options
prefix-list manager-ip {
    172.16.0.0/24;
    10.0.0.1/32;
}
```

```
user@R2# show firewall
filter limit-mgmt-access {
    term block_non_manager {
        from {
            source-address {
                0.0.0.0/0;
            }
            source-prefix-list {
                manager-ip except;
            }
            protocol tcp;
            destination-port [ ssh telnet ];
        }
```

```
        then {
            log;
            discard;
        }
    }
    term accept_everything_else {
        then accept;
    }
}
```

```
user@R2# show interfaces
fxp0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 172.16.0.253/24;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            filter {
                input limit-mgmt-access;
            }
            address 192.168.255.2/32;
        }
    }
}
```

```
user@R2# show routing-options
static {
    route 0.0.0.0/0 {
        next-hop 172.16.0.254;
        no-readvertise;
```

```
    }
}
```

```
user@R2# show system services
ssh;
telnet;
```

When satisfied with your work enter `commit` from configuration mode.

TIP: When applying a filter that restricts access to the device, consider using `commit confirmed`. This option automatically rolls back the configuration if you are unable to issue another commit in the specified time.

Verify the Stateless Firewall Filter

IN THIS SECTION

- Verify Accepted Packets | 352
- Verify Logged and Rejected Packets | 354

Confirm that the firewall filter to limit management access is working properly.

Verify Accepted Packets

Purpose

Verify that the firewall filter correctly allows SSH and Telnet when the traffic is sourced from the 172.16.0.0/24 subnet or from the 10.0.0.1 host prefix associated with the remote management station.

Action

1. Clear the firewall log on your router or switch.

```
user@R2> clear firewall log
```

2. From a host attached *to* the 172.16.0.0/24 subnet, such as the R1 device, use the `ssh` *`172.16.0.253`* command to initiate a connection to the DUT. By default the R1 device sources it's traffic from the egress interface used to reach the destination. As a result the test traffic is sourced from R1's 172.16.0.254 address. This traffic does not match the *block_non_manager* filter term because of the `except` action modifier for addresses that match the referenced prefix list. This traffic matches the *accept_everything_else* filter term causing it to be accepted

> **NOTE**: You will be prompted to save the SSH host key if this is the first SSH login as *user* between these devices.

```
user@R1>ssh user@172.16.0.253
Password:
Last login: Tue Sep  8 09:46:58 2020 from 10.107.199.39
--- JUNOS 20.2R1.10 Kernel 64-bit XEN JNPR-11.0-20200608.0016468_buil
user@R2>
```

3. Logout out of the CLI at the R2 device to close the SSH session.

```
user@R2> exit
logout
Connection to 172.16.0.253 closed.
user@R1>
```

> **NOTE**: Repeat this step using the `telnet` command. The Telnet connection should succeed.

4. Use the `show firewall log` command at the R2 device to verify that the firewall log buffer on the R2 device *does not* contain entries with a source address in the 172.16.0.0/24 subnet. This means the

packet header information for this traffic is *not* logged in the firewall filter log. Only traffic that matches the *block_non_manager* term is logged in this example.

```
user@R2> show firewall log
user@R2>
```

Meaning

The output confirms that SSH (and Telnet) connections are accepted when sourced from the management network. It also shows that packets which don't match the *block_non_manager* term are not logged. The same results are expected if the SSH or Telnet traffic is generated by the remote management station that is assigned the 10.0.0.1 address.

Verify Logged and Rejected Packets

Purpose

Verify that the firewall filter correctly discards SSH and Telnet traffic that does *not* originate from one of the prefixes in the *manager-ip* prefix list.

Action

1. Generate SSH traffic sourced from an address that is not specified in the *manager-ip* prefix list. You can source the session from the R1 device's loopback address to simulate a non-authorized IP. Alternatively, initiate the connection from any remote device that is not connected to the management subnet, and which has not been assigned an IP address of 10.0.0.1. The packets for this SSH session should be discarded, and the packet header information should be logged in the firewall filter log buffer.

   NOTE: You should not expect any error message or reply. The connection attempt will time-out. This is because the sample filter uses a `discard` rather than a `reject` action.

   ```
   user@unauthorized-remote-host ssh user@172.16.0.253
   ssh: connect to host 172.16.0.253 port 22: Connection timed out
   ```

   The output shows the SSH connection does not succeed. This confirms the filter correctly blocks SSH traffic when sent from a disallowed source address. The same result is expected for Telnet sessions initiated by any non-authorized IP source address.

2. Use the `show firewall log` command to verify that the firewall log buffer on the R2 device now contains entries for packets with a non-authorized source address.

```
user@R2> show firewall log
Log :
Time      Filter    Action Interface       Protocol     Src Addr         Dest Addr
11:35:46  limit-mgmt-access D fxp0.0       TCP          10.0.0.119       172.16.0.253
11:35:14  limit-mgmt-access D fxp0.0       TCP          10.0.0.119       172.16.0.253
11:34:58  limit-mgmt-access D fxp0.0       TCP          10.0.0.119       172.16.0.253
```

Meaning

The output confirms that traffic from the 10.0.0.119 source address has matched a logging term in the *limit-mgmt-access* filter. Recall that only the *block_non_manager* term has a log action in this example. The `Action` column displays a `D` to indicate the packets were discarded. The ingress interface for the filtered traffic is confirmed to be the management port `fxp0.0` on the device. The transport protocol `TCP` and IP addresses of the filtered packets are also shown. Note that the source address `10.0.0.119` for this traffic is not listed in the *manager-ip* prefix list.

These results confirm the firewall filter is working properly for this example.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuration Guidelines for Securing Console Port Access | 355

Configuration Guidelines for Securing Console Port Access

IN THIS SECTION

- Securing Console Port | 356
- Securing Mini-USB Ports | 357

We recommend disabling the console port to prevent unauthorized access to the device.

Securing Console Port

You can use the console port on the device to connect to the device through an RJ-45 serial cable. From the console port, you can use the CLI to configure the device. By default, the console port is enabled. To secure the console port, you can configure the device to take the following actions:

- Log out of the console session when you unplug the serial cable connected to the console port.
- Disable root login connections to the console. This action prevents a non-root user from performing password recovery operation using the console.
- Disable the console port. We recommend disabling the console port to prevent unauthorized access to the device, especially when the device is used as customer premises equipment (CPE) and is forwarding sensitive traffic.

> **NOTE**: It is not always possible to disable the console port, because console access is important during operations such as software upgrades.

> **WARNING**: On SRX SRX300, SRX320, SRX340, and SRX345 devices, if both `set system ports console insecure` and `set chassis routing-engine bios uninterrupt` options are configured, there is no alternative recovery method available incase Junos OS fails to boot and the device might become unusable.

To secure the console port:

1. Do one of the following:
   - Disable the console port. Enter

```
[edit system ports console]
user@host# set disable
```

- Disable root login connections to the console. Enter

```
[edit system ports console]
user@host# set insecure
```

> **NOTE**: After configuring the console port as insecure, if a user tries to perform password recovery operation by booting in single-user mode, the device will prompt for the root password. This way, the user will be unable to log in to single-user mode for password recovery unless the root password is known.

- Log out the console session when the serial cable connected to the console port is unplugged. Enter

```
[edit system ports console]
user@host# set log-out-on-disconnect
```

> **NOTE**: The `log-out-on-disconnect` statement is not operational on SRX1500, SRX4100, SRX4200, and SRX4600 devices; on these devices, you must manually log out from the console with the `request system logout` command.

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

Securing Mini-USB Ports

SRX320, SRX320, SRX340, and SRX345 devices have a mini-USB Type-B port. You can connect your management device to the Mini-USB Type-B console port for CLI management.

You can disable mini-USB ports on the SRX Series devices to block users from connecting a USB mass storage device to the services gateway. When you disable the device, any transactions in progress on the USB device are terminated.

Disable mini-USB ports.

- Use the following command to disable the mini-USB ports.

```
[edit]
user@host#  set chassis usb storage disable
```

Enable mini-USB ports.

- Use the following command to enable the mini-USB ports.

```
[edit]
user@host# delete chassis usb storage disable
```

This step re-enables the disabled mini-USB ports.

Verify the status of the mini-USB.

- Use the following `show` command to verify the status.

```
user@host> show chassis usb storage
```

The output displays the current status of USB mass storage device and whether the USB ports are enabled or disabled.

```
USB Enabled
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Console Port Overview

Configuring the Console Port Type (CLI Procedure)

Some devices have two console ports: an RJ-45 console port and a Mini-USB Type-B console port. You can configure and manage the device using either port. To connect to the device using a passive port, you must first configure the port as active and then reboot the device.

When a console port is active, it can display all the early boot and low-level message output. You can access the device through this port in the debugger prompt. On some devices, only one console port is active at a time and the console input is active only on that port. Check the hardware guide for your particular device for whether both ports can be active at the same time.

The RJ-45 console port is the active port by default. To activate the Mini-USB Type-B console port:

1. Connect the host machine to the device directly using the active console port or remotely using the management interface. To connect using the active console port, which is the RJ-45 console port by default, see *Connect a Device to a Management Console Using an RJ-45 Connector*.
2. Connect to your device using the Mini-USB Type-B console port. See the hardware guide for your particular device for how to connect to the port.
3. Configure the port type as `mini-usb`:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set system ports auxiliary port-type mini-usb
```

4. Commit the configuration and `Exit`. The initial logs will show the Mini-USB Type-B console port as active.
5. Reboot the switch. The boot log appears on the activated console. If your device supports both ports being active at the same time, both ports are now active and can be used as console ports.

NOTE: Do not use the `delete system ports auxiliary port-type` command to delete the port-type configuration. Always use the `set system ports auxiliary port-type` *type* command to change the active management console port type.

To configure the RJ-45 console port as the active port, use the same procedure with the `set system ports auxiliary port-type rj45` command.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- *Connect a Device to a Management Console Using an RJ-45 Connector*
- *Connect an EX Series Switch to a Management Console Using the Mini-USB Type-B Console Port*
- Connecting an MX150 to a Management Console Using Mini-USB Type-B Console Port
- Connecting an NFX250 Device to a Management Console Using Mini-USB Type-B Console Port
- Connecting an OCX1100 Switch to a Management Console by Using the Mini-USB Type-B Console Port

CHAPTER 6

Access Control on Switches

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Preventing Unauthorized Access to EX Series Switches Using Unattended Mode for U-Boot

IN THIS SECTION

- Understanding Unattended Mode for U-Boot on EX Series Switches | 361
- Using Unattended Mode for U-Boot to Prevent Unauthorized Access | 363

Junos OS allows you to configure anattended mode for U-Boot to prevent unauthorized access to the switch during the boot process. When you configure unattended mode, an user can access the CLI during the boot process by supplying the boot-loader password. This prevents unauthorized access during boot process. Read this topic for more information.

Understanding Unattended Mode for U-Boot on EX Series Switches

Unattended mode for U-Boot can be configured to prevent unauthorized access to the switch that can occur during the boot process. After the CPU has been reset, there are several known methods of accessing the system before the JUNOS OS login prompt appears that do not require the user to enter authorization credentials. By gaining unauthorized access, the user can view, modify, or corrupt the switch configuration, or make the switch unavailable on the network.

When unattended mode is configured, the user can access the CLI during the boot process only by pressing <Ctrl+c> and entering the correct password, which is known as the boot-loader password. The boot-loader password must have been previously configured on the switch. Entering the correct boot-loader password will place the user in the U-Boot CLI. If the password is incorrect, or if no password is entered within one minute, access to the U-Boot CLI is blocked and the boot process continues automatically.

Access to the bootstrap loader command prompt (`loader>`) is blocked in unattended mode, which prevents the use of the following recovery mechanisms: root password recovery by using single-user mode, and booting the switch by using a software package stored on a USB flash drive.

NOTE: If the root password is lost while the switch is in unattended mode, the switch must be reset to the factory default configuration using the LCD panel. For more information see *Reverting to the Default Factory Configuration for the EX Series Switch*.

If unattended mode is not configured, but a boot-loader password has been configured, the user must enter the correct password to access the U-Boot CLI. If a boot-loader password has not been configured, the user can access the U-Boot CLI without entering a password. In either case, the user can access the bootstrap loader command prompt, which enables root password recovery by using single-user mode as well as booting from a USB flash drive.

Unattended mode is not enabled by default. When configured, unattended mode is turned on and will block unauthorized access to the switch. Table 21 on page 362 summarizes the behaviors for U-Boot mode.

Table 21: Unattended Mode Behavior

Unattended Mode	Boot-loader password	Behavior
On	Set	• Access to U-Boot CLI is allowed only after entering correct password. • Access to loader command prompt is blocked. • Booting from USB is blocked. • Root password recovery by using single-user mode is blocked.
On	Not Set	• Access to U-Boot CLI is blocked. • Access to loader command prompt is blocked. • Booting from USB is blocked. • Root password recovery by using single-user mode is blocked.

Table 21: Unattended Mode Behavior *(Continued)*

Unattended Mode	Boot-loader password	Behavior
Off	Set	• Access to U-Boot CLI is allowed only after entering correct password. • Access to loader command prompt is allowed. • Booting from USB is allowed. • Root password recovery by using single-user mode is allowed.
Off	Not Set	• Access to U-Boot CLI is allowed. • Access to loader command prompt is allowed. • Booting from USB is allowed. • Root password recovery by using single-user mode is allowed.

SEE ALSO

Root Password

Using Unattended Mode for U-Boot to Prevent Unauthorized Access

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring the Boot Loader Password | **364**
- Configuring Unattended Mode for U-Boot | **365**
- Accessing the U-Boot CLI | **365**

Unattended mode for U-Boot can be used to prevent unauthorized access to the switch that can occur during the boot process. When unattended mode is configured, the user can access the CLI during the boot process only by entering the correct password, which is known as the boot-loader password. The boot-loader password must have been previously configured on the switch.

When unattended mode is configured, access to the bootstrap loader command prompt (`loader>`) is blocked, which prevents the use of the following recovery mechanisms: root password recovery by using single-user mode, and booting the switch by using a software package stored on a USB flash drive.

WARNING: On EX2200 switches, if both the root and unattended mode password are lost while the switch is in unattended mode, there is no alternative recovery method available. The switch must be returned to Juniper Networks. For more information, see Returning an EX2200 Switch or Component for Repair or Replacement.

To use unattended mode, follow the following procedures:

Configuring the Boot Loader Password

To configure the boot loader password, you can use either a plain-text password that the system encrypts for you, or a password that has already been encrypted. If you use a plain-text password, Junos OS displays the password as an encrypted string so that users viewing the configuration cannot see it. As you enter the password in plain text, Junos OS encrypts it immediately. You do not have to configure Junos OS to encrypt the password. Plain-text passwords are hidden and marked as ## SECRET-DATA in the configuration.

To configure the boot-loader password:

1. Enter either a plain-text password or an encrypted password by using the `set system boot-loader authentication` command.
   - To enter a plain-text password, use the `plain-text-password` option, and re-enter the password when prompted:

     ```
     [edit]
     root@# set system boot-loader-authentication plain-text-password
     New Password: type password here
     Retype new password: retype password here
     ```

   - To enter a password that is already encrypted, use the `encrypted-password` option:

     ```
     [edit]
     root@# set system boot-loader-authentication encrypted-password password
     ```

2. Commit the changes.

```
[edit]
root@# commit
```

3. To view the encrypted password entries, use the configuration mode `show` command. For example:

```
[edit]
root@# show system boot-loader-authentication
encrypted-password “$ABC123”; ## SECRET-DATA
```

Configuring Unattended Mode for U-Boot

Before enabling unattended mode for U-Boot, you must download and install the jloader firmware package **/volume/build/junos/13.2/service/13.2X51-D20.2/ship/jloader-ex-2200-13.2X51-D20.2-signed.tgz**, as described in TSB16425.

Unattended mode for U-Boot is not enabled by default. Use the following procedure to configure unattended mode:

1. Configure unattended mode.

```
[edit]
root@# set system unattended-boot
```

2. Commit the changes.

```
[edit]
root@# commit
```

Accessing the U-Boot CLI

When unattended mode for U-Boot is configured and the boot-loader password has been set, you can access the U-Boot CLI during the boot process by pressing <Ctrl+c> and entering the password at the prompt:

```
Press Ctrl-C in next 1 seconds to enter u-boot prompt...
Enter password:
```

```
password correct...
=>
```

The correct password must be entered within one minute after the prompt appears. If the password is not entered within one minute, or if the password is incorrect or has not been configured, access to the U-Boot CLI will be blocked, and the boot process will continue. For more information about unattended mode behavior, see *Understanding Unattended Mode for U-Boot on EX Series Switches*.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- *unattended-boot*
- *boot-loader-authentication*

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Access Control and Authentication on Switching Devices

RADIUS Server Configuration for Authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Specifying RADIUS Server Connections on Switches (CLI Procedure) | **367**
- Configuring MS-CHAPv2 to Provide Password-Change Support (CLI Procedure) | **372**
- Configuring MS-CHAPv2 for Password-Change Support | **372**
- Understanding Server Fail Fallback and Authentication on Switches | **374**
- Configuring RADIUS Server Fail Fallback (CLI Procedure) | **375**

Juniper Networks Ethernet Switches use 802.1X, MAC RADIUS, or captive portal authentication to provide access control to the devices or users. When 802.1X, MAC RADIUS, or captive portal authentications are configured on the switch, end devices are evaluated at the initial connection by an authentication (RADIUS) server. To use 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication, you must specify the connections on the switch for each RADIUS server to which you want to connect. Read this topic for more information.

Specifying RADIUS Server Connections on Switches (CLI Procedure)

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring a RADIUS Server Using an FQDN | 369

IEEE 802.1X and MAC RADIUS authentication both provide network edge security, protecting Ethernet LANs from unauthorized user access by blocking all traffic to and from devices at the interface until the supplicant's credentials or MAC address are presented and matched on the *authentication server* (a RADIUS server). When the supplicant is authenticated, the switch stops blocking access and opens the interface to the supplicant.

To use 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication, you must specify the connections on the switch for each RADIUS server to which you will connect.

To configure multiple RADIUS servers, include multiple `radius-server` statements. When multiple servers are configured, servers are accessed in order of configuration, by default. The first server configured is the primary server. If the primary server is unreachable, the router attempts to reach the second configured server, and so on. You can load balance the requests by configuring the round-robin method. The servers are tried in order and in a round-robin fashion until a valid response is received from one of the servers, or until all the configured retry limits are reached.

NOTE: The round-robin access method is not recommended for use with EX Series switches.

You can also configure a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) that resolves to one or more IP addresses. See "Specifying RADIUS Server Connections on Switches (CLI Procedure)" on page 367.

To configure a RADIUS server on the switch:

1. Configure the IP address of the RADIUS server, the RADIUS server authentication port number, and the secret password. The secret password on the switch must match the secret password on the server.

```
[edit access]
user@switch# set radius-server server-address port 1812 secret password
```

NOTE: Specifying the authentication port is optional, and port 1812 is the default. However, we recommend that you configure it in order to avoid confusion as some RADIUS servers might refer to an older default.

2. (Optional) Specify the IP address by which the switch is identified by the RADIUS server. If you do not specify the IP address, the RADIUS server uses the address of the interface that sends the RADIUS request. We recommend that you specify this IP address because if the request gets diverted on an alternate route to the RADIUS server, the interface relaying the request might not be an interface on the switch.

```
[edit access]
user@switch# set radius-server source-address source-address
```

3. Configure the authentication order, making `radius` the first method of authentication:

```
[edit access]
user@switch# set profile profile-name authentication-order radius
```

4. (Optional) Configure the method the router uses to access RADIUS authentication and accounting servers when multiple servers are configured:

   - `direct`—The default method, in which there is no load balancing. The first server configured is the primary server; servers are accessed in order of configuration. If the primary server is unreachable, the router attempts to reach the second configured server, and so on.

   - `round-robin`—The method that provides load balancing by rotating router requests among the list of configured RADIUS servers. The server chosen for access is rotated based on which server was used last. The first server in the list is treated as a primary for the first authentication request, but for the second request, the second server configured is treated as primary, and so on. With this method, all of the configured servers receive roughly the same number of requests on average so that no single server has to handle all of the requests.

     NOTE: When a RADIUS server in the round-robin list becomes unreachable, the next reachable server in the round-robin list is used for the current request. That same server is also used for the next request because it is at the top of the list of available servers. As a result, after a server failure, the server that is used takes up the load of two servers.

- To configure the method the router uses to access RADIUS accounting servers:

```
[edit access profile profile-name radius options]
user@host# set client-accounting-algorithm (direct | round-robin)
```

- To configure the method the router uses to access RADIUS authentication servers:

```
[edit access profile profile-name radius options]
user@host# set client-authentication-algorithm (direct | round-robin)
```

5. Create a profile and specify the list of RADIUS servers to be associated with the profile. For example, you might choose to group your RADIUS servers geographically by city. This feature enables easy modification whenever you want to change to a different sent of authentication servers.

```
[edit access profile profile-name]
user@switch# set radius authentication-server server-address server-address
```

6. Specify the group of servers to be used for 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication by identifying the profile name:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator authentication-profile-name access-profile-name
```

7. Configure the IP address of the switch in the list of clients on the RADIUS server. For information about configuring the RADIUS server, consult the documentation for your server.

Configuring a RADIUS Server Using an FQDN

You can configure a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) that resolves to one or more IP addresses. Configure a RADIUS server using an FQDN at the [`edit access radius-server-name hostname`] hierarchy level. When an FQDN resolves to multiple addresses, the servers are accessed in order of configuration, by default. The first resolved address is the primary server. If the primary server is unreachable, the router attempts to reach the second server, and so on. You can load balance the requests by configuring the round-robin method. The servers are tried in order and in a round-robin fashion until a valid response is received from one of the servers, or until all the configured retry limits are reached.

1. Configure the FQDN of the RADIUS server, the RADIUS server authentication port number, and the secret password. The secret password on the switch must match the secret password on the server.

```
[edit access]
user@switch# set radius-server-name hostname port 1812 secret password
```

> **NOTE**: Specifying the authentication port is optional, and port 1812 is the default. However, we recommend that you configure it in order to avoid confusion as some RADIUS servers might refer to an older default.

2. (Optional) Configure the interval for resolving an FQDN as the server address. The FQDN is resolved dynamically at fixed intervals based on the configured value.

```
[edit access]
user@switch# set radius-server-name hostname dns-query-interval minutes
```

3. (Optional) Specify the IP address by which the switch is identified by the RADIUS server. If you do not specify the IP address, the RADIUS server uses the address of the interface that sends the RADIUS request. We recommend that you specify this IP address because if the request gets diverted on an alternate route to the RADIUS server, the interface relaying the request might not be an interface on the switch.

```
[edit access]
user@switch# set radius-server-name hostname source-address source-address
```

4. Configure the authentication order, making `radius` the first method of authentication:

```
[edit access]
user@switch# set profile profile-name authentication-order radius
```

5. (Optional) Configure the method the switch uses to access RADIUS authentication and accounting servers when multiple servers are configured:

   - `direct`—The default method, in which there is no load balancing. The first server configured is the primary server; servers are accessed in order of configuration. If the primary server is unreachable, the router attempts to reach the second configured server, and so on.

   - `round-robin`—The method that provides load balancing by rotating requests among the list of configured RADIUS servers. The server chosen for access is rotated based on which server was used last. The first server in the list is treated as a primary for the first authentication request, but

for the second request, the second server configured is treated as primary, and so on. With this method, all of the configured servers receive roughly the same number of requests on average so that no single server has to handle all of the requests.

> **NOTE**: When a RADIUS server in the round-robin list becomes unreachable, the next reachable server in the round-robin list is used for the current request. That same server is also used for the next request because it is at the top of the list of available servers. As a result, after a server failure, the server that is used takes up the load of two servers.

- To configure the method the switch uses to access RADIUS accounting servers:

```
[edit access profile profile-name radius options]
user@host# set client-accounting-algorithm (direct | round-robin)
```

- To configure the method the switch uses to access RADIUS authentication servers:

```
[edit access profile profile-name radius options]
user@host# set client-authentication-algorithm (direct | round-robin)
```

6. Create a profile and specify the list of RADIUS servers to be associated with the profile. For example, you might choose to group your RADIUS servers geographically by city. This feature enables easy modification whenever you want to change to a different set of authentication servers.

```
[edit access profile profile-name]
user@switch# set radius authentication-server-name hostname
```

7. Specify the group of servers to be used for 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication by identifying the profile name:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator authentication-profile-name access-profile-name
```

8. Configure the IP address of the switch in the list of clients on the RADIUS server. For information about configuring the RADIUS server, consult the documentation for your server.

SEE ALSO

Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure)

Configuring 802.1X Authentication (J-Web Procedure)

Configuring MAC RADIUS Authentication (CLI Procedure)

Configuring 802.1X RADIUS Accounting (CLI Procedure)

Configuring MS-CHAPv2 to Provide Password-Change Support (CLI Procedure)

Junos OS for EX Series switches enables you to configure the Microsoft Corporation implementation of the Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol version 2 (MS-CHAPv2) on the switch to provide password-change support. Configuring MS-CHAPv2 on the switch provides users accessing a switch the option of changing the password when the password expires, is reset, or is configured to be changed at next login.

See RFC 2433, *Microsoft PPP CHAP Extensions*, for information about MS-CHAP.

Before you configure MS-CHAPv2 to provide password-change support, ensure that you have:

- Configured RADIUS server authentication. Configure users on the authentication server and set the first-tried option in the authentication order to radius. See *Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch*.

To configure MS-CHAPv2, specify the following:

```
[edit system radius-options]
user@switch# set password-protocol mschap-v2
```

You must have the required access permission on the switch in order to change your password.

SEE ALSO

Managing Users (J-Web Procedure)

Junos OS Access Privilege Configuration Guide

Configuring MS-CHAPv2 for Password-Change Support

Before you configure MS-CHAPv2 for password-change support, ensure that you have done the following:

- Configured RADIUS server authentication parameters.
- Set the first tried option in the authentication order to RADIUS server.

You can configure the Microsoft implementation of the Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol version 2 (MS-CHAPv2) on the router or switch to support changing of passwords. This feature provides users accessing a router or switch the option of changing the password when the password expires, is reset, or is configured to be changed at next logon.

To configure MS-CHAP-v2, include the following statements at the `[edit system radius-options]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system radius-options]
password-protocol mschap-v2;
```

The following example shows statements for configuring the MS-CHAPv2 password protocol, password authentication order, and user accounts:

```
[edit]
system {
    authentication-order [ radius password ];
    radius-server {
        192.168.69.149 secret "$9$G-j.5Qz6tpBk.1hrlXxUjiq5Qn/C"; ## SECRET-DATA
    }
    radius-options {
        password-protocol mschap-v2;
    }
    login {
        user bob {
            class operator;
        }
    }
}
```

SEE ALSO

Configuring Access Profiles for L2TP or PPP Parameters

Understanding Server Fail Fallback and Authentication on Switches

Juniper Networks Ethernet Switches use authentication to implement access control in an enterprise network. If 802.1X, MAC RADIUS, or captive portal authentication is configured on the switch, end devices are evaluated at the initial connection by an authentication (RADIUS) server. If the end device is configured on the authentication server, the device is granted access to the LAN and the EX Series switch opens the interface to permit access.

Server fail fallback enables you to specify how end devices connected to the switch are supported if the RADIUS authentication server becomes unavailable. Server fail fallback is triggered most often during reauthentication when the already configured and in-use RADIUS server becomes inaccessible. However, server fail fallback can also be triggered by an end device's first attempt at authentication through the RADIUS server.

Server fail fallback enables you to specify one of four actions to be taken for end devices awaiting authentication when the server is timed out. The switch can accept or deny access to supplicants or maintain the access already granted to supplicants before the RADIUS timeout occurred. You can also configure the switch to move the supplicants to a specific VLAN. The VLAN must already be configured on the switch. The configured VLAN name overrides any attributes sent by the server.

- *Permit* authentication, allowing traffic to flow from the end device through the interface as if the end device were successfully authenticated by the RADIUS server.
- *Deny* authentication, preventing traffic from flowing from the end device through the interface. This is the default.
- *Move* the end device to a specified VLAN if the switch receives a RADIUS access-reject message. The configured VLAN name overrides any attributes sent by the server. (The VLAN must already exist on the switch.)
- *Sustain* authenticated end devices that already have LAN access and *deny* unauthenticated end devices. If the RADIUS servers time out during reauthentication, previously authenticated end devices are reauthenticated and new users are denied LAN access.

SEE ALSO

> *802.1X for Switches Overview*
>
> *Example: Configuring 802.1X Authentication Options When the RADIUS Server Is Unavailable to an EX Series Switch*
>
> *Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch*
>
> *Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure)*

Configuring RADIUS Server Fail Fallback (CLI Procedure)

You can configure authentication fallback options to specify how end devices connected to a switch are supported if the RADIUS authentication server becomes unavailable.

When you set up 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication on the switch, you specify a primary authentication server and one or more backup authentication servers. If the primary authentication server cannot be reached by the switch and the secondary authentication servers are also unreachable, a RADIUS server timeout occurs. If this happens, because it is the authentication server that grants or denies access to the end devices awaiting authentication, the switch does not receive access instructions for end devices attempting access to the LAN, and normal authentication cannot be completed.

You can configure the server fail fallback feature to specify an action that the switch applies to end devices when the authentication servers are unavailable. The switch can accept or deny access to supplicants or maintain the access already granted to supplicants before the RADIUS timeout occurred. You can also configure the switch to move the supplicants to a specific VLAN.

You can also configure the server reject fallback feature for end devices that receive a RADIUS access-reject message from the authentication server. The server reject fallback feature provides limited access to a LAN, typically only to the Internet, for responsive end devices that are 802.1X-enabled but that have sent the wrong credentials.

Server fail fallback is supported for voice traffic starting in Release 14.1X53-D40 and Release 15.1R4. To configure server fail fallback actions for VoIP clients sending voice traffic, use the `server-fail-voip` statement. For all data traffic, use the `server-fail` statement. The switch determines the fallback method to use based on the type of traffic sent by the client. Untagged data frames are subject to the action configured with `server-fail`, even if they are sent by a VoIP client. Tagged VoIP VLAN frames are subject to the action configured with `server-fail-voip`. If `server-fail-voip` is not configured, the voice traffic is dropped.

> **NOTE**: Server reject fallback is not supported for VoIP VLAN tagged traffic. If a VoIP client starts authentication by sending untagged data traffic to a VLAN while server reject fallback is in effect, the VoIP client is allowed to access the fallback VLAN. If the same client subsequently sends tagged voice traffic, the voice traffic is dropped.
>
> If a VoIP client starts authentication by sending tagged voice traffic while server reject fallback is in effect, the VoIP client is denied access to the fallback VLAN.

You can use the following procedure to configure server fail actions for data clients. To configure server fail fallback for VoIP clients sending voice traffic, use the `server-fail-voip` statement in place of the `server-fail` statement.

To configure server fail fallback actions:

- Configure an interface to allow traffic to flow from a supplicant to the LAN if a RADIUS server timeout occurs (as if the end device had been successfully authenticated by a RADIUS server):

```
[edit protocols dot1x authenticator]
user@switch# set interface interface-name  server-fail permit
```

- Configure an interface to prevent traffic flow from an end device to the LAN (as if the end device had failed authentication and had been denied access by the RADIUS server):

```
[edit protocols dot1x authenticator]
user@switch# set interface interface-name  server-fail deny
```

- Configure an interface to move an end device to a specified VLAN if a RADIUS server timeout occurs:

```
[edit protocols dot1x authenticator]
user@switch# set interface interface-name server-fail vlan-name
```

- Configure an interface to recognize already connected end devices as reauthenticated if there is a RADIUS timeout during reauthentication (new end devices are denied access):

```
[edit protocols dot1x authenticator]
user@switch# set  interface interface-name server-fail use-cache
```

You can configure an interface that receives a RADIUS access-reject message from the authentication server to move end devices attempting LAN access on the interface to a server-reject VLAN, a specified VLAN already configured on the switch.

To configure a server reject fallback VLAN:

-
```
[edit protocols dot1x authenticator]
user@switch# set  interface interface-name server-reject-vlan vlan-sf
```

SEE ALSO

- *Example: Configuring 802.1X Authentication Options When the RADIUS Server Is Unavailable to an EX Series Switch*
- *Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure)*
- *Monitoring 802.1X Authentication*

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.1X53-D40	Server fail fallback is supported for voice traffic starting in Release 14.1X53-D40 and Release 15.1R4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Access Control and Authentication on Switching Devices
- 802.1X Authentication | **377**
- 802.1X and RADIUS Accounting | **433**
- MAC RADIUS Authentication | **423**

802.1X Authentication

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IEEE 802.1X standard for port-based network access control and protects Ethernet LANs from unauthorized user access. It blocks all traffic to and from a supplicant (client) at the interface until the supplicant's credentials are presented and matched on the authentication server (a RADIUS server). When the supplicant is authenticated, the switch stops blocking access and opens the interface to the supplicant. Read this topic for more information.

802.1X for Switches Overview

IN THIS SECTION

- How 802.1X Authentication Works | **378**
- 802.1X Features Overview | **379**
- 802.1X Authentication on Trunk Ports | **380**
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How 802.1X Authentication Works

802.1X authentication works by using an authenticator port access entity (the switch) to block ingress traffic from a supplicant (end device) at the port until the supplicant's credentials are presented and match on the authentication server (a RADIUS server). When authenticated, the switch stops blocking traffic and opens the port to the supplicant.

The end device is authenticated in *single supplicant* mode, *single-secure supplicant* mode, or *multiple supplicant* mode:

- single supplicant—Authenticates only the first end device. All other end devices that connect later to the port are allowed full access without any further authentication. They effectively *piggyback* on the first end device's authentication.
- single-secure supplicant—Allows only one end device to connect to the port. No other end device is allowed to connect until the first device logs out.
- multiple supplicant—Allows multiple end devices to connect to the port. Each end device is authenticated individually.

Network access can be further defined by using VLANs and firewall filters, both of which act as filters to separate and match groups of end devices to the areas of the LAN they require. For example, you can configure VLANs to handle different categories of authentication failures depending upon:

- Whether or not the end device is 802.1X-enabled.
- Whether or not MAC RADIUS authentication is configured on the switch interfaces to which the hosts are connected.
- Whether the RADIUS authentication server becomes unavailable or sends a RADIUS access-reject message. See *Configuring RADIUS Server Fail Fallback (CLI Procedure)*.

802.1X Features Overview

The following 802.1X features are supported on Juniper Networks Ethernet Switches:

- Guest VLAN—Provides limited access to a LAN, typically only to the Internet, for nonresponsive end devices that are not 802.1X-enabled when MAC RADIUS authentication is not configured on the switch interfaces to which the hosts are connected. Also, a guest VLAN can be used to provide limited access to a LAN for guest users. Typically, the guest VLAN provides access only to the Internet and to other guests' end devices.
- Server-reject VLAN—Provides limited access to a LAN, typically only to the Internet, for responsive end devices that are 802.1X-enabled but that have sent the wrong credentials. If the end device that is authenticated using the server-reject VLAN is an IP phone, voice traffic is not allowed.
- Server-fail VLAN—Provides limited access to a LAN, typically only to the Internet, for 802.1X end devices during a RADIUS server timeout.
- Dynamic VLAN—Enables an end device, after authentication, to be a member of a VLAN dynamically.
- Private VLAN—Enables configuration of 802.1X authentication on interfaces that are members of private VLANs (PVLANs).
- Dynamic changes to a user session—Enables the switch administrator to terminate an already authenticated session. This feature is based on support of the RADIUS Disconnect Message defined in RFC 3576.

- VoIP VLAN—Supports IP telephones. The implementation of a voice VLAN on an IP telephone is vendor-specific. If the phone is 802.1X-enabled, it is authenticated as any other supplicant is. If the phone is not 802.1X-enabled, but has another 802.1X-compatible device connected to its data port, that device is authenticated, and then VoIP traffic can flow to and from the phone (provided that the interface is configured in single supplicant mode and not in single-secure supplicant mode).

  NOTE: Configuring a VoIP VLAN on private VLAN (PVLAN) interfaces is not supported.

- RADIUS accounting—Sends accounting information to the RADIUS accounting server. Accounting information is sent to the server whenever a subscriber logs in or logs out and whenever a subscriber activates or deactivates a subscription.

- RADIUS server attributes for 802.1X—The `Juniper-Switching-Filter` is a vendor-specific attribute (VSA) that can be configured on the RADIUS server to further define a supplicant's access during the 802.1X authentication process. Centrally configuring attributes on the authentication server obviates the need to configure these same attributes in the form of firewall filters on every switch in the LAN to which the supplicant might connect to the LAN. This feature is based on RLI 4583, AAA RADIUS BRAS VSA Support.

The following features are supported to authenticate devices that are not 802.1X-enabled:

- Static MAC bypass—Provides a bypass mechanism to authenticate devices that are not 802.1X-enabled (such as printers). Static MAC bypass connects these devices to 802.1X-enabled ports, bypassing 802.1X authentication.

- MAC RADIUS authentication—Provides a means to permit hosts that are not 802.1X-enabled to access the LAN. MAC-RADIUS simulates the supplicant functionality of the client device, using the MAC address of the client as username and password.

802.1X Authentication on Trunk Ports

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.3R1, you can configure 802.1X authentication on trunk interfaces, which allows the network access device (NAS) to authenticate an access point (AP) or another connected Layer 2 device. An AP or switch connected to the NAS will support multiple VLANs, so must connect to a trunk port. Enabling 802.1X authentication on the trunk interface protects the NAS from a security breach in which an attacker might disconnect the AP and connect a laptop to get free access to network for all the configured VLANs.

Please note the following caveats when configuring 802.1X authentication on trunk interfaces.

- Only single and single-secure supplicant modes are supported on trunk interfaces.

- You must configure 802.1X authentication locally on the trunk interface. If you configure 802.1X authentication globally using the `set protocol dot1x interface all` command, the configuration is not applied to the trunk interface.
- Dynamic VLANS are not supported on trunk interfaces.
- Guest VLAN and server-reject VLAN are not supported on trunk interfaces.
- Server fail fallback for VoIP clients is not supported on trunk interfaces (`server-fail-voip`).
- Authentication on trunk port is not supported using captive portal.
- Authentication on trunk port is not supported on aggregated interfaces.
- Configuration of 802.1X authentication on interfaces that are members of private VLANs (PVLANs) is not supported on trunk ports.

802.1X Authentication on Layer 3 Interfaces

Starting in Junos OS Release 20.2R1, you can configure 802.1X authentication on layer 3 interfaces. Please note the following caveats when configuring 802.1X authentication on layer 3 interfaces:

- Only EAP-capable clients are supported.
- Only single supplicant mode is supported.
- You must configure 802.1X authentication locally on layer 3 interfaces. If you configure 802.1X authentication globally using the `set protocol dot1x interface all` command, the configuration is not applied to layer 3 interfaces.
- Support for layer 3 interfaces does not include IRB or sub-interfaces.
- Guest VLAN, server-reject VLAN, and server-fail VLAN are not supported.
- Server fail fallback for VoIP clients is not supported (`server-fail-voip`).
- Only the following attributes are accepted from the authentication server as part of RADIUS access-accept or COA messages for clients authenticated on layer 3 interfaces:
  - User-Name
  - Session-Timeout
  - Calling-Station-ID
  - Acct-Session-ID
  - NAS-Port-Id

- Port-Bounce

SEE ALSO

Understanding Authentication on Switches

Understanding 802.1X and VoIP on EX Series Switches

Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches

Understanding 802.1X and RADIUS Accounting on Switches

Understanding Server Fail Fallback and Authentication on Switches

Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure)

IEEE 802.1X authentication provides network edge security, protecting Ethernet LANs from unauthorized user access by blocking all traffic to and from a supplicant (client) at the interface until the supplicant's credentials are presented and matched on the *authentication server* (a RADIUS server). When the supplicant is authenticated, the switch stops blocking access and opens the interface to the supplicant.

NOTE:

- You can also specify an 802.1X exclusion list to specify supplicants that can bypass authentication and be automatically connected to the LAN. See *Configuring Static MAC Bypass of 802.1X and MAC RADIUS Authentication (CLI Procedure)*.
- You cannot configure 802.1X user authentication on interfaces that have been enabled for Q-in-Q tunneling.

Before you begin, specify the RADIUS server or servers to be used as the authentication server. See *Specifying RADIUS Server Connections on Switches (CLI Procedure)*.

To configure 802.1X on an interface:

1. Configure the supplicant mode as **single** (authenticates the first supplicant), **single-secure** (authenticates only one supplicant), or **multiple** (authenticates multiple supplicants):

```
[edit protocols dot1x]
user@switch# set authenticator interface interface-name supplicant multiple
```

NOTE: Multiple supplicant mode is not supported on trunk interfaces.

2. Enable reauthentication and specify the reauthentication interval:

```
[edit protocols dot1x]
user@switch# set authenticator interface interface-name  reauthentication interval seconds
```

3. Configure the interface timeout value for the response from the supplicant:

```
[edit protocols dot1x]
user@switch# set authenticator interface interface-name  supplicant-timeout seconds
```

4. Configure the timeout for the interface before it resends an authentication request to the RADIUS server:

```
[edit protocols dot1x]
user@switch# set authenticator interface interface-name  server-timeout seconds
```

5. Configure how long, in seconds, the interface waits before retransmitting the initial EAPOL PDUs to the supplicant:

```
[edit protocols dot1x]
user@switch# set authenticator interface interface-name  transmit-period seconds
```

6. Configure the maximum number of times an EAPOL request packet is retransmitted to the supplicant before the authentication session times out:

```
[edit protocols dot1x]
user@switch# set authenticator interface interface-name  maximum-requests number
```

7. Configure the number of times the switch attempts to authenticate the port after an initial failure. The port remains in a wait state during the quiet period after the authentication attempt.

```
[edit protocols dot1x]
user@switch# set authenticator interface interface-name  retries number
```

8. Set the `server-fail` to deny so that the server does not fail.

```
[edit protocols dot1x authenticator interface interface-name]
user@switch# set server-fail deny
```

NOTE: This setting specifies the number of attempts before the switch puts the interface in a *HELD* state.

SEE ALSO

- Configuring 802.1X Authentication (J-Web Procedure)
- *Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch*
- *Configuring LLDP (CLI Procedure)*
- Understanding Authentication on Switches

Understanding RADIUS-Initiated Changes to an Authorized User Session

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- Change of Authorization Messages | **385**
- CoA Request Port Bounce | **386**
- Error-Cause Codes | **386**

When using an authentication service that is based on a client/server RADIUS model, requests are typically initiated by the client and sent to the RADIUS server. There are instances in which a request might be initiated by the server and sent to the client in order to dynamically modify an authenticated user session already in progress. The client that receives and processes the messages is the switch, which acts as the network access server, or NAS. The server can send the switch a Disconnect message requesting to terminate a session, or a Change of Authorization (CoA) message requesting to modify the session authorization attributes.

The switch listens for unsolicited RADIUS requests on UPD port 3799, and accepts requests only from a trusted source. Authorization to send a Disconnect or CoA request is determined based on the source address and the corresponding shared secret, which must be configured on the switch as well as on the RADIUS server. For more information about configuring the source address and shared secret on the switch, see *Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch*.

Disconnect Messages

The RADIUS server sends a Disconnect-Request message to the switch in order to terminate a user session and discard all associated session context. The switch responds to a Disconnect-Request packet with a Disconnect-ACK message if the request is successful, that is, all associated session context is discarded and the user session is no longer connected, or with a Disconnect-NAK packet if the request fails, that is, the authenticator is unable to disconnect the session and discard all associated session context.

In Disconnect-Request messages, RADIUS attributes are used to uniquely identify the switch (NAS) and the user session. The combination of NAS identification attributes and session identification attributes included in the message must match at least one session for the request to be successful; otherwise, the switch responds with a Disconnect-NAK message. A Disconnect-Request message can contain only NAS and session identification attributes; if any other attributes are included, the switch responds with a Disconnect-NAK message.

Change of Authorization Messages

Change of Authorization (CoA) messages contain information for dynamically modifying the authorization attributes for a user session to change the authorization level. This occurs as part of a two-step authentication process, in which the endpoint is first authenticated using MAC RADIUS authentication, and is then profiled based on the type of device. The CoA message is used to apply an enforcement policy that is appropriate for the device, typically by changing the data filters or the VLAN.

The switch responds to a CoA message with a CoA-ACK message if the authorization change is successful, or a with CoA-NAK message if the change is unsuccessful. If one or more authorization changes specified in a CoA-Request message cannot be carried out, the switch responds with a CoA-NAK message.

In CoA-Request messages, RADIUS attributes are used to uniquely identify the switch (acting as the NAS) and the user session. The combination of NAS identification attributes and session identification attributes included in the message must match the identification attributes of at least one session for the request to be successful; otherwise, the switch responds with a CoA-NAK message.

CoA-Request packets also include the session authorization attributes that will be modified if the request is accepted. The supported session authorization attributes are listed below. The CoA message can contain any or all of these attributes. If any attribute is not included as part of the CoA-Request message, the NAS assumes that the value for that attribute is to remain unchanged.

- Filter-ID
- Tunnel-Private-Group-ID
- Juniper-Switching-Filter
- Juniper-VoIP-VLAN
- Session-Timeout

CoA Request Port Bounce

When a CoA message is used to change the VLAN for an authenticated host, end devices such as printers do not have a mechanism to detect the VLAN change, so they do not renew the lease for their DHCP address in the new VLAN. Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3, the port bounce feature can be used to force the end device to initiate DHCP re-negotiation by causing a link flap on the authenticated port.

The command to bounce the port is sent from the RADIUS server using a Juniper Networks vendor-specific attribute (VSA). The port is bounced if the following VSA attribute-value pair is received in the CoA message from the RADIUS server:

- Juniper-AV-Pair = “Port-Bounce”

To enable the port bounce feature, you must update the Junos dictionary file (**juniper.dct**) on the RADIUS server with the Juniper-AV-Pair VSA. Locate the dictionary file and add the following text to the file:

```
ATTRIBUTE Juniper-AV-Pair       Juniper-VSA(52, string) r
```

For more information about adding the VSA, consult the FreeRADIUS documentation.

You can disable the feature by configuring the `ignore-port-bounce` statement at the [`edit protocols dot1x authenticator` *`interface`* `interface-name`] hierachy level.

Error-Cause Codes

When a disconnect or CoA operation is unsuccessful, an Error-Cause attribute (RADIUS attribute 101) can be included in the response message sent by the NAS to the server to provide detail about the cause of the problem. If the detected error does not map to one of the supported Error-Cause attribute values, the router sends the message without an error-cause attribute. See Table 22 on page 387 for descriptions of error-cause codes that can be included in response messages sent from the NAS.

Table 22: Error-Cause Codes (RADIUS Attribute 101)

Code	Value	Description
201	Residual session context removed	Sent in response to a Disconnect-Request message if one or more user sessions are no longer active, but residual session context was found and successfully removed. This code is sent only within a Disconnect-ACK message.
401	Unsupported attribute	The request contains an attribute that is not supported (for example, a third-party attribute).
402	Missing attribute	A critical attribute (for example, the session identification attribute) is missing from a request.
403	NAS identification mismatch	Request contains one or more NAS identification attributes that do not match the identity of the NAS receiving the request.
404	Invalid request	Some other aspect of the request is invalid—for example, if one or more attributes are not formatted properly.
405	Unsupported service	The Service-Type attribute included with the request contains an invalid or unsupported value.
406	Unsupported extension	The entity receiving the request (either an NAS or a RADIUS proxy) does not support RADIUS-initiated requests.
407	Invalid attribute value	The request contains an attribute with an unsupported value.
501	Administratively prohibited	The NAS is configured to prohibit honoring of Disconnect-Request or CoA-Request messages for the specified session.
503	Session context not found	The session context identified in the request does not exist on the NAS.

Table 22: Error-Cause Codes (RADIUS Attribute 101) ***(Continued)***

Code	Value	Description
504	Session context not removable	The subscriber identified by attributes in the request is owned by a component that is not supported. This code is sent only within a Disconnect-NAK message.
506	Resources unavailable	A request could not be honored because of lack of available NAS resources (such as memory).
507	Request initiated	The CoA-Request message includes a Service-Type attribute with a value of Authorize Only.
508	Multiple session selection unsupported	The session identification attributes included in the request match multiple sessions, but the NAS does not support requests that apply to multiple sessions.

Filtering 802.1X Supplicants by Using RADIUS Server Attributes

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Firewall Filters on the RADIUS Server | **389**
- Applying a Locally Configured Firewall Filter from the RADIUS Server | **392**

There are two ways to configure the a RADIUS server with port firewall filters (Layer 2 firewall filters):

- Include one or more filter terms in the Juniper-Switching-Filter attribute. The Juniper-Switching-Filter attribute is a vendor-specific attribute (VSA) listed under attribute ID number 48 in the Juniper dictionary on the RADIUS server. Use this VSA to configure simple filter conditions for 802.1X authenticated users. Nothing needs to be configured on the switch; all of the configuration is on the RADIUS server.

- Configure a local firewall filter on each switch and apply that firewall filter to users authenticated through the RADIUS server. Use this method for more complex filters. The firewall filter must be configured on each switch.

  NOTE: If the firewall filter configuration is modified after users are authenticated using the 802.1X authentication, then the established 802.1X authentication session must be terminated and re-established for the firewall filter configuration changes to take effect.

This topic includes the following tasks:

Configuring Firewall Filters on the RADIUS Server

You can configure simple filter conditions by using the Juniper-Switching-Filter attribute in the Juniper dictionary on the RADIUS server. These filters are sent to a switch whenever a new user is authenticated successfully. The filters are created and applied on all EX Series switches that authenticate users through that RADIUS server without the need for you to configure anything on each individual switch.

NOTE: This procedure describes using FreeRADIUS software to configure the Juniper-Switching-Filter VSA. For specific information about configuring your server, consult the AAA documentation included with your server.

To configure the Juniper-Switching-Filter attribute, enter one or more filter terms by using the CLI for the RADIUS server. Each filter term consists of match conditions with a corresponding action. Enter the filter terms enclosed within quotation marks (" ") by using the following syntax:

```
Juniper-Switching-Filter = “match <destination-mac mac-address> <source-vlan vlan-name> <source-
dot1q-tag tag> <destination-ip ip-address> <ip-protocol protocol-id> <source-port port>
<destination-port port> action (allow | deny) <forwarding-class class-of-service> <loss-priority
(low | medium | high)>”
```

More than one match condition can be included in a filter term. When multiple conditions are specified in a filter term, they must all be fulfilled for the packet to match the filter term. For example, the following filter term requires a packet to match *both* the destination IP address and the destination MAC address to meet the term criteria:

```
Juniper-Switching-Filter = “match destination-ip 10.10.10.8 destination-mac 00:00:00:01:02:03
action allow”
```

Multiple filter terms should be separated with commas—for example:

```
Juniper-Switching-Filter = “match destination-mac 00:00:00:01:02:03 action allow, match
destination-port 80 destination-mac 00:aa:bb:cc:dd:ee action allow”
```

See *Juniper-Switching-Filter VSA Match Conditions and Actions* for definitions of match conditions and actions.

NOTE: On EX9200 switches, and in a Junos Fusion Enterprise with EX9200 as the aggregate device, the dynamic firewall filter is strictly applied for all IP packets. If the filter is configured to allow only a specific destination IP address, packets with other IP addresses as the destination IP will be dropped per the filter rules. This includes any IP protocol packets, such as DHCP, IGMP and ARP packets.

To configure match conditions on the RADIUS server:

1. Verify that the Juniper dictionary is loaded on your RADIUS server and includes the filtering attribute **Juniper-Switching-Filter** (attribute ID 48):

```
[root@freeradius]# cat /usr/local/share/freeradius/dictionary.juniper

#  dictionary.juniper
#
# Version:      $Id: dictionary.juniper,v 1.2.6.1 2005/11/30 22:17:25 aland Exp
$
#  VENDOR          Juniper                         2636
BEGIN-VENDOR    Juniper
ATTRIBUTE       Juniper-Local-User-Name              1       string
ATTRIBUTE       Juniper-Allow-Commands               2       string
ATTRIBUTE       Juniper-Deny-Commands                3       string
ATTRIBUTE       Juniper-Allow-Configuration          4       string
ATTRIBUTE       Juniper-Deny-Configuration           5       string
ATTRIBUTE       Juniper-Switching-Filter             48      string
<–
```

2. Enter the match conditions and actions. For example:

- To deny authentication based on the 802.1Q tag (here, the 802.1Q tag is **10**):

```
[root@freeradius]#
cd /usr/local/etc/raddb
vi users
```

For each relevant user, add the **Juniper-Switching-Filter** attribute:

```
Juniper-Switching-Filter = "Match Source-dot1q-tag 10 Action deny"
```

- To deny access based on a destination IP address:

```
[root@freeradius]# cd /usr/local/etc/raddb
vi users
```

For each relevant user, add the **Juniper-Switching-Filter** attribute:

```
Juniper-Switching-Filter = “Match Destination-ip 192.168.1.0/31 Action deny”
```

- To set the packet loss priority (PLP) to **high** based on a destination MAC address and the IP protocol:

```
[root@freeradius]# cd /usr/local/etc/raddb
vi users
```

For each relevant user, add the **Juniper-Switching-Filter** attribute:

```
Juniper-Switching-Filter = "Match Destination-mac 00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe, Ip-protocol 2,
forwarding-class high, Action loss-priority high"
```

NOTE: For the **forwarding-class** option to be applied, the forwarding class must be configured on the switch and the packet loss priority specified. If it is not configured on the switch, this option is ignored. You must specify both the forwarding class and the packet loss priority.

3. Stop and restart the RADIUS process to activate the configuration.

Applying a Locally Configured Firewall Filter from the RADIUS Server

You can apply a port firewall filter (Layer 2 firewall filter) to user policies centrally from the RADIUS server. The RADIUS server can then specify the firewall filters that are to be applied to each user that requests authentication, reducing the need to configure the same firewall filter on multiple switches. Use this method when the firewall filter contains a large number of conditions or you want to use different conditions for the same filter on different switches. The firewall filters must be configured on each switch.

For more information about firewall filters, see *Firewall Filters for EX Series Switches Overview*.

To apply a port firewall filter centrally from the RADIUS server:

> **NOTE**: If port firewall filters are also configured locally for the interface, then the firewall filters configured by using VSAs take precedence if they conflict with the locally configured port firewall filters. If there is no conflict, they are merged.

1. Create the firewall filter on the local switch. See *Configuring Firewall Filters (CLI Procedure)* for more information on configuring a port firewall filter.
2. On the RADIUS server, open the **users** file to display the local user profiles of the end devices to which you want to apply the filter:

   ```
   [root@freeradius]#
   cat /usr/local/etc/raddb/usersvi users
   ```

3. Apply the filter to each user profile by adding the Filter-ID attribute with the filter name as the attribute value:

   ```
   Filter-Id =filter-name
   ```

   For example, the user profile below for `supplicant1` includes the Filter-ID attribute with the filter name `filter1`:

   ```
   [root@freeradius]# cat /usr/local/etc/raddb/users

   supplicant1 Auth-Type := EAP, User-Password == "supplicant1"
           Tunnel-Type = VLAN,
           Tunnel-Medium-Type = IEEE-802,
   ```

```
        Tunnel-Private-Group-Id = "1005",
        Filter-Id = "filter1"
```

NOTE: Multiple filters are not supported on a single interface. However, you can support multiple filters for multiple users that are connected to the switch on the same interface by configuring a single filter with policies for each of those users.

4. Stop and restart the RADIUS process to activate the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Example: Applying a Firewall Filter to 802.1X-Authenticated Supplicants by Using RADIUS Server Attributes on an EX Series Switch

Example: Configuring Firewall Filters for Port, VLAN, and Router Traffic on EX Series Switches

Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 393
- Overview and Topology | 394
- Configuration | 397
- Verification | 399

802.1X is the IEEE standard for port-based network access control (PNAC). You use 802.1X to control network access. Only users and devices providing credentials that have been verified against a user database are allowed access to the network. You can use a RADIUS server as the user database for 802.1X authentication, as well as for MAC RADIUS authentication.

This example describes how to connect a RADIUS server to an EX Series switch, and configure it for 802.1X:

Requirements

This example uses the following software and hardware components:

- Junos OS Release 9.0 or later for EX Series switches
- One EX Series switch acting as an authenticator port access entity (PAE). The ports on the authenticator PAE form a control gate that blocks all traffic to and from supplicants until they are authenticated.
- One RADIUS authentication server that supports 802.1X. The authentication server acts as the backend database and contains credential information for hosts (supplicants) that have permission to connect to the network.

Before you connect the server to the switch, be sure you have:

- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the switch. See the documentation that describes setting up basic bridging and a VLAN for your switch. If you are using a switch that supports the Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) configuration style, see *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch with ELS Support* . For all other switches, see *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch*.

  NOTE: For more about ELS, see *Using the Enhanced Layer 2 Software CLI*.

- Configured users on the RADIUS authentication server.

Overview and Topology

The EX Series switch acts as an authenticator PAE. It blocks all traffic and acts as a control gate until the supplicant (client) is authenticated by the server. All other users and devices are denied access.

Figure 9 on page 396 shows one EX4200 switch that is connected to the devices listed in Table 23 on page 397.

Figure 9: Topology for Configuration

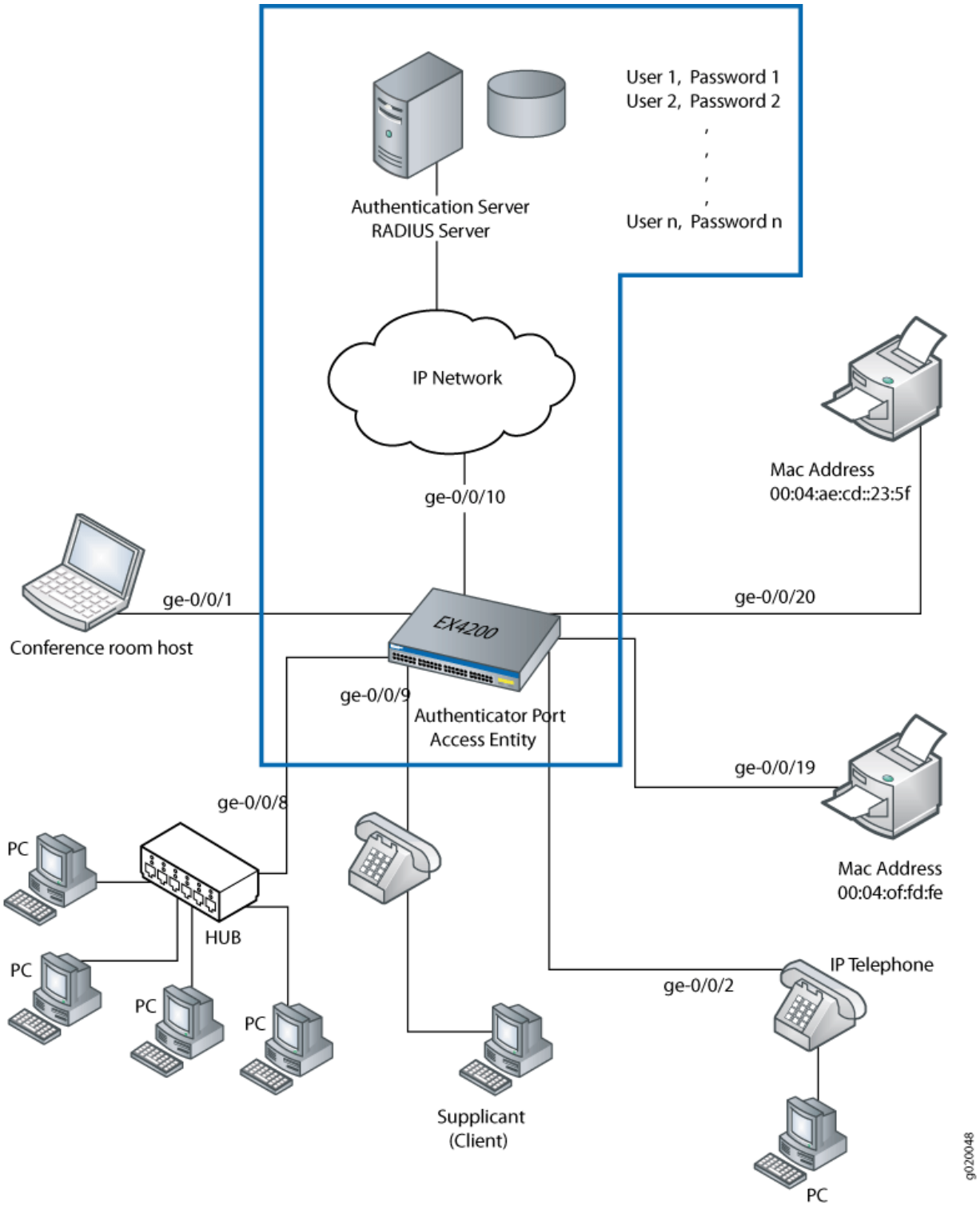


Table 23: Components of the Topology

Property	Settings
Switch hardware	EX4200 access switch, 24 Gigabit Ethernet ports: 8 PoE ports (ge-0/0/0 through ge-0/0/7) and 16 non-PoE ports (ge-0/0/8 through ge-0/0/23)
VLAN name	default
One RADIUS server	Backend database with an address **10.0.0.100** connected to the switch at port **ge-0/0/10**

In this example, connect the RADIUS server to access port ge-0/0/10 on the EX4200 switch. The switch acts as the authenticator and forwards credentials from the supplicant to the user database on the RADIUS server. You must configure connectivity between the EX4200 and the RADIUS server by specifying the address of the server and configuring the secret password. This information is configured in an access profile on the switch.

NOTE: For more information about authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) services, see the *Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide*.

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 398

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly connect the RADIUS server to the switch, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
set access radius-server 10.0.0.100 secret juniper
set access radius-server 10.0.0.200 secret juniper
set access profile profile1 authentication-order radius
set access profile profile1 radius authentication-server [10.0.0.100 10.0.0.200]
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To connect the RADIUS server to the switch:

1. Define the address of the servers, and configure the secret password. The secret password on the switch must match the secret password on the server:

   ```
   [edit]
   user@switch# set access radius-server 10.0.0.100 secret juniper
   user@switch# set access radius-server 10.0.0.200 secret juniper
   ```

2. Configure the authentication order, making **radius** the first method of authentication:

   ```
   [edit]
   user@switch# set access profile profile1 authentication-order radius
   ```

3. Configure a list of server IP addresses to be tried in sequential order to authenticate the supplicant:

   ```
   [edit]
   user@switch# set access profile profile1 radius authentication-server [10.0.0.100 10.0.0.200]
   ```

Results

Display the results of the configuration:

```
user@switch> show configuration access
radius-server {
    10.0.0.100
        port 1812;
        secret "$ABC123"; ## SECRET-DATA
        }
    }
    profile profile1{
        authentication-order radius;
        radius {
            authentication-server 10.0.0.100 10.0.0.200;
        }
    }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verify That the Switch and RADIUS Server Are Properly Connected | **399**

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform these tasks:

Verify That the Switch and RADIUS Server Are Properly Connected

Purpose

Verify that the RADIUS server is connected to the switch on the specified port.

Action

Ping the RADIUS server to verify the connection between the switch and the server:

```
user@switch> ping 10.0.0.100
PING 10.0.0.100 (10.0.0.100): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.93.15.218: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=9.734 ms
64 bytes from 10.93.15.218: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.228 ms
```

Meaning

ICMP echo request packets are sent from the switch to the target server at 10.0.0.100 to test whether the server is reachable across the IP network. ICMP echo responses are being returned from the server, verifying that the switch and the server are connected.

SEE ALSO

- *Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch*
- *Example: Setting Up 802.1X in Conference Rooms to Provide Internet Access to Corporate Visitors on an EX Series Switch*
- *Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch*
- *Configuring 802.1X RADIUS Accounting (CLI Procedure)*

Understanding Dynamic Filters Based on RADIUS Attributes

You can use RADIUS server attributes to implement port firewall filters on a RADIUS authentication server. These filters can be dynamically applied to supplicants that request authentication through that server. RADIUS server attributes are clear-text fields encapsulated in Access-Accept messages sent from the authentication server to the switch when a supplicant connected to the switch is successfully authenticated. The switch, acting as the authenticator, uses the information in the RADIUS attributes to apply the related filters to the supplicant. Dynamic filters can be applied to multiple ports on the same switch, or to multiple switches that the use same authentication server, providing centralized access control for the network.

You can define firewall filters directly on the RADIUS server by using the Juniper-Switching-Filter attribute, which is a RADIUS attribute specific to Juniper Networks, also known as a vendor-specific attribute (VSA). VSAs are described in RFC 2138, *Remote Authentication Dial In User Service* (RADIUS).

The Juniper-Switching-Filter VSA is listed under attribute ID number 48 in the Juniper dictionary on the RADIUS server, with the vendor ID set to the Juniper Networks ID number 2636. Using this attribute, you define filters on the authentication server, which are applied on all switches that authenticate supplicants through that server. This method eliminates the need to configure the same filters on multiple switches.

Alternatively, you can apply a port firewall filter to multiple ports on the same switch by using the Filter-ID attribute, which is RADIUS attribute ID number 11. To use the Filter-ID attribute, you must first configure a filter on the switch, and then add the filter name to user policies on the RADIUS server as the value of the Filter-ID attribute. When a supplicant defined in one of those policies is authenticated by the RADIUS server, the filter is applied to the switch port that has been authenticated for the supplicant. Use this method when the firewall filter has complex conditions, or if you want to use different conditions for the same filter on different switches. The filter named in the Filter-ID attribute must be configured locally on the switch at the [`edit firewall family ethernet-switching filter`] hierarchy level.

VSAs are supported only for 802.1X single supplicant configurations and multiple supplicant configurations.

SEE ALSO

- Understanding Authentication on Switches
- *Example: Applying a Firewall Filter to 802.1X-Authenticated Supplicants by Using RADIUS Server Attributes on an EX Series Switch*
- *Configuring Firewall Filters (CLI Procedure)*
- *Juniper-Switching-Filter VSA Match Conditions and Actions*

Understanding Dynamic VLAN Assignment Using RADIUS Attributes

VLANs can be dynamically assigned by a RADIUS server to supplicants requesting 802.1X authentication through that server. You configure the VLAN on the RADIUS server using RADIUS server attributes, which are clear-text fields encapsulated in messages sent from the authentication server to the switch when a supplicant connected to the switch requests authentication. The switch, acting as the authenticator, uses the information in the RADIUS attributes to assign the VLAN to the supplicant. Based on the results of the authentication, a supplicant that began authentication in one VLAN might be assigned to another VLAN.

Successful authentication requires that the VLAN ID or VLAN name is configured on the switch acting as 802.1X authenticator, and that it matches the VLAN ID or VLAN name sent by the RADIUS server

during authentication. If neither exists, the end device is not authenticated. If a guest VLAN is established, the unauthenticated end device is automatically moved to the guest VLAN.

The RADIUS server attributes used for dynamic VLAN assignment described in RFC 2868, *RADIUS Attributes for Tunnel Protocol Support*.

- Tunnel-Type—Defined as RADIUS attribute type 64. The value should be set to `VLAN`.
- Tunnel-Medium-Type—Defined as RADIUS attribute type 65. The value should be set to `IEEE-802`.
- Tunnel-Private-Group-ID—Defined as RADIUS attribute type 81. The value should be set to the VLAN ID or the VLAN name.

For more information about configuring dynamic VLANs on your RADIUS server, see the documentation for your RADIUS server.

SEE ALSO

> *Example: Configuring MAC RADIUS Authentication on an EX Series Switch*
>
> *Example: Setting Up 802.1X in Conference Rooms to Provide Internet Access to Corporate Visitors on an EX Series Switch*

Understanding Guest VLANs for 802.1X on Switches

Guest VLANs can be configured on switches that are using 802.1X authentication to provide limited access—typically only to the Internet—for corporate guests. Guest VLAN is used as a fallback when:

- The supplicant is not 802.1X-enabled and does not respond to EAP messages.
- MAC RADIUS authentication has not been configured on the switch interfaces to which the supplicant is connected.
- Captive portal has not been configured on the switch interfaces to which the supplicant is connected.

A guest VLAN is not used for supplicants that send incorrect credentials. Those supplicants are directed to the server-reject VLAN instead.

For end devices that are not 802.1X-enabled, a guest VLAN can allow limited access to a server from which the non-802.1X-enabled end device can download the supplicant software and attempt authentication again.

SEE ALSO

Example: Setting Up 802.1X in Conference Rooms to Provide Internet Access to Corporate Visitors on an EX Series Switch

Understanding Authentication on Switches

Example: Configuring 802.1X Authentication Options When the RADIUS Server Is Unavailable to an EX Series Switch

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 403
- Overview and Topology | 404
- Configuration | 406
- Verification | 408

Server fail fallback enables you to specify how 802.1X supplicants connected to the switch are supported if the RADIUS authentication server becomes unavailable.

You use 802.1X to control network access. Only users and devices (supplicants) providing credentials that have been verified against a user database are allowed access to the network. You use a RADIUS server as the user database.

This example describes how to configure an interface to move a supplicant to a VLAN in the event of a RADIUS server timeout:

Requirements

This example uses the following software and hardware components:

NOTE: This example also applies to QFX5100 switches.

- Junos OS Release 9.3 or later for EX Series switches
- One EX Series switch acting as an authenticator port access entity (PAE). The ports on the authenticator PAE form a control gate that blocks all traffic to and from supplicants until they are authenticated.

- One RADIUS authentication server that supports 802.1X. The authentication server acts as the backend database and contains credential information for hosts (supplicants) that have permission to connect to the network.

Before you connect the server to the switch, be sure you have:

- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the switch. See the documentation that describes setting up basic bridging and a VLAN for your switch. If you are using a switch that supports the Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) configuration style, see *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch with ELS Support* or *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN on Switches*. For all other switches, see *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch*.

  NOTE: For more about ELS, see *Using the Enhanced Layer 2 Software CLI*.

- Set up a connection between the switch and the RADIUS server. See *Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch*.

- Configured users on the authentication server.

Overview and Topology

IN THIS SECTION

- Topology | **406**

A RADIUS server timeout occurs if no authentication RADIUS servers are reachable when a supplicant logs in and attempts to access the LAN. Using server fail fallback, you configure alternative options for supplicants attempting LAN access. You can configure the switch to accept or deny access to supplicants or to maintain the access already granted to supplicants before the RADIUS server timeout. Additionally, you can configure the switch to move supplicants to a specific VLAN if a RADIUS timeout occurs.

Figure 10 on page 405 shows the topology used for this example. The RADIUS server is connected to the EX4200 switch on access port **ge-0/0/10**. The switch acts as the authenticator port access entity (PAE) and forwards credentials from the supplicant to the user database on the RADIUS server. The switch blocks all traffic and acts as a control gate until the supplicant is authenticated by the authentication server. A supplicant is connected to the switch through interface ge-0/0/1.

NOTE: This figure also applies to QFX5100 switches.

Figure 10: Topology for Configuring 802.1X Options

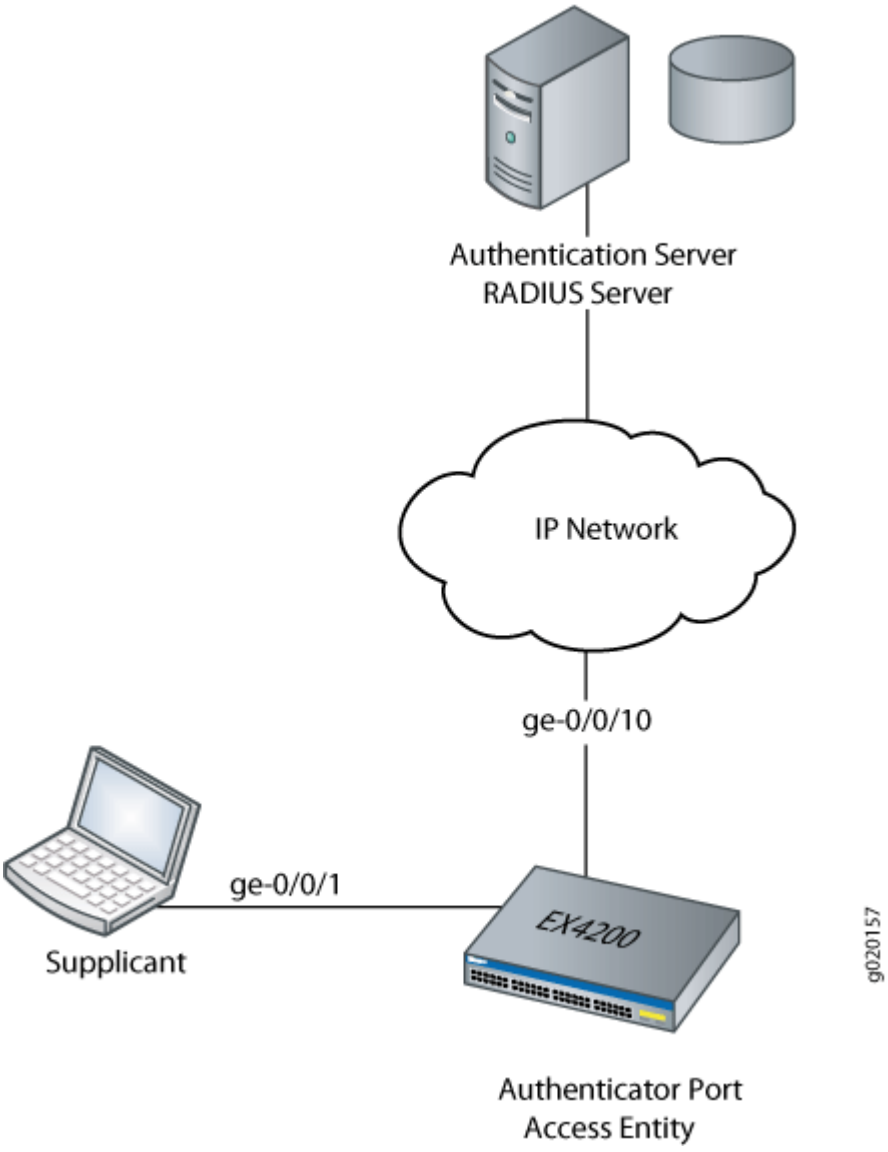


Table 24 on page 406 describes the components in this topology.

Table 24: Components of the Topology

Property	Settings
Switch hardware	EX4200 access switch, 24 Gigabit Ethernet ports: 16 non-PoE ports and 8 PoE ports.
VLAN names	**default** VLAN **vlan-sf** VLAN
Supplicant	Supplicant attempting access on interface **ge-0/0/1**
One RADIUS server	Backend database with an address of **10.0.0.100** connected to the switch at port **ge-0/0/10**

In this example, configure interface ge-0/0/1 to move a supplicant attempting access to the LAN during a RADIUS timeout to another VLAN. A RADIUS timeout prevents the normal exchange of EAP messages that carry information from the RADIUS server to the switch and permit the authentication of a supplicant. The default VLAN is configured on interface ge-0/0/1. When a RADIUS timeout occurs, supplicants on the interface will be moved from the default VLAN to the VLAN named vlan-sf.

Topology

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 407

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure server fail fallback on the switch, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit protocols dot1x authenticator]
set interface ge-0/0/1 server-fail vlan-name vlan-sf
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure an interface to divert supplicants to a specific VLAN when a RADIUS timeout occurs (here, the VLAN is **vlan-sf**):

1. Define the VLAN to which supplicants are diverted:

```
[edit protocols dot1x authenticator]
user@switch# set interface ge-0/0/1 server-fail vlan-name vlan-sf
```

Results

Display the results of the configuration:

```
user@switch> show configuration
    interfaces {
        ge-0/0/1 {
            unit 0 {
                family ethernet-switching {
                    vlan {
                        members default;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    protocols {
        dot1x {
            authenticator {
                interface {
```

```
                    ge-0/0/1.0 {
                        server-fail vlan-name vlan-sf;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying That the Supplicants Are Moved to an Alternative VLAN During a RADIUS Timeout | **408**

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform these tasks:

Verifying That the Supplicants Are Moved to an Alternative VLAN During a RADIUS Timeout

Purpose

Verify that the interface moves supplicants to an alternative VLAN during a RADIUS timeout.

NOTE: On switches running Junos OS for EX Series with support for ELS, the output for the `show vlans` command will contain additional information. If your switch runs software that supports ELS, see *show vlans*. For ELS details, see *Using the Enhanced Layer 2 Software CLI*

Action

Display the VLANs configured on the switch; the interface **ge-0/0/1.0** is a member of the **default** VLAN:

```
user@switch>   show vlans
Name           Tag     Interfaces
default
                       ge-0/0/0.0, ge-0/0/1.0*, ge-0/0/5.0*, ge-0/0/10.0,
                       ge-0/0/12.0*, ge-0/0/14.0*, ge-0/0/15.0, ge-0/0/20.0
```

```
v2              77
                        None
vlan-sf         50
                        None
mgmt
                        me0.0*
```

Display 802.1X protocol information on the switch to view supplicants that are authenticated on interface `ge-0/0/1.0`:

```
user@switch>                              show dot1x interface brief
802.1X Information:
Interface     Role           State           MAC address          User
ge-0/0/1.0    Authenticator  Authenticated   00:00:00:00:00:01    abc
ge-0/0/10.0   Authenticator  Initialize
ge-0/0/14.0   Authenticator  Connecting
ge-0/0/15.0   Authenticator  Initialize
ge-0/0/20.0   Authenticator  Initialize
```

A RADIUS server timeout occurs. Display the Ethernet switching table to show that the supplicant with the MAC address **00:00:00:00:00:01** previously accessing the LAN through the **default** VLAN is now being learned on the VLAN named **vlan-sf**:

```
user@switch>                show ethernet-switching
table
Ethernet-switching table: 3 entries, 1 learned
  VLAN              MAC address       Type         Age Interfaces
  v1                *                 Flood          - All-members
  vlan-sf           00:00:00:00:00:01 Learn       1:07 ge-0/0/1.0
  default           *                 Flood          - All-members
```

Display 802.1X protocol information to show that interface **ge-0/0/1.0** is connecting and will open LAN access to supplicants:

```
user@switch>                              show dot1x interface brief

802.1X Information:
Interface     Role           State           MAC address          User
ge-0/0/1.0    Authenticator  Connecting
```

```
ge-0/0/10.0   Authenticator  Initialize
ge-0/0/14.0   Authenticator  Connecting
ge-0/0/15.0   Authenticator  Initialize
ge-0/0/20.0   Authenticator  Initialize
```

Meaning

The `show vlans` command displays interface **ge-0/0/1.0** as a member of the **default** VLAN. The `show dot1x interface brief` command shows that a supplicant (**abc**) is authenticated on interface **ge-0/0/1.0** and has the MAC address **00:00:00:00:00:01**. A RADIUS server timeout occurs, and the authentication server cannot be reached by the switch. The **show-ethernet-switching table** command shows that MAC address **00:00:00:00:00:01** is learned on VLAN **vlan-sf**. The supplicant has been moved from the **default** VLAN to the **vlan-sf** VLAN. The supplicant is then connected to the LAN through the VLAN named **vlan-sf**.

SEE ALSO

- *Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch*
- *Configuring RADIUS Server Fail Fallback (CLI Procedure)*
- *Configuring 802.1X RADIUS Accounting (CLI Procedure)*
- *Understanding Server Fail Fallback and Authentication on Switches*

Example: Configuring Fallback Options on EX Series Switches for EAP-TTLS Authentication and Odyssey Access Clients

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | **411**
- Overview and Topology | **411**
- Configuration | **414**
- Verification | **416**

For 802.1X user authentication, EX Series switches support RADIUS authentication servers that are using Extensible Authentication Protocol–Tunneled TLS (EAP-TTLS) to authenticate Odyssey Access Client (OAC) supplicants. OAC networking software runs on endpoint computers (desktop, laptop, or notepad computers and supported wireless devices) and provides secure access to both wired and wireless networks.

This example describes how to configure an 802.1X-enabled interface on the switch to provide fallback support for OAC users who have entered incorrect login credentials:

Requirements

This example uses the following software and hardware components:

NOTE: This example also applies to QFX5100 switches.

- Junos OS Release 11.2 or later for EX Series switches
- One EX Series switch acting as an authenticator port access entity (PAE). The ports on the authenticator PAE form a control gate that blocks all traffic to and from supplicants until they are authenticated.
- One RADIUS authentication server that supports 802.1X. The authentication server acts as the backend database and contains credential information for hosts (supplicants) that have permission to connect to the network.
- One OAC end device acting as a supplicant.

Before you begin configuring the fallback option, ensure that you have:

- Set up a connection between the switch and the RADIUS server. See *Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch*.
- Configured EAP-TTLS on the server. See your RADIUS server documentation.
- Configured users on the RADIUS server. See your RADIUS server documentation.

Overview and Topology

IN THIS SECTION

- Topology | 413

OAC is networking software that runs on endpoint computers (desktop, laptop, or notepad) and supported wireless devices. OAC provides full support for EAP, which is required for secure wireless LAN access.

In this topology, OAC is deployed with an 802.1X-enabled switch and a RADIUS server. The switch functions as an enforcement point in the network security architecture. This topology:

- Ensures that only authorized users can connect.
- Maintains privacy of login credentials.
- Maintains data privacy over the wireless link.

This example includes the configuration of a server-reject VLAN on the switch, which can be used to prevent accidental lockout for users who have entered incorrect login credentials. These users can be given limited LAN access.

However, this fallback configuration is complicated by the fact that the OAC supplicant and RADIUS server are using EAP-TTLS. EAP-TTLS creates a secure encrypted tunnel between the server and the end device to complete the authentication process. When the user enters incorrect login credentials, the RADIUS server sends EAP failure messages directly to the client through this tunnel. The EAP failure message causes the client to restart the authentication procedure, so that the switch's 802.1X authentication process tears down the session that was established with the switch using the server-reject VLAN. You can enable the remedial connection to continue by configuring:

- **eapol-block**—Enable the EAPoL block timer on the 802.1X interface that is configured to belong to the server-reject VLAN. The block timer causes the authentication port access entity to ignore EAP start messages from the client, attempting to restart the authentication procedure.

  > **NOTE**: The EAPoL block timer is triggered only after the configured number of allowed reattempts (using the **retries** option) on the 802.1X interface have been exhausted. You can configure **retries** to specify the number of times the switch attempts to authenticate the port after an initial failure. The default is three retries.

- **block-interval**—Configure the amount of time that you want the EAPoL block timer to continue to ignore EAP start messages. If you do not configure the block interval, the EAPoL block timer defaults to 120 seconds.

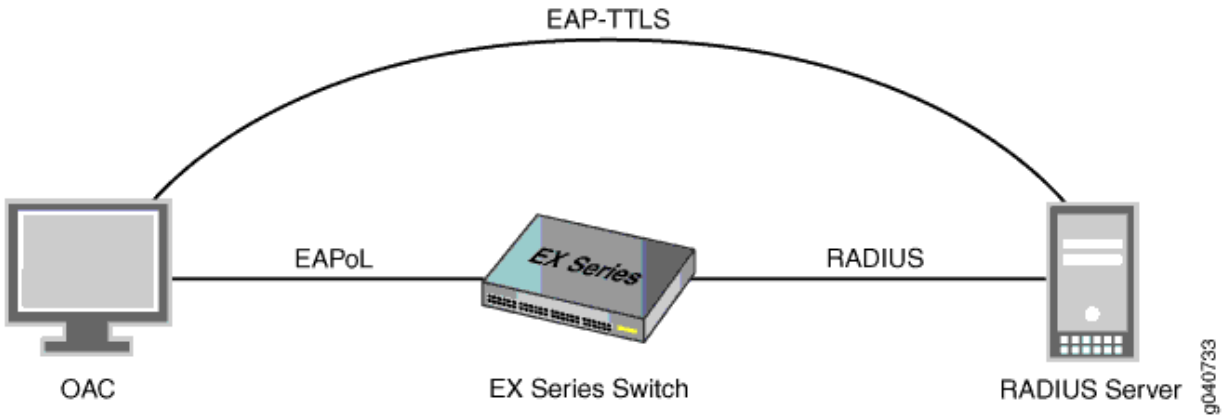
When the 802.1X interface ignores the EAP start messages from the client, the switch allows the existing remedial session that was established through the server-reject VLAN to remain open.

These configuration options apply to single, single-secure, and multiple supplicant authentication modes. In this example, the 802.1X interface is configured in single supplicant mode.

Figure 11 on page 413 shows an EX Series switch connecting an OAC end device to a RADIUS server, and indicates the protocols being used to connect the network entities.

NOTE: This figure also applies to QFX5100 switches.

Figure 11: EX Series Switch Connecting OAC to RADIUS Server Using EAP-TTLS Authentication



Topology

Table 25 on page 413 describes the components in this OAC deployment:.

Table 25: Components of the OAC Deployment

Property	Settings
Switch hardware	EX Series switch
VLANs	**default** **server-reject-vlan**: VLAN name is **remedial** and VLAN ID is **700**
802.1X interface	**ge-0/0/8**
OAC supplicant	EAP-TTLS

Table 25: Components of the OAC Deployment *(Continued)*

Property	Settings
One RADIUS authentication server	EAP-TTLS

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 414
- Results | 416

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure the fallback options for EAP-TTLS and OAC supplicants, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
set vlans remedial vlan-id 700
set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/8 retries 4
set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/8 server-reject-vlan remedial
set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/8 server-reject-vlan eapol-block
set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/8 server-reject-vlan block-interval 130
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure the fallback options for EAP-TTLS and OAC supplicants:

TIP: In this example, the switch has only one server-reject VLAN. Therefore, the configuration specifies **eapol-block** and **block-interval** directly after **server-reject-vlan**. However, if you have

configured multiple VLANs on the switch, you must include the VLAN name or VLAN ID directly after **server-reject-vlan** to indicate which VLAN is being modified.

1. Configure a VLAN that will function as the server-reject VLAN to provide limited LAN access for users who have entered incorrect login credentials:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set vlans remedial vlan-id 700
```

2. Configure the number of times for the client to be prompted for username and password before an incorrect login is directed to the server-reject VLAN:

```
[edit protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/8]
user@switch# set retries 4
```

3. Configure the 802.1X authenticator interface to use the server-reject VLAN as a fallback for incorrect logins:

```
[edit protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/8]
user@switch# set server-reject-vlan remedial
```

4. Enable the EAPoL block timer on the 802.1X interface that is configured to belong to the server-reject VLAN.

```
[edit protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/8]
user@switch# set server-reject-vlan eapol-block
```

5. Configure the amount of time for the EAPoL block to remain in effect:

```
[edit protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/8]
user@switch# set server-reject-vlan block-interval 130
```

Results

Check the results of the configuration:

```
user@switch> show configuration
    protocols {
        dot1x {
            authenticator {
                interface {
                    ge-0/0/8.0 {
                        supplicant single;
                        retries 4;
                        server-reject-vlan remedial block-interval 130 eapol-block;
                    }
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying the Configuration of the 802.1X Interface | **416**

To confirm that the configuration and the fallback options are working correctly, perform this task:

Verifying the Configuration of the 802.1X Interface

Purpose

Verify that the 802.1X interface is configured with the desired options.

Action

```
user@switch> show dot1x interface ge-0/0/8.0 detail
ge-0/0/8.0
  Role: Authenticator
  Administrative state: Auto
  Supplicant mode: Single
  Number of retries: 4
```

```
Quiet period: 60 seconds
Transmit period: 30 seconds
Mac Radius: Disabled
Mac Radius Restrict: Disabled
Reauthentication: Enabled
Configured Reauthentication interval: 120 seconds
Supplicant timeout: 30 seconds
Server timeout: 30 seconds
Maximum EAPoL requests: 2
Guest VLAN member: guest
Number of connected supplicants: 1
  Supplicant: tem, 2A:92:E6:F2:00:00
    Operational state: Authenticated
    Backend Authentication state: Idle
    Authentication method: Radius
    Authenticated VLAN: remedial
    Session Reauth interval: 120 seconds
    Reauthentication due in 68 seconds
```

Meaning

The `show dot1x ge-0/0/8 detail` command output shows that the **ge-0/0/8** interface is in the **Authenticated** state and that it is using the **remedial** VLAN.

SEE ALSO

- Understanding Authentication on Switches

Monitoring 802.1X Authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Purpose | **418**
- Action | **418**
- Meaning | **418**

Purpose

NOTE: This topic applies only to the J-Web Application package.

J-Web Application package Release 14.1X53-A2 does not support 802.1X authentication on EX4600 switches.

Use the monitoring feature to display details of authenticated users and users that failed authentication.

Action

To display authentication details in the J-Web interface, select **Monitoring** > **Security** > **802.1X**.

To display authentication details in the CLI, enter the following commands:

- `show dot1x interface detail | display xml`
- `show dot1x interface detail <interface> | display xml`
- `show dot1x auth-failed-users`

Meaning

The details displayed include:

- A list of authenticated users.
- The number of connected users.
- A list of users that failed authentication.

You can also specify an interface for which the details must be displayed.

SEE ALSO

Configuring 802.1X Authentication (J-Web Procedure)

Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch

Verifying 802.1X Authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Purpose | 419
- Action | 419
- Meaning | 420

Purpose

Verify that supplicants are being authenticated on an interface on a switch with the interface configured for 802.1X authentication, and display the method of authentication being used.

Action

Display detailed information about an interface configured for 802.1X (here, the interface is ge-0/0/16):

```
user@switch> show dot1x interface ge-0/0/16.0 detail
ge-0/0/16.0
  Role: Authenticator
  Administrative state: Auto
  Supplicant mode: Single
  Number of retries: 3
  Quiet period: 60 seconds
  Transmit period: 30 seconds
  Mac Radius: Enabled
  Mac Radius Strict: Disabled
  Reauthentication: Enabled Reauthentication interval: 40 seconds
  Supplicant timeout: 30 seconds
  Server timeout: 30 seconds
  Maximum EAPOL requests: 1
  Guest VLAN member: <not configured>
  Number of connected supplicants: 1
    Supplicant: user5, 00:30:48:8C:66:BD
      Operational state: Authenticated
      Authentication method: Radius
```

```
        Authenticated VLAN: v200
        Reauthentication due in 17 seconds
```

Meaning

The sample output from the `show dot1x interface detail` command shows that the `Number of connected supplicants` is 1. The supplicant that was authenticated and is now connected to the LAN is known as **user5** on the RADIUS server and has the MAC address **00:30:48:8C:66:BD**. The supplicant was authenticated by means of the 802.1X authentication method called RADIUS authentication, as indicated by `Radius` in the output. When RADIUS authentication is used, the supplicant is configured on the RADIUS server, the RADIUS server communicates this to the switch, and the switch opens LAN access on the interface to which the supplicant is connected. The sample output also shows that the supplicant is connected to VLAN **v200**.

Other 802.1X authentication methods supported on EX Series switches in addition to RADIUS authentication are:

- Guest VLAN—A nonresponsive host is granted Guest-VLAN access.
- MAC Radius—A nonresponsive host is authenticated based on its MAC address. The MAC address is configured as permitted on the RADIUS server, the RADIUS server notifies the switch that the MAC address is a permitted address, and the switch grants LAN access to the nonresponsive host on the interface to which it is connected.
- Server-fail deny—If the RADIUS servers time out, all supplicants are denied access to the LAN, preventing traffic from the supplicant from traversing through the interface. This is the default.
- Server-fail permit—When the RADIUS server is unavailable, a supplicant is still permitted access to the LAN as if the supplicant were successfully authenticated by the RADIUS server.
- Server-fail use-cache—If the RADIUS servers time out during reauthentication, previously authenticated supplicants are granted LAN access, but new supplicants are denied LAN access.
- Server-fail VLAN—A supplicant is configured to be moved to a specified VLAN if the RADIUS server is unavailable to reauthenticate the supplicant. (The VLAN must already exist on the switch.)

SEE ALSO

> Configuring 802.1X Authentication (J-Web Procedure)
>
> *Configuring MAC RADIUS Authentication (CLI Procedure)*
>
> *Configuring RADIUS Server Fail Fallback (CLI Procedure)*

Troubleshooting Authentication of End Devices on EX Series Switches

IN THIS SECTION

- Problem | 421
- Cause | 422
- Solution | 422

Problem

Description

End devices configured using static MAC addresses lose connection to the switch after the clear dot1x interface command is run to clear all learned MAC addresses.

Before clearing MAC addresses:

```
user@switch# run show ethernet-switching table
Ethernet-switching table: 3 entries, 1 learned, 0 persistent entries
  VLAN              MAC address       Type         Age Interfaces
  vlan100           *                 Flood          - All-members
  default           *                 Flood          - All-members
  default           00:a0:d4:00:03:00 Learn          0 ge-3/0/16.0

user@switch> show dot1x authentication-bypassed-users
MAC address        Interface         VLAN
00:a0:d4:00:03:00  ge-3/0/16.0       configured/default
```

To clear MAC addresses:

```
user@switch> clear dot1x interface
```

After clearing MAC addresses:

```
user@switch> show ethernet-switching table
Ethernet-switching table: 2 entries, 0 learned, 0 persistent entries
  VLAN              MAC address       Type         Age Interfaces
  vlan100           *                 Flood          - All-members
  default           *                 Flood          - All-members

user@switch> show dot1x authentication-bypassed-users
```

Note that there are no end devices on the authentication bypass list.

Cause

Static MAC addresses are treated the same as other learned MAC addresses on an interface. When the clear dot1x interface command is run, it clears all learned MAC addresses from the interface, including the static MAC bypass list (also known as the exclusion list).

Solution

If you run the clear dot1x interfaces command for an interface that has static MAC addresses configured for authentication bypass, re-add the static MAC addresses to the static MAC bypass list.

SEE ALSO

> *clear dot1x*
>
> Understanding Authentication on Switches

Release History Table

Release	Description
20.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 20.2R1, you can configure 802.1X authentication on layer 3 interfaces
18.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.3R1, you can configure 802.1X authentication on trunk interfaces, which allows the network access device (NAS) to authenticate an access point (AP) or another connected Layer 2 device.
17.3R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3, the port bounce feature can be used to force the end device to initiate DHCP re-negotiation by causing a link flap on the authenticated port.

14.1X53-A2	J-Web Application package Release 14.1X53-A2 does not support 802.1X authentication on EX4600 switches.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- RADIUS Server Configuration for Authentication | 366
- 802.1X and RADIUS Accounting | 433
- MAC RADIUS Authentication | 423
- Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch | 440
- Example: Setting Up 802.1X in Conference Rooms to Provide Internet Access to Corporate Visitors on an EX Series Switch | 449

MAC RADIUS Authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring MAC RADIUS Authentication (CLI Procedure) | 423
- Example: Configuring MAC RADIUS Authentication on an EX Series Switch | 425

You can control access to your network through a switch by using several different authentication methods. Junos OS switches support 802.1X, MAC RADIUS, and captive portal as an authentication methods to devices requiring to connect to a network.

You can configure MAC RADIUS authentication on the switch interfaces to which the hosts are connected to provide LAN access. For more information, read this topic.

Configuring MAC RADIUS Authentication (CLI Procedure)

You can permit devices that are not 802.1X-enabled LAN access by configuring MAC RADIUS authentication on the switch interfaces to which the hosts are connected.

NOTE: You can also allow non-802.1X-enabled devices to access the LAN by configuring their MAC address for static MAC bypass of authentication.

You can configure MAC RADIUS authentication on an interface that also allows 802.1X authentication, or you can configure either authentication method alone.

If both MAC RADIUS and 802.1X authentication are enabled on the interface, the switch first sends the host three EAPoL requests to the host. If there is no response from the host, the switch sends the host's MAC address to the RADIUS server to check whether it is a permitted MAC address. If the MAC address is configured as permitted on the RADIUS server, the RADIUS server sends a message to the switch that the MAC address is a permitted address, and the switch opens LAN access to the nonresponsive host on the interface to which it is connected.

If MAC RADIUS authentication is configured on the interface but 802.1X authentication is not (by using the **mac-radius restrict** option), the switch attempts to authenticate the MAC address with the RADIUS server without delaying by attempting 802.1X authentication first.

Before you configure MAC RADIUS authentication, be sure you have:

- Configured basic access between the switch and the RADIUS server. See *Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch*.

To configure MAC RADIUS authentication by using the CLI:

- On the switch, configure the interfaces to which the nonresponsive hosts are attached for MAC RADIUS authentication, and add the **restrict** qualifier for interface **ge-0/0/20** to have it use only MAC RADIUS authentication:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/19 mac-radius
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/20 mac-radius restrict
```

- On a RADIUS authentication server, create user profiles for each nonresponsive host using the MAC address (without colons) of the nonresponsive host as the username and password (here, the MAC addresses are **00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe** and **00:04:ae:cd:23:5f**):

```
[root@freeradius]#
edit /etc/raddb
vi users
```

```
00040ffdacfe Auth-type:=Local, User-Password = "00040ffdacfe"
 0004aecd235f Auth-type:=Local, User-Password = "0004aecd235f"
```

SEE ALSO

Understanding Authentication on Switches

Example: Configuring MAC RADIUS Authentication on an EX Series Switch

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 425
- Overview and Topology | 426
- Configuration | 429
- Verification | 431

To permit hosts that are not 802.1X-enabled to access a LAN, you can configure MAC RADIUS authentication on the switch interfaces to which the non-802.1X-enabled hosts are connected. When MAC RADIUS authentication is configured, the switch will attempt to authenticate the host with the RADIUS server by using the host's MAC address.

This example describes how to configure MAC RADIUS authentication for two non-802.1X-enabled hosts:

Requirements

This example uses the following software and hardware components:

NOTE: This example also applies to QFX5100 switches.

- Junos OS Release 9.3 or later for EX Series switches.

- An EX Series switch acting as an authenticator port access entity (PAE). The ports on the authenticator PAE form a control gate that blocks all traffic to and from supplicants until they are authenticated.
- A RADIUS authentication server. The authentication server acts as the backend database and contains credential information for hosts (supplicants) that have permission to connect to the network.

Before you configure MAC RADIUS authentication, be sure you have:

- Configured basic access between the EX Series switch and the RADIUS server. See *Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch*.
- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the switch. See the documentation that describes setting up basic bridging and a VLAN for your switch. If you are using a switch that supports the Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) configuration style, see *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch with ELS Support* or *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN on Switches*. For all other switches, see *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch*.

  NOTE: For more about ELS, see: *Using the Enhanced Layer 2 Software CLI*

- Performed basic 802.1X configuration. See *Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure)*.

Overview and Topology

IN THIS SECTION

Topology | 429

IEEE 802.1X port-based network access control (PNAC) authenticates and permits devices access to a LAN if the devices can communicate with the switch by using the 802.1X protocol (that is, the devices are 802.1X-enabled). To permit non-802.1X-enabled end devices to access the LAN, you can configure MAC RADIUS authentication on the interfaces to which the end devices are connected. When the MAC address of the end device appears on the interface, the switch consults the RADIUS server to check whether it is a permitted MAC address. If the MAC address of the end device is configured as permitted on the RADIUS server, the switch opens LAN access to the end device.

You can configure both MAC RADIUS authentication and 802.1X authentication methods on an interface configured for multiple supplicants. Additionally, if an interface is connected only to a

non-802.1X-enabled host, you can enable MAC RADIUS and not enable 802.1X authentication by using the **mac-radius restrict** option, and thus avoid the delay that occurs while the switch determines that the device is does not respond to EAP messages.

Figure 12 on page 428 shows the two printers connected to the switch.

NOTE: This figure also applies to QFX5100 switches.

Figure 12: Topology for MAC RADIUS Authentication Configuration

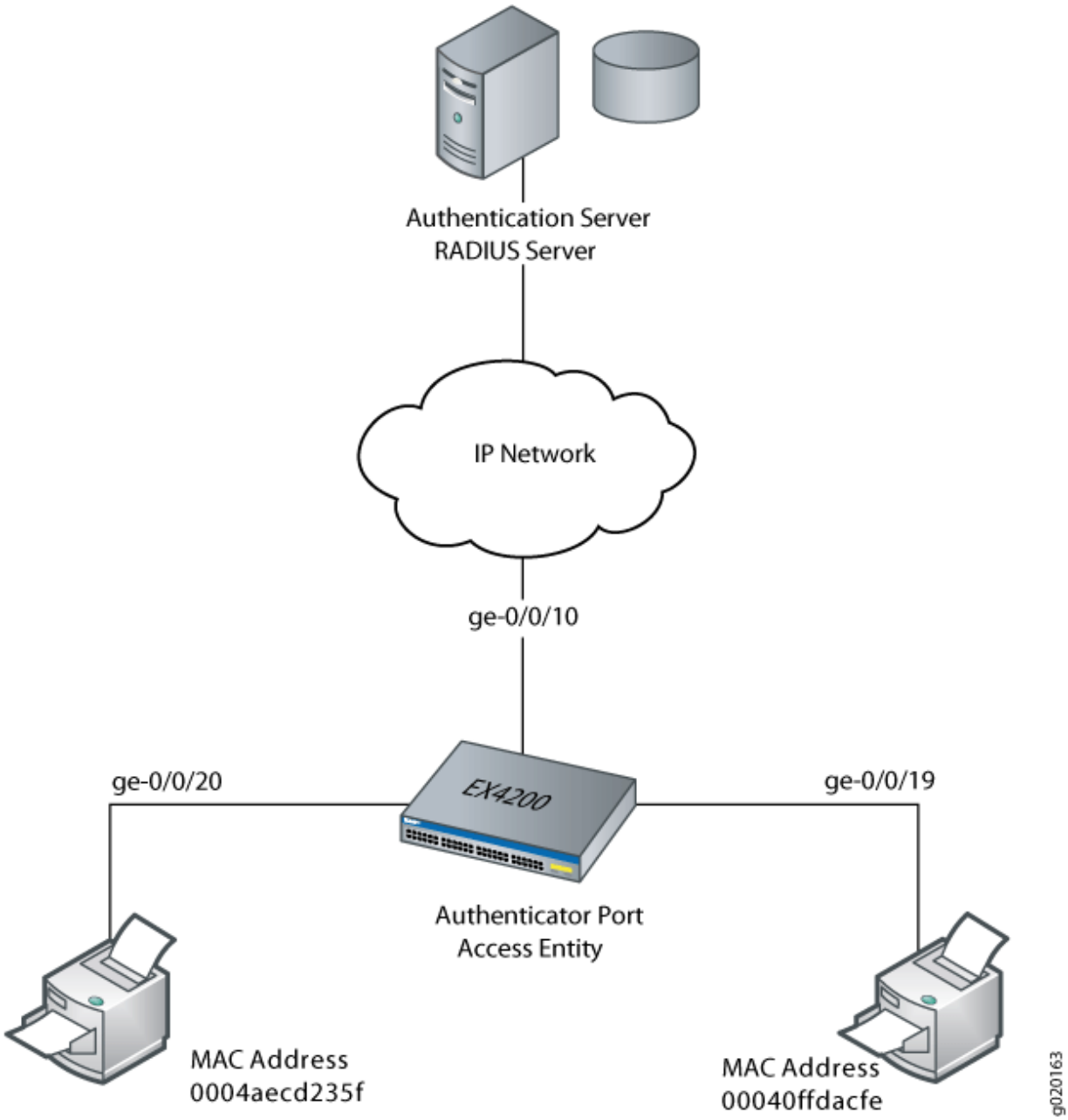


Table 26 on page 429 shows the components in the example for MAC RADIUS authentication.

Table 26: Components of the MAC RADIUS Authentication Configuration Topology

Property	Settings
Switch hardware	EX4200 ports (ge-0/0/0 through ge-0/0/23)
VLAN name	sales
Connections to printers (no PoE required)	ge-0/0/19, MAC address 00040ffdacfe ge-0/0/20, MAC address 0004aecd235f
RADIUS server	Connected to the switch on interface **ge-0/0/10**

The printer with the MAC address 00040ffdacfe is connected to access interface ge-0/0/19. A second printer with the MAC address 0004aecd235f is connected to access interface ge-0/0/20. In this example, both interfaces are configured for MAC RADIUS authentication on the switch, and the MAC addresses (without colons) of both printers are configured on the RADIUS server. Interface ge-0/0/20 is configured to eliminate the normal delay while the switch attempts 802.1X authentication; MAC RADIUS authentication is enabled and 802.1X authentication is disabled using the `mac radius restrict` option.

Topology

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 430

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure MAC RADIUS authentication, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
  set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/19 mac-radius

  set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/20 mac-radius restrict
```

NOTE: You must also configure the two MAC addresses as usernames and passwords on the RADIUS server, as is done in step 2 of the Step-by-Step Procedure.

Step-by-Step Procedure

Configure MAC RADIUS authentication on the switch and on the RADIUS server:

1. On the switch, configure the interfaces to which the printers are attached for MAC RADIUS authentication, and configure the restrict option on interface ge-0/0/20, so that only MAC RADIUS authentication is used:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/19 mac-
radius
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/20 mac-radius restrict
```

2. On the RADIUS server, configure the MAC addresses 00040ffdacfe and 0004aecd235f as usernames and passwords:

```
[root@freeradius]#
                            edit /etc/raddb
                            vi users
                            00040ffdacfe Auth-type:=EAP, User-Password = "00040ffdacfe"
                            0004aecd235f Auth-type:=EAP, User-Password = "0004aecd235f"
```

Results

Display the results of the configuration on the switch:

```
user@switch> show configuration
protocols {
    dot1x {
        authenticator {
            authentication-profile-name profile52;
            interface {
                ge-0/0/19.0 {
                    mac-radius;
                }
                ge-0/0/20.0 {
                    mac-radius {
                        restrict;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying That the Supplicants Are Authenticated | **431**

Verify that the supplicants are authenticated:

Verifying That the Supplicants Are Authenticated

Purpose

After supplicants are configured for MAC RADIUS authentication on the switch and on the RADIUS server, verify that they are authenticated and display the method of authentication.

Action

Display information about the 802.1X-configured interfaces ge-0/0/19 and ge-0/0/20:

```
user@switch> show dot1x interface ge-0/0/19.0 detail
ge-0/0/19.0
  Role: Authenticator
  Administrative state: Auto
  Supplicant mode: Single
  Number of retries: 3
  Quiet period: 60 seconds
  Transmit period: 30 seconds
  Mac Radius: Enabled
  Mac Radius Restrict: Disabled
  Reauthentication: Enabled
  Configured Reauthentication interval: 3600 seconds
  Supplicant timeout: 30 seconds
  Server timeout: 30 seconds
  Maximum EAPOL requests: 2
  Guest VLAN member: <not configured>
  Number of connected supplicants: 1
    Supplicant: user101, 00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe
      Operational state: Authenticated
      Authentication method: Radius
      Authenticated VLAN: vo11
      Dynamic Filter: match source-dot1q-tag 10 action deny
      Session Reauth interval: 60 seconds
      Reauthentication due in 50 seconds

user@switch> show dot1x interface ge-0/0/20.0 detail
ge-0/0/20.0
  Role: Authenticator
  Administrative state: Auto
  Supplicant mode: Single
  Number of retries: 3
  Quiet period: 60 seconds
  Transmit period: 30 seconds
  Mac Radius: Enabled
  Mac Radius Restrict: Enabled
  Reauthentication: Enabled
  Configured Reauthentication interval: 3600 seconds
  Supplicant timeout: 30 seconds
```

```
Server timeout: 30 seconds
Maximum EAPOL requests: 2
Guest VLAN member: <not configured>
Number of connected supplicants: 1
  Supplicant: user102, 00:04:ae:cd:23:5f
    Operational state: Authenticated
    Authentcation method: Radius
    Authenticated VLAN: vo11
    Dynamic Filter: match source-dot1q-tag 10 action deny
    Session Reauth interval: 60 seconds
    Reauthentication due in 50 seconds
```

Meaning

The sample output from the `show dot1x interface detail` command displays the MAC address of the connected end device in the **Supplicant** field. On interface ge-0/0/19, the MAC address is **00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe**, which is the MAC address of the first printer configured for MAC RADIUS authentication. The **Authentication method** field displays the authentication method as **Radius**. On interface **ge-0/0/20**, the MAC address is **00:04:ae:cd:23:5f**, which is the MAC address of the second printer configured for MAC RADIUS authentication. The **Authentication method** field displays the authentication method as **Radius**.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Interfaces Enabled for 802.1X or MAC RADIUS Authentication | 458

Static MAC Bypass of 802.1X and MAC RADIUS Authentication | 485

802.1X and RADIUS Accounting

IN THIS SECTION

- Understanding 802.1X and RADIUS Accounting on Switches | 434
- Configuring 802.1X RADIUS Accounting (CLI Procedure) | 437

EX Series Switches support RADIUS accounting. You can configure RADIUS accounting on an EX Series switch to collect statistical data about users logging in to or out of a LAN and send that data to a RADIUS accounting server. The data gathered is used for network monitoring purpose.

Understanding 802.1X and RADIUS Accounting on Switches

IN THIS SECTION

- RADIUS Accounting Process | **434**
- Supported RADIUS Attributes | **435**

Juniper Networks EX Series Ethernet Switches support IETF RFC 2866, *RADIUS Accounting*. By configuring RADIUS accounting on an EX Series switch, you can collect statistical data about users logging in to or out of a LAN and send that data to a RADIUS accounting server. The statistical data gathered can be used to perform general network monitoring, to analyze and track usage patterns, or to bill a user based on the amount of time or type of services accessed.

RADIUS Accounting Process

RADIUS accounting is based on a client/server model in which the switch, operating as the network access server (NAS), is the client. The client forwards user accounting statistics to a designated RADIUS accounting server. The RADIUS accounting server must send a response to the client when it has successfully received and recorded the accounting statistics.

The RADIUS accounting process between a switch and a RADIUS server is based on the exchange of two types of RADIUS messages—Accounting-Request and Accounting-Response. Accounting-Request messages are sent from the switch to the server and convey information used to account for a service provided to a user. Accounting-Response messages are sent from the server to acknowledge receipt of the Accounting-Request packets. The exchange of messages between the switch and the server proceeds as follows:

1. A RADIUS accounting server listens for User Datagram Protocol (UDP) packets on a specific port. For example, on FreeRADIUS, the default port is 1813.
2. When a supplicant is authenticated through 802.1X authentication and then connected to the LAN, the switch forwards an Accounting-Request message with a record of the event to the accounting server. The Accounting-Request message sent by the switch includes the RADIUS attribute Acct-

Status-Type with a value of Start, which indicates the beginning of user service for this supplicant. The accounting server records this event in the accounting log file as a start record.

3. The accounting server sends an Accounting-Response message back to the switch confirming that it received the accounting request. If the switch does not receive a response from the server, it continues to send accounting requests until an accounting response is returned from the accounting server.

4. The switch might send an interim message to the accounting server to periodically update the server with information pertaining to a specific session. Interim messages are sent as Accounting-Request messages with the Acct-Status-Type attribute value of Interim-Update. The accounting server sends an Accounting-Response messae back to the switch to confirm receipt of an interim update.

5. When the supplicant's session ends, the switch forwards an Accounting-Request message with the Acct-Status-Type attribute value set to Stop, indicating the end of user service. The accounting server records this event in the accounting log file as a stop record that contains session information and the length of the session.

The statistics collected through this process can be displayed from the RADIUS server. To view those statistics, the user needs to access the accounting log file configured to receive them. On FreeRADIUS, the filename is the server's address—for example, 122.69.1.250.

Supported RADIUS Attributes

RADIUS accounting statistics are conveyed through the attributes included in each Accounting-Request message sent from the NAS to the server. Table 27 on page 435 list the RADIUS attributes supported for Accounting-Request messages.

Table 27: RADIUS Accounting Request Attributes

Type	Attribute	Description
1	User-Name	The name of the authenticated user.
5	NAS-Port	The physical port number of the NAS that authenticates the user. Either NAS-Port or NAS-Port-ID must be contained in the packet.

Table 27: RADIUS Accounting Request Attributes *(Continued)*

Type	Attribute	Description
8	Framed-IP-Address	The IP address of the authenticated user. **NOTE**: The Framed-IP-Address attribute is sent only if a valid DHCP binding exists for the host in the DHCP snooping table.
11	Filter-ID	The name of the filter list for the user.
12	Framed-MTU	The maximum transmission unit that can be configured for the user.
26	Client-System-Name	Vendor-specific attribute (VSA) used to indicate the client's hostname. Supported for LLDP-capable devices only.
27	Session-Timeout	Sets the maximum time (in seconds) that a session stays active before it terminates or a prompt is issued notifying its termination.
28	Idle-Timeout	The maximum number of consecutive seconds of idle connection allowed to the user before termination of the session or prompt.
30	Called-Station-ID	Enables the NAS to identify the phone number that the user called, using Dialed Number Identification (DNIS) or a similar technology.
31	Calling-Station-ID	Enables the NAS to identify the phone number that the call came from, using Automatic Number Identification (ANI) or a similar technology.
32	NAS-Identifier	Contains a string identifying the NAS originating the Accounting-Request message.

Table 27: RADIUS Accounting Request Attributes *(Continued)*

Type	Attribute	Description
40	Acct-Status-Type	Indicates whether this Accounting-Request message marks the beginning (Start) or the end (Stop) of the user session. Can also be used for an interim update (Interim-Update).
44	Acct-Session-ID	A unique ID for a specific accounting session that can be used to match start and stop records for a session in the log file.
45	Acct-Authentic	Indicates whether the user was authenticated locally, by the RADIUS server, or by another remote authentication protocol.
55	Event-Timestamp	Records the time an event occurred.
87	NAS-Port-ID	Text string that identifies the port that authenticates the user. Either NAS-Port or NAS-Port-ID must be present in the packet.

SEE ALSO

> *802.1X for Switches Overview*
>
> *Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch*
>
> *Configuring 802.1X RADIUS Accounting (CLI Procedure)*

Configuring 802.1X RADIUS Accounting (CLI Procedure)

RADIUS accounting enables statistical data about users logging in to or out of a LAN to be collected and sent to a RADIUS accounting server. The statistical data gathered can be used to perform general network monitoring, to analyze and track usage patterns, or to bill a user based upon the amount of time or type of services accessed.

RADIUS accounting is based on a client/server model in which the switch, operating as the network access server (NAS), is the client. The client is responsible for forwarding user accounting statistics to a designated RADIUS accounting server. To configure RADIUS accounting, specify one or more RADIUS

accounting servers to receive the statistical data from the switch, and select the type of accounting data to be collected.

The RADIUS accounting server you specify can be the same server used for RADIUS authentication, or it can be a separate RADIUS server. You can specify a list of RADIUS accounting servers. If the primary server (the first one configured) is unavailable, then each RADIUS server in the list is tried in the order in which the servers are configured in Junos OS.

To configure RADIUS accounting by using the CLI:

1. Configure an access profile and specify the accounting servers to which the switch forwards accounting statistics:

```
[edit access]
user@switch# set profile profile-name  radius accounting-server [server-
addresses]
```

2. Define the address of RADIUS accounting servers and configure the secret password (the secret password on the switch must match the secret password on the server):

```
[edit access]
user@switch#   set radius-server server-address secret password
```

3. Enable accounting for the access profile:

```
[edit access]
user@switch# set profile profile-name accounting
```

4. Configure the accounting order, making RADIUS the first method for sending accounting messages and updates:

```
[edit access]
user@switch# set profile profile-name accounting order radius
```

5. Configure the statistics to be collected on the switch and forwarded to the accounting server:

```
[edit access]
user@switch# set profile profile-name accounting accounting-stop-on-access-deny
user@switch# set profile profile-name accounting accounting-stop-on-
failure
```

6. (Optional) Configure the switch to send periodic updates for a user session at a specified interval to the accounting server:

```
[edit access]
user@switch# set profile profile-name accounting update-interval minutes
```

7. Display accounting statistics collected on the switch using the `show network-access aaa statistics accounting` command, for example:

```
user@switch> show network-access aaa statistics accounting
Accounting module statistics
  Requests received: 1
  Accounting Response failures: 0
  Accounting Response Success: 1
  Requests timedout: 0
```

8. Open an accounting log on the RADIUS accounting server by using the server's address, and view accounting statistics, for example:

```
[root@freeradius]# cd /usr/local/var/log/radius/radacct/192.168.0.1
[root@freeradius 192.168.0.1]# ls

detail-20071214


[root@freeradius 192.168.0.1]# vi details-20071214


        User-Name = "000347e1bab9"
        NAS-Port = 67
        Acct-Status-Type = Stop
        Acct-Session-Id = "8O2.1x811912"
        Acct-Input-Octets = 17454
        Acct-Output-Octets = 4245
        Acct-Session-Time = 1221041249
        Acct-Input-Packets = 72
        Acct-Output-Packets = 53
        Acct-Terminate-Cause = Lost-Carrier
        Acct-Input-Gigawords = 0
        Acct-Output-Gigawords = 0
        Called-Station-Id = "00-19-e2-50-52-60"
```

```
        Calling-Station-Id = "00-03-47-e1-ba-b9"
        Event-Timestamp = "Sep 10 2008 16:52:39 PDT"
        NAS-Identifier = "esp48t-1b-01"
        NAS-Port-Type = Virtual

        User-Name = "000347e1bab9"
        NAS-Port = 67
        Acct-Status-Type = Start
        Acct-Session-Id = "802.1x811219"
        Called-Station-Id = "00-19-e2-50-52-60"
        Calling-Station-Id = "00-03-47-e1-ba-b9"
        Event-Timestamp = "Sep 10 2008 18:58:52 PDT"
        NAS-Identifier = "esp48t-1b-01"
        NAS-Port-Type = Virtual
```

SEE ALSO

Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

RADIUS Server Configuration for Authentication | 366

Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 441
- Overview and Topology | 442
- Configuration of 802.1X to Support Multiple Supplicant Modes | 445

Verification | 447

802.1x port-based network access control (PNAC) authentication on EX Series switches provides three types of authentication to meet the access needs of your enterprise LAN:

- Authenticate the first end device (supplicant) on an authenticator port, and allow all other end devices also connecting to have access to the LAN.
- Authenticate only one end device on an authenticator port at one time.
- Authenticate multiple end devices on an authenticator port. Multiple supplicant mode is used in VoIP configurations.

This example configures an EX Series switch to use IEEE 802.1X to authenticate end devices that use three different administrative modes.

Requirements

This example uses the following software and hardware components:

NOTE: This example also applies to QFX5100 switches.

- Junos OS Release 9.0 or later for EX Series switches
- One EX Series switch acting as an authenticator port access entity (PAE). The ports on the authenticator PAE form a control gate that blocks all traffic to and from end devices until they are authenticated.
- One RADIUS authentication server that supports 802.1X. The authentication server acts as the backend database and contains credential information for end devices (supplicants) that have permission to connect to the network.

Before you configure the ports for 802.1X authentication, be sure you have:

- Performed the initial switch configuration. See *Connecting and Configuring an EX Series Switch (CLI Procedure)*.
- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the switch. See the documentation that describes setting up basic bridging and a VLAN for your switch. If you are using a switch that

supports the Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) configuration style, see *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch with ELS Support* or *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN on Switches*. For all other switches, see *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch*.

NOTE: For more about ELS, see *Using the Enhanced Layer 2 Software CLI*.

- Configured users on the authentication server.

Overview and Topology

IN THIS SECTION

- Topology | **443**

As shown in Figure 13 on page 443, the topology contains an EX4200 access switch connected to the authentication server on port ge-0/0/10. Interfaces ge-0/0/8, ge-0/0/9, and ge-0/0/11 will be configured for three different administrative modes.

NOTE: This figure also applies to QFX5100 switches.

Topology

Figure 13: Topology for Configuring Supplicant Modes

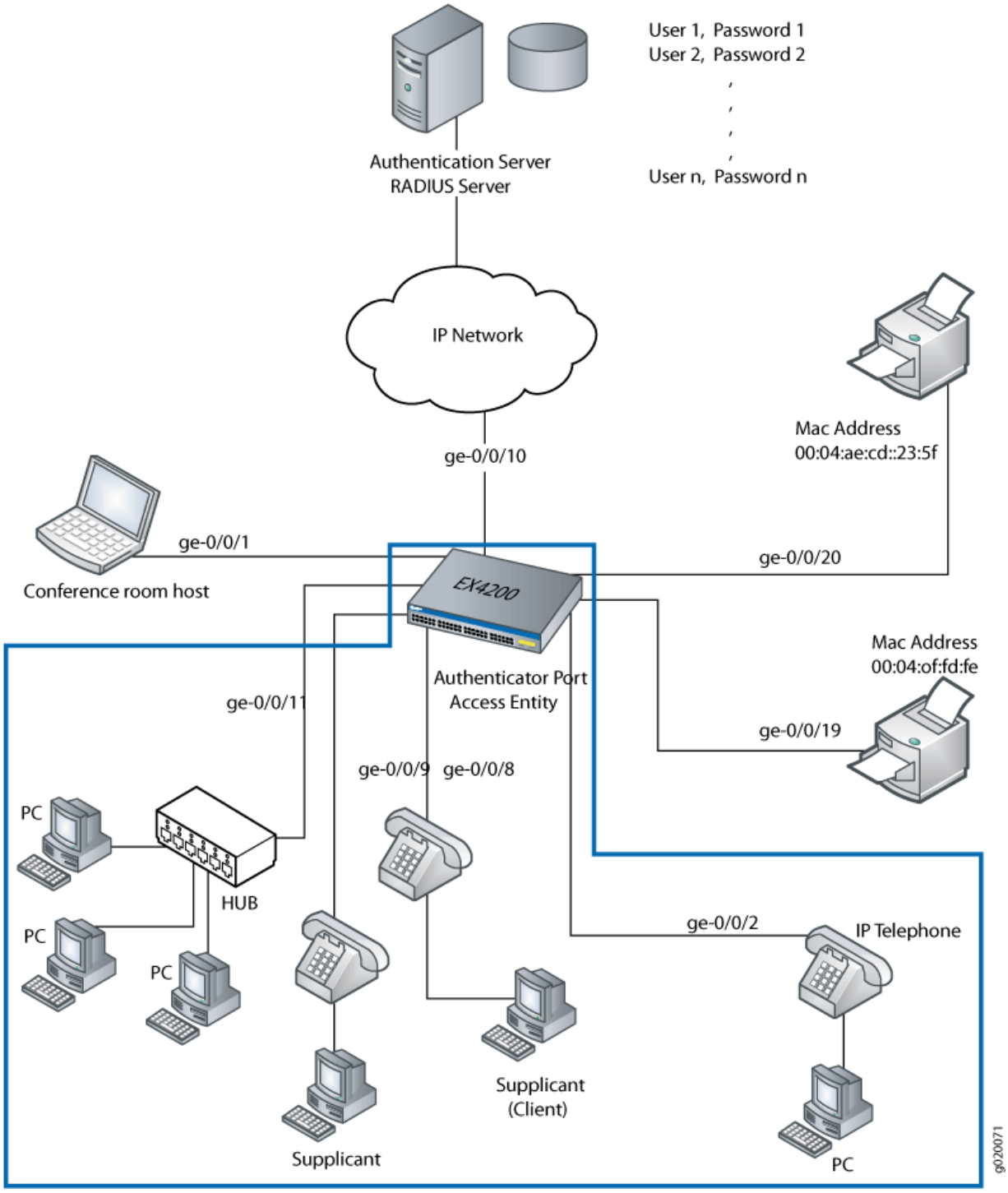


Table 28: Components of the Supplicant Mode Configuration Topology

Property	Settings
Switch hardware	EX4200 switch, 24 Gigabit Ethernet ports: 8 PoE ports (ge-0/0/0 through ge-0/0/7) and 16 non-PoE ports (ge-0/0/8 through ge-0/0/23)
Connections to Avaya phones—with integrated hub, to connect phone and desktop PC to a single port; (requires PoE)	ge-0/0/8, ge-0/0/9, and ge-0/0/11

To configure the administrative modes to support supplicants in different areas of the Enterprise network:

- Configure access port ge-0/0/8 for single supplicant mode authentication.
- Configure access port ge-0/0/9 for single secure supplicant mode authentication.
- Configure access port ge-0/0/11 for multiple supplicant mode authentication.

Single supplicant mode authenticates only the first end device that connects to an authenticator port. All other end devices connecting to the authenticator port after the first has connected successfully, whether they are 802.1X-enabled or not, are permitted access to the port without further authentication. If the first authenticated end device logs out, all other end devices are locked out until an end device authenticates.

Single-secure supplicant mode authenticates only one end device to connect to an authenticator port. No other end device can connect to the authenticator port until the first logs out.

Multiple supplicant mode authenticates multiple end devices individually on one authenticator port. If you configure a maximum number of devices that can be connected to a port through port security, the lesser of the configured values is used to determine the maximum number of end devices allowed per port.

Configuration of 802.1X to Support Multiple Supplicant Modes

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 445
- Results | 446

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure the ports with different 802.1X authentication modes, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/8 supplicant single
set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/9 supplicant single-secure

set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/11 supplicant multiple
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

Configure the administrative mode on the interfaces:

1. Configure the supplicant mode as single on interface ge-0/0/8:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/8 supplicant single
```

2. Configure the supplicant mode as single secure on interface ge-0/0/9:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/9 supplicant single-secure
```

3. Configure multiple supplicant mode on interface ge-0/0/11:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/11 supplicant multiple
```

Results

Check the results of the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@access-switch> show configuration
protocols {
    dot1x {
        authenticator {
            interface {
                ge-0/0/8.0 {
                    supplicant single;
                )
                ge-0/0/9.0 {
                    supplicant single-secure;
                )
                ge-0/0/11.0 {
                    supplicant multiple;
                )
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying the 802.1X Configuration | 447

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform these tasks:

Verifying the 802.1X Configuration

Purpose

Verify the 802.1X configuration on interfaces ge-0/0/8, ge-0/0/9, and ge-0/0/11.

Action

Verify the 802.1X configuration by issuing the operational mode command `show dot1x interface`:

```
user@switch> show dot1x interface ge-0/0/8.0 detail
ge-0/0/8.0
  Role: Authenticator
  Administrative state: Auto
  Supplicant mode: Single
  Number of retries: 3
  Quiet period: 60 seconds
  Transmit period: 30 seconds
  Mac Radius: Disabled
  Mac Radius Restrict: Disabled
  Reauthentication: Enabled
  Configured Reauthentication interval: 3600 seconds
  Supplicant timeout: 30 seconds
  Server timeout: 30 seconds
  Maximum EAPOL requests: 2
  Guest VLAN member: <not configured>
user@switch> show dot1x interface ge-0/0/9.0 detail
ge-0/0/9.0
  Role: Authenticator
```

```
  Administrative state: Auto
  Supplicant mode: Single-Secure
  Number of retries: 3
  Quiet period: 60 seconds
  Transmit period: 30 seconds
  Mac Radius: Disabled
  Mac Radius Restrict: Disabled
  Reauthentication: Enabled
  Configured Reauthentication interval: 3600 seconds
  Supplicant timeout: 30 seconds
  Server timeout: 30 seconds
  Maximum EAPOL requests: 2
  Guest VLAN member: <not configured>
  Number of connected supplicants: 0

user@switch> show dot1x interface ge-0/0/11.0 detail
ge-0/0/11.0
  Role: Authenticator
  Administrative state: Auto
  Supplicant mode: Multiple
  Number of retries: 3
  Quiet period: 60 seconds
  Transmit period: 30 seconds
  Mac Radius: Disabled
  Mac Radius Restrict: Disabled
  Reauthentication: Enabled
  Configured Reauthentication interval: 3600 seconds
  Supplicant timeout: 30 seconds
  Server timeout: 30 seconds
  Maximum EAPOL requests: 2
  Guest VLAN member: <not configured>
  Number of connected supplicants: 0
```

Meaning

The **Supplicant mode** output field displays the configured administrative mode for each interface. Interface **ge-0/0/8.0** displays **Single** supplicant mode. Interface **ge-0/0/9.0** displays **Single-Secure** supplicant mode. Interface **ge-0/0/11.0** displays **Multiple** supplicant mode.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Access Control and Authentication on Switching Devices
- Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch | 393
- Example: Setting Up 802.1X in Conference Rooms to Provide Internet Access to Corporate Visitors on an EX Series Switch | 449
- Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch | 544
- Configuring 802.1X RADIUS Accounting (CLI Procedure) | 437
- Filtering 802.1X Supplicants by Using RADIUS Server Attributes | 388
- Understanding Authentication on Switches

Example: Setting Up 802.1X in Conference Rooms to Provide Internet Access to Corporate Visitors on an EX Series Switch

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 449
- Overview and Topology | 450
- Configuration of a Guest VLAN That Includes 802.1X Authentication | 454
- Verification | 456

802.1X on EX Series switches provides LAN access to users who do not have credentials in the RADIUS database. These users, referred to as *guests*, are authenticated and typically provided with access to the Internet.

This example describes how to create a guest VLAN and configure 802.1X authentication for it.

Requirements

This example uses the following software and hardware components:

NOTE: This example also applies to QFX5100 switches.

- Junos OS Release 9.0 or later for EX Series switches
- One EX Series switch acting as a port access entity (PAE). The interfaces on the authenticator PAE form a control gate that blocks all traffic to and from supplicants until they are authenticated.
- One RADIUS authentication server that supports 802.1X. The authentication server acts as the backend database and contains credential information for hosts (supplicants) that have permission to connect to the network.

Before you configure guest VLAN authentication, be sure you have:

- Performed the initial switch configuration. See *Connecting and Configuring an EX Series Switch (CLI Procedure)*.
- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the switch. See the documentation that describes setting up basic bridging and a VLAN for your switch. If you are using a switch that supports the Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) configuration style, see *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch with ELS Support* or *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN on Switches*. For all other switches, see *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch*.

  NOTE: For more about ELS, see: *Using the Enhanced Layer 2 Software CLI*

Overview and Topology

IN THIS SECTION

Topology | 452

As part of IEEE 802.1X port-based network access control (PNAC), you can provide limited network access to supplicants who do not belong to a VLAN authentication group by configuring authentication for a guest VLAN. Typically, guest VLAN access is used to provide Internet access to visitors to a

corporate site. However, you can also use the guest VLAN feature to provide access to a VLAN with limited resources to supplicants that fail 802.1X authentication on a corporate LAN.

NOTE: This figure also applies to QFX5100 switches.

Topology

Figure 14 on page 453 shows the conference room connected to the switch at interface ge-0/0/1.

Figure 14: Topology for Guest VLAN Example

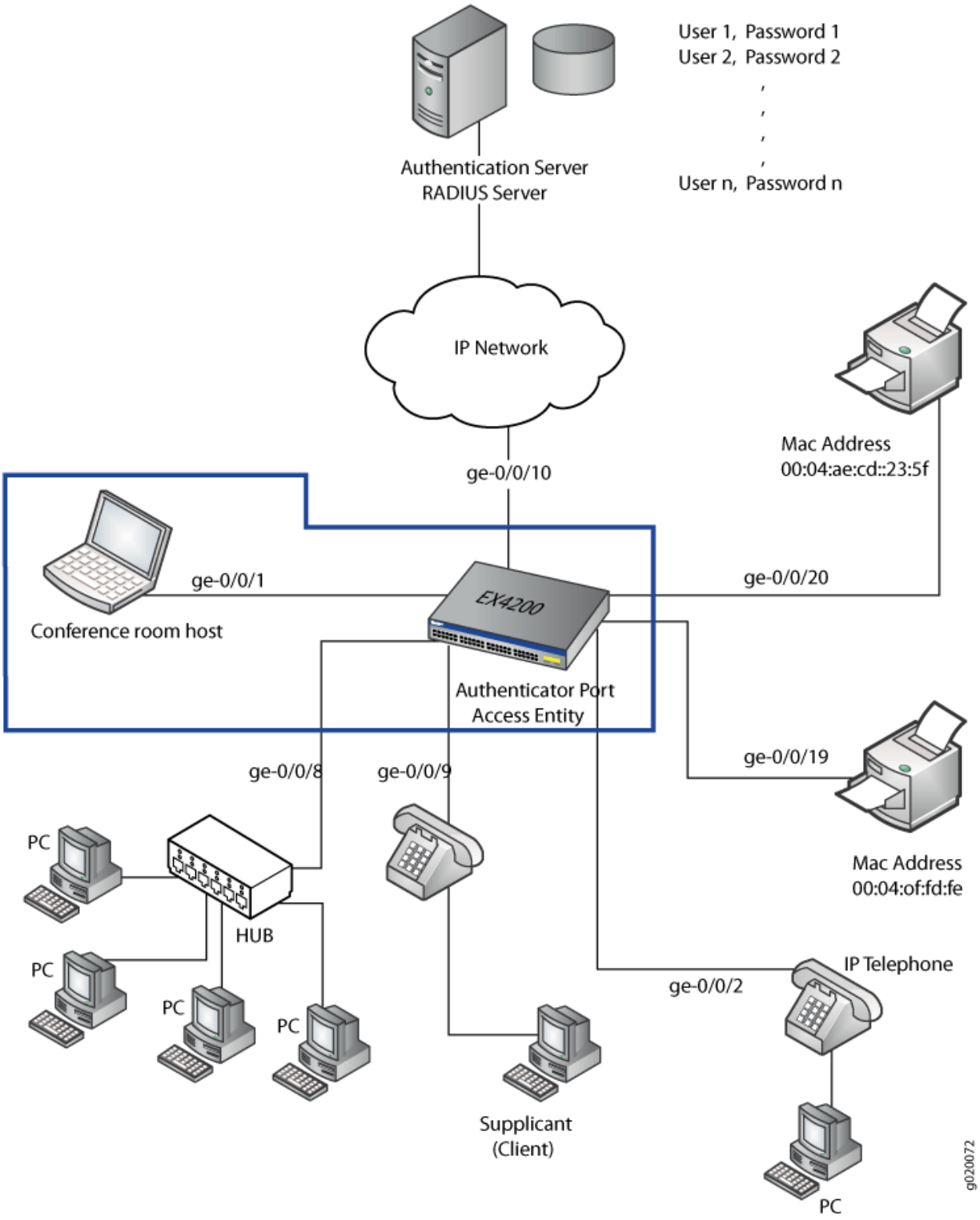


Table 29: Components of the Guest VLAN Topology

Property	Settings
Switch hardware	EX4200 switch, 24 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces: 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 names and tag IDs	**sales**, tag **100** **support**, tag **200** **guest-vlan**, tag **300**
One RADIUS server	Backend database connected to the switch through interface **ge-0/0/10**

In this example, access interface **ge-0/0/1** provides LAN connectivity in the conference room. Configure this access interface to provide LAN connectivity to visitors in the conference room who are not authenticated by the corporate VLAN.

Configuration of a Guest VLAN That Includes 802.1X Authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 455

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure a guest VLAN, with 802.1X authentication, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
set vlans guest-vlan vlan-id 300
 set protocols dot1x authenticator interface all guest-vlan guest-vlan
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure a guest VLAN that includes 802.1X authentication on an EX Series switch:

1. Configure the VLAN ID for the guest VLAN:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set vlans guest-vlan vlan-id 300
```

2. Configure the guest VLAN under **dot1x** protocol:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator interface all guest-vlan guest-
vlan
```

Results

Check the results of the configuration:

```
user@switch> show configuration
protocols {
    dot1x {
        authenticator {
            interface {
                all {
                    guest-vlan {
                        guest-vlan;
```

```
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
vlans {
    guest-vlan {
        vlan-id 300;
    }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying That the Guest VLAN Is Configured | **456**

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform these tasks:

Verifying That the Guest VLAN Is Configured

Purpose

Verify that the guest VLAN is created and that an interface has failed authentication and been moved to the guest VLAN.

NOTE: On switches running Junos OS for EX Series with support for ELS, the output for the `show vlans` command will contain additional information. If your switch runs software that supports ELS, see *show vlans*. For ELS details, see *Using the Enhanced Layer 2 Software CLI*.

Action

Issue the operational mode commands:

```
user@switch> show vlans

Name            Tag     Interfaces
default
                        ge-0/0/3.0*
dynamic         40
                        None
guest           30
                        None
guest-vlan      300
                        ge-0/0/1.0*
vlan_dyn
                        None


user@switch> show dot1x interface ge-0/0/1.0 detail
ge-0/0/1.0
  Role: Authenticator
  Administrative state: Auto
  Supplicant mode: Single
  Number of retries: 3
  Quiet period: 60 seconds
  Transmit period: 30 seconds
  Mac Radius: Enabled
  Mac Radius Restrict: Disabled
  Reauthentication: Enabled
  Configured Reauthentication interval: 3600 seconds
  Supplicant timeout: 30 seconds
  Server timeout: 30 seconds
  Maximum EAPOL requests: 2
  Guest VLAN member: guest-vlan
  Number of connected supplicants: 1
    Supplicant: user1, 00:00:00:00:13:23
      Operational state: Authenticated
      Authentication method: Guest VLAN
      Authenticated VLAN: guest-vlan
      Dynamic Filter: match source-dot1q-tag 10 action deny
```

```
        Session Reauth interval: 60 seconds
        Reauthentication due in 50 seconds
```

Meaning

The output of the `show vlans` command shows **guest-vlan** as the name of the VLAN and the VLAN ID as **300**.

The output of the `show dot1x interface ge-0/0/1.0 detail` command displays the **Guest VLAN membership** field, indicating that a supplicant at this interface failed 802.1X authentication and was passed through to the **guest-vlan**.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch | **393**
- Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch | **440**
- Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch | **544**
- Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure) | **382**

Interfaces Enabled for 802.1X or MAC RADIUS Authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Example: Applying a Firewall Filter to 802.1X-Authenticated Supplicants by Using RADIUS Server Attributes on an EX Series Switch | **459**
- Example: Applying Firewall Filters to Multiple Supplicants on Interfaces Enabled for 802.1X or MAC RADIUS Authentication | **470**
- Example: Applying Firewall Filters to Multiple Supplicants on Interfaces Enabled for 802.1X or MAC RADIUS Authentication on EX Series Switches with ELS Support | **477**

EX Series switches support port firewall filters. Port firewall filters are configured on a single EX Series switch, but in order for them to operate throughout an enterprise, they must be configured on multiple switches. To reduce the need to configure the same port firewall filter on multiple switches, you can instead apply the filter centrally on the RADIUS server by using RADIUS server attributes. Terms are applied after a device is successfully authenticated through 802.1X. For more information, read this topic.

Example: Applying a Firewall Filter to 802.1X-Authenticated Supplicants by Using RADIUS Server Attributes on an EX Series Switch

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | **460**
- Overview and Topology | **460**
- Configuring the Port Firewall Filter and Counters | **465**
- Applying the Port Firewall Filter to the Supplicant User Profiles on the RADIUS Server | **467**
- Verification | **468**

You can use RADIUS server attributes and a port firewall filter to centrally apply terms to multiple supplicants (end devices) connected to an EX Series switch in your enterprise. Terms are applied after a device is successfully authenticated through 802.1X. If the firewall filter configuration is modified after end devices are authenticated using the 802.1X authentication, then the established 802.1X authentication session must be terminated and re-established for the firewall filter changes to take effect.

EX Series switches support port firewall filters. Port firewall filters are configured on a single EX Series switch, but in order for them to operate throughout an enterprise, they must be configured on multiple switches. To reduce the need to configure the same port firewall filter on multiple switches, you can instead apply the filter centrally on the RADIUS server by using RADIUS server attributes.

The following example uses FreeRADIUS to apply a port firewall filter on a RADIUS server. For information about configuring your server, consult the documentation that was included with your RADIUS server.

This example describes how to configure a port firewall filter with terms, create counters to count packets for the supplicants, apply the filter to user profiles on the RADIUS server, and display the counters to verify the configuration:

Requirements

This example uses the following software and hardware components:

NOTE: This example also applies to QFX5100 switches.

- Junos OS Release 9.3 or later for EX Series switches
- One EX Series switch acting as an authenticator port access entity (PAE). The ports on the authenticator PAE form a control gate that blocks all traffic to and from supplicants until they are authenticated.
- One RADIUS authentication server. The authentication server acts as the backend database and contains credential information for hosts (supplicants) that have permission to connect to the network.

Before you connect the server to the switch, be sure you have:

- Set up a connection between the switch and the RADIUS server. See *Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch*.
- Configured 802.1X authentication on the switch, with the supplicant mode for interface ge-0/0/2 set to **multiple**. See *Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure)* and *Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch*.
- Configured users on the RADIUS authentication server (in this example, the user profiles for Supplicant 1 and Supplicant 2 in the topology are modified on the RADIUS server).

Overview and Topology

IN THIS SECTION

- Topology | **461**

When the 802.1X configuration on an interface is set to **multiple** supplicant mode, you can apply a single port firewall filter configured through the Junos OS CLI on the EX Series switch to any number of end devices (supplicants) by adding the filter centrally to the RADIUS server. Only a single filter can be applied to an interface; however, the filter can contain multiple terms for separate end devices.

For more information about firewall filters, see *Firewall Filters for EX Series Switches Overview* or *Overview of Firewall Filters (QFX Series)*.

RADIUS server attributes are applied to the port where the end device is connected after the device is successfully authenticated using 802.1X. To authenticate an end device, the switch forwards the end device's credentials to the RADIUS server. The RADIUS server matches the credentials against preconfigured information about the supplicant located in the supplicant's user profile on the RADIUS server. If a match is found, the RADIUS server instructs the switch to open an interface to the end device. Traffic then flows from and to the end device on the LAN. Further instructions configured in the port firewall filter and added to the end device's user profile using a RADIUS server attribute further define the access that the end device is granted. Filtering terms configured in the port firewall filter are applied to the port where the end device is connected after 802.1X authentication is complete.

NOTE: If you modify the port firewall filter after an end device is successfully authenticated using 802.1X, you must terminate and re-establish the 802.1X authentication session for the firewall filter configuration changes to be effective.

Topology

Figure 15 on page 463 shows the topology used for this example. The RADIUS server is connected to an EX4200 switch on access port ge-0/0/10. Two end devices (supplicants) are accessing the LAN on interface ge-0/0/2. Supplicant 1 has the MAC address 00:50:8b:6f:60:3a. Supplicant 2 has the MAC address 00:50:8b:6f:60:3b.

NOTE: This figure also applies to QFX5100 switches.

Figure 15: Topology for Firewall Filter and RADIUS Server Attributes Configuration

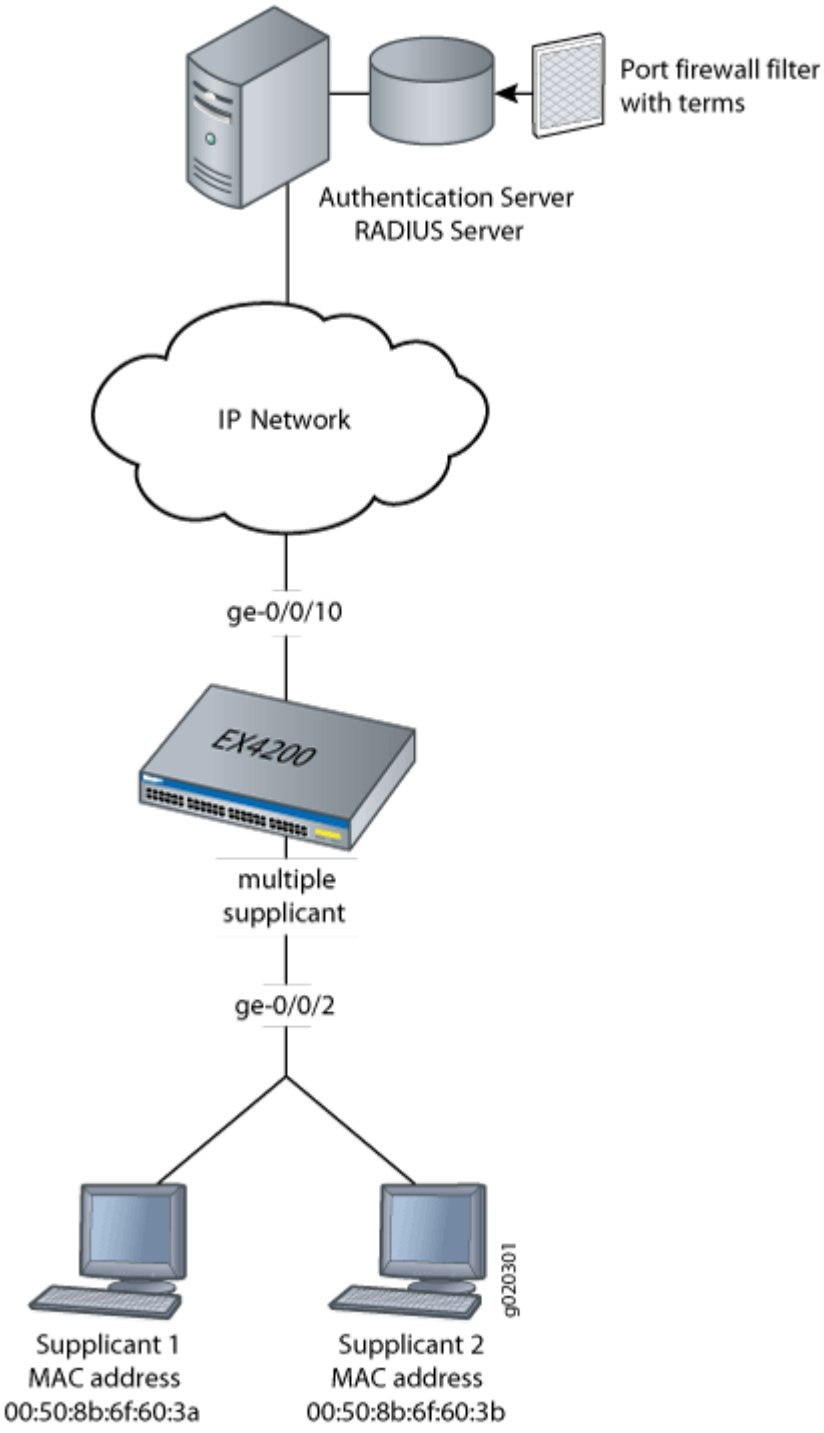


Table 30 on page 464 describes the components in this topology.

Table 30: Components of the Firewall Filter and RADIUS Server Attributes Topology

Property	Settings
Switch hardware	EX4200 access switch, 24 Gigabit Ethernet ports: 16 non-PoE ports and 8 PoE ports.
One RADIUS server	Backend database with the address **10.0.0.100** connected to the switch at port **ge-0/0/10**.
802.1X supplicants connected to the switch on interface **ge-0/0/2**	• **Supplicant 1** has MAC address **00:50:8b:6f:60:3a**. • **Supplicant 2** has MAC address **00:50:8b:6f:60:3b**.
Port firewall filter to be applied on the RADIUS server	**filter1**
Counters	**counter1** counts packets from Supplicant 1, and **counter2** counts packets from Supplicant 2.
Policer	**policer p1**
User profiles on the RADIUS server	• Supplicant 1 has the user profile **supplicant1**. • Supplicant 2 has the user profile **supplicant2**.

In this example, you configure a port firewall filter named **filter1**. The filter contains terms that will be applied to the end devices based on the MAC addresses of the end devices. When you configure the filter, you also configure the counters **counter1** and **counter2**. Packets from each end device are counted, which helps you verify that the configuration is working. Policer **p1** limits the traffic rate based on the values for **exceeding** and **discard** parameters. Then, you check to see that the RADIUS server attribute is available on the RADIUS server and apply the filter to the user profiles of each end device on the RADIUS server. Finally, you verify the configuration by displaying output for the two counters.

Configuring the Port Firewall Filter and Counters

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 465

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure a port firewall filter with terms for Supplicant 1 and Supplicant 2 and create parallel counters for each supplicant, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
set firewall family ethernet-switching filter filter1 term supplicant1 from source-mac-address
00:50:8b:6f:60:3a
set firewall family ethernet-switching filter filter1 term supplicant2 from source-mac-address
00:50:8b:6f:60:3b
set firewall policer p1 if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 1m
set firewall policer p1 if-exceeding burst-size-limit 1k
set firewall policer p1 then discard
set firewall family ethernet-switching filter filter1 term supplicant1 then count counter1
set firewall family ethernet-switching filter filter1 term supplicant1 then policer p1
set firewall family ethernet-switching filter filter1 term supplicant2 then count counter2
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure a port firewall filter and counters on the switch:

1. Configure a port firewall filter (here, **filter1**) with terms for each end device based on the MAC address of each end device:

```
[edit firewall family ethernet-switching]
user@switch# set filter filter1 term supplicant1 from source-mac-address 00:50:8b:6f:60:3a
user@switch# set filter filter1 term supplicant2 from source-mac-address 00:50:8b:6f:60:3b
```

2. Set policer definition:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set firewall policer p1 if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 1m
user@switch# set firewall policer p1 if-exceeding burst-size-limit 1k
user@switch# set firewall policer p1 then discard
```

3. Create two counters that will count packets for each end device and a policer that limits the traffic rate:

```
[edit firewall family ethernet-switching]
user@switch# set filter filter1 term supplicant1 then count counter1
user@switch# set filter filter1 term supplicant1 then policer p1
user@switch# set filter filter1 term supplicant2 then count counter2
```

Results

Display the results of the configuration:

```
user@switch> show configuration
    firewall {
        family ethernet-switching {
            filter filter1 {
                term supplicant1 {
                    from {
                        source-mac-address {
                            00:50:8b:6f:60:3a;
                        }
                    }
                    then count counter1;
                    then policer p1;
                }
                term supplicant2 {
                    from {
                        source-mac-address {
                            00:50:8b:6f:60:3b;
                        }
                    }
                    then count counter2;
                }
```

```
            }
        }
    }
    policer p1 {
        if-exceeding {
            bandwidth-limit 1m;
                burst-size-limit 1k;
            }
            then discard;
        }
```

Applying the Port Firewall Filter to the Supplicant User Profiles on the RADIUS Server

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 467

Procedure

Step-by-Step Procedure

To verify that the RADIUS server attribute **Filter-ID** is on the RADIUS server and to apply the filter to the user profiles:

1. Display the dictionary **dictionary.rfc2865** on the RADIUS server, and verify that the attribute **Filter-ID** is in the dictionary:

```
[root@freeradius]# cd usr/share/freeradius/dictionary.rfc2865
```

2. Close the dictionary file.

3. Display the local user profiles of the end devices to which you want to apply the filter (here, the user profiles are called **supplicant1** and **supplicant2**):

```
[root@freeradius]# cat /usr/local/etc/raddb/users
```

The output shows:

```
supplicant1 Auth-Type := EAP, User-Password == "supplicant1"
        Tunnel-Type = VLAN,
        Tunnel-Medium-Type = IEEE-802,
        Tunnel-Private-Group-Id = "1005"

supplicant2 Auth-Type := EAP, User-Password == "supplicant2"
        Tunnel-Type = VLAN,
        Tunnel-Medium-Type = IEEE-802,
        Tunnel-Private-Group-Id = "1005"
```

4. Apply the filter to both user profiles by adding the line **Filter-Id = “filter1”** to each profile, and then close the file:

```
[root@freeradius]# cat /usr/local/etc/raddb/users
```

After you paste the line into the files, the files look like this:

```
supplicant1 Auth-Type := EAP, User-Password == "supplicant1"
        Tunnel-Type = VLAN,
        Tunnel-Medium-Type = IEEE-802,
        Tunnel-Private-Group-Id = "1005",
        Filter-Id = "filter1"

supplicant2 Auth-Type := EAP, User-Password == "supplicant2"
        Tunnel-Type = VLAN,
        Tunnel-Medium-Type = IEEE-802,
        Tunnel-Private-Group-Id = "1005",
        Filter-Id = "filter1"
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying That the Filter Has Been Applied to the Supplicants | 469

Verifying That the Filter Has Been Applied to the Supplicants

Purpose

After the end devices are authenticated on interface ge-0/0/2, verify that the filter has been configured on the switch and includes the results for both supplicants:

Action

```
user@switch> show dot1x firewall

Filter: dot1x-filter-ge-0/0/2
Counters
counter1_dot1x_ge-0/0/2_user1 100
counter2_dot1x_ge-0/0/2_user2 400
```

Meaning

The output of the `show dot1x firewall` command displays **counter1** and **counter2**. Packets from User_1 are counted using **counter1**, and packets from User 2 are counted using **counter2**. The output displays packets incrementing for both counters. The filter has been applied to both end devices.

SEE ALSO

- *Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch*
- *Example: Configuring Firewall Filters for Port, VLAN, and Router Traffic on EX Series Switches*
- *Configuring 802.1X RADIUS Accounting (CLI Procedure)*
- Understanding Authentication on Switches
- *Understanding Dynamic Filters Based on RADIUS Attributes*

Example: Applying Firewall Filters to Multiple Supplicants on Interfaces Enabled for 802.1X or MAC RADIUS Authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 470
- Overview and Topology | 471
- Configuration | 473
- Verification | 476

On EX Series switches, firewall filters that you apply to interfaces enabled for 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication are dynamically combined with the per-user policies sent to the switch from the RADIUS server. The switch uses internal logic to dynamically combine the interface firewall filter with the user policies from the RADIUS server and create an individualized policy for each of the multiple users or nonresponsive hosts that are authenticated on the interface.

This example describes how dynamic firewall filters are created for multiple supplicants on an 802.1X-enabled interface (the same principles shown in this example apply to interfaces enabled for MAC RADIUS authentication):

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 9.5 or later for EX Series switches
- One EX Series switch
- One RADIUS authentication server. The authentication server acts as the backend database and contains credential information for hosts (supplicants) that have permission to connect to the network.

Before you apply firewall filters to an interface for use with multiple supplicants, be sure you have:

- Set up a connection between the switch and the RADIUS server. See Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch.
- Configured 802.1X authentication on the switch, with the authentication mode for interface **ge-0/0/2** set to **multiple**. See Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure) and Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch.

- Configured users on the RADIUS authentication server.

Overview and Topology

IN THIS SECTION

- Topology | 471

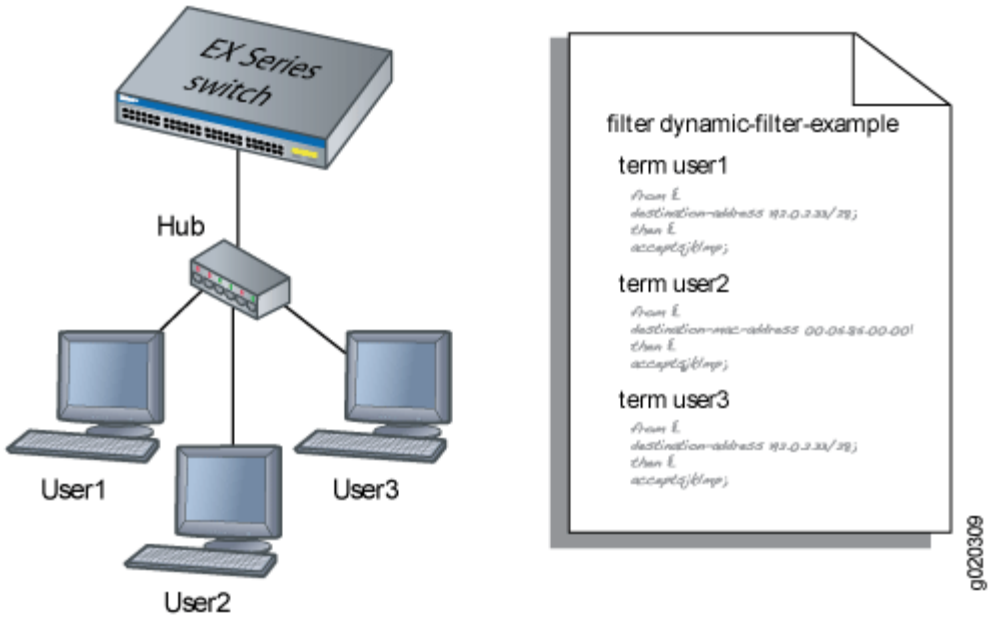
Topology

When the 802.1X configuration on an interface is set to multiple supplicant mode, the system dynamically combines interface firewall filter with the user policies sent to the switch from the RADIUS server during authentication and creates separate terms for each user. Because there are separate terms for each user authenticated on the interface, you can, as shown in this example, use counters to view the activities of individual users that are authenticated on the same interface.

When a new user (or a nonresponsive host) is authenticated on an interface, the system adds a term to the firewall filter associated with the interface, and the term (policy) for each user is associated with the MAC address of the user. The term for each user is based on the user-specific filters set on the RADIUS server and the filters configured on the interface. For example, as shown in Figure 16 on page 472,

when User1 is authenticated by the EX Series switch, the system creates the firewall filter **dynamic-filter-example**. When User2 is authenticated, another term is added to the firewall filter, and so on.

Figure 16: Conceptual Model: Dynamic Filter Updated for Each New User



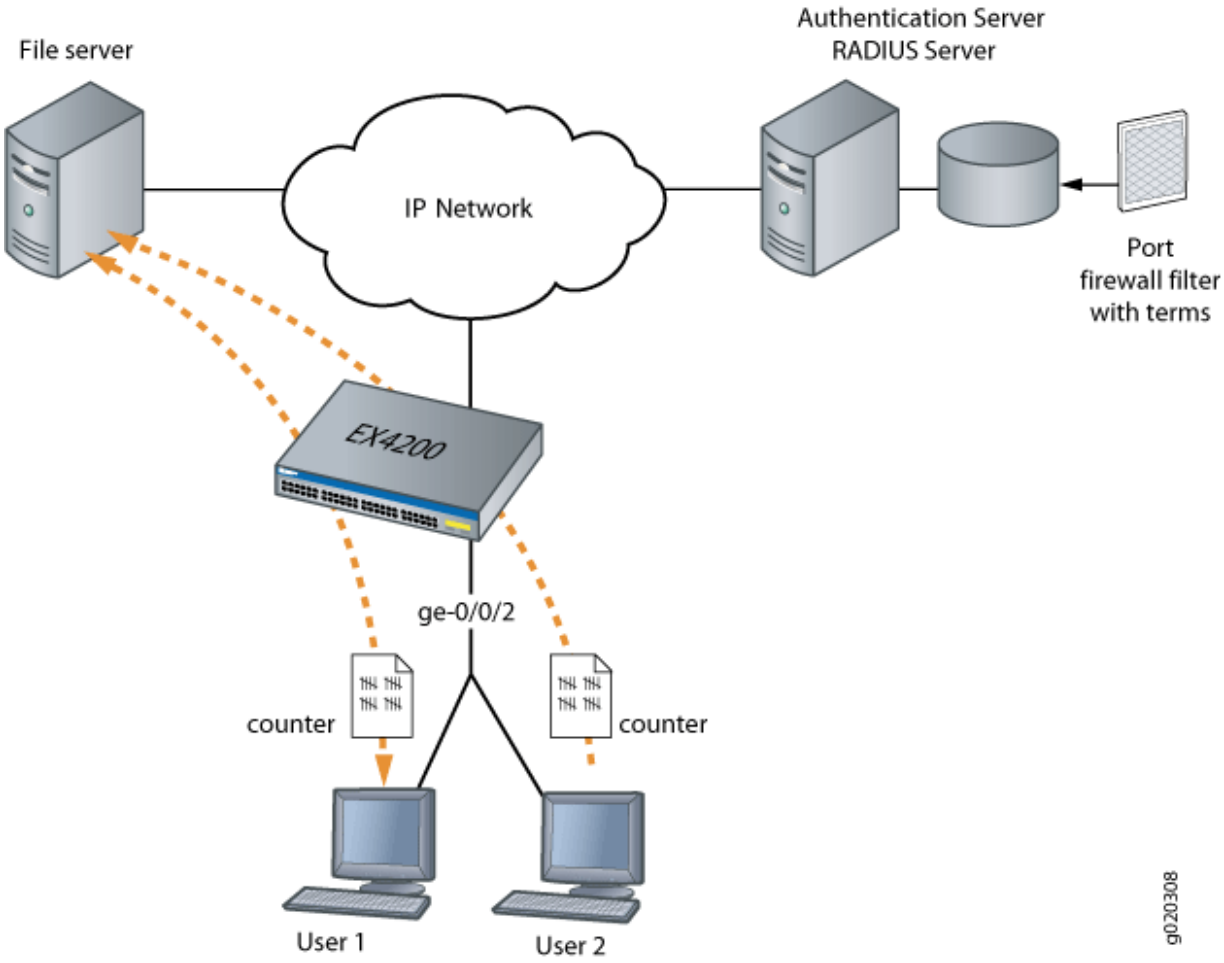
This is a conceptual model of the internal process—you cannot access or view the dynamic filter.

> **NOTE**: If the firewall filter on the interface is modified after the user (or nonresponsive host) is authenticated, the modifications are not reflected in the dynamic filter unless the user is reauthenticated.

In this example, you configure a firewall filter to count the requests made by each endpoint authenticated on interface **ge-0/0/2** to the file server, which is located on subnet **192.0.2.16/28**, and

set policer definitions to rate limit the traffic. Figure 17 on page 473 shows the network topology for this example.

Figure 17: Multiple Supplicants on an 802.1X-Enabled Interface Connecting to a File Server



Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Firewall Filters on Interfaces with Multiple Supplicants | **474**

To configure firewall filters for multiple supplicants on 802.1X-enabled interfaces:

Configuring Firewall Filters on Interfaces with Multiple Supplicants

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure firewall filters for multiple supplicants on an 802.1X-enabled interface copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
                        set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/2 supplicant
multiple
                        set firewall family ethernet-switching filter filter1 term term1 from
destination-address 192.0.2.16/28
set firewall policer p1 if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 1m
set firewall policer p1 if-exceeding burst-size-limit 1k
                        set firewall family ethernet-switching filter filter1 term term1 then
count counter1
set firewall family ethernet-switching filter filter1 term term2 then policer p1
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure firewall filters on an interface enabled for multiple supplicants:

1. Configure interface **ge-0/0/2** for multiple supplicant mode authentication:

```
[edit protocols dot1x]
user@switch# set authenticator interface ge-0/0/2 supplicant multiple
```

2. Set policer definition:

```
user@switch# show policer p1 |display set
set firewall policer p1 if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 1m
set firewall policer p1 if-exceeding burst-size-limit 1k
set firewall policer p1 then discard
```

3. Configure a firewall filter to count packets from each user and a policer that limits the traffic rate. As each new user is authenticated on the multiple supplicant interface, this filter term will be included in the dynamically created term for the user:

```
[edit firewall family ethernet-switching]
user@switch# set filter filter1 term term1 from destination-address 192.0.2.16/28
user@switch# set filter filter1 term term1 then count counter1
user@switch# set filter filter1 term term2 then policer p1
```

Results

Check the results of the configuration:

```
user@switch> show configuration

firewall {
    family ethernet-switching {
        filter filter1 {
            term term1 {
                from {
                    destination-address {
                        192.0.2.16/28;
                    }
                }
                then count counter1;
                term term2 {
                from {
                    destination-address {
                        192.0.2.16/28;
                    }
                }
                then policer p1;
            }
        }
    }
    policer p1 {
        if-exceeding {
            bandwidth-limit 1m;
                burst-size-limit 1k;
            }
            then discard;
```

```
        }
}
protocols {
    dot1x {
        authenticator
            interface ge-0/0/2 {
                supplicant multiple;
            }
        }
    }
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying Firewall Filters on Interfaces with Multiple Supplicants | 476

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform these tasks:

Verifying Firewall Filters on Interfaces with Multiple Supplicants

Purpose

Verify that firewall filters are functioning on the interface with multiple supplicants.

Action

1. Check the results with one user authenticated on the interface. In this case, the user is authenticated on **ge-0/0/2**:

```
user@switch> show dot1x firewall

Filter: dot1x_ge-0/0/2
Counters
counter1_dot1x_ge-0/0/2_user1 100
```

2. When a second user, User2, is authenticated on the same interface, **ge-0/0/2**, you can verify that the filter includes the results for both of the users authenticated on the interface:

```
user@switch>  show dot1x firewall

Filter: dot1x-filter-ge-0/0/0
Counters
counter1_dot1x_ge-0/0/2_user1 100
counter1_dot1x_ge-0/0/2_user2 400
```

Meaning

The results displayed by the `show dot1x firewall` command output reflect the dynamic filter created with the authentication of each new user. User1 accessed the file server located at the specified destination address 100 times, while User2 accessed the same file server 400 times.

SEE ALSO

> *Example: Configuring Firewall Filters for Port, VLAN, and Router Traffic on EX Series Switches*
>
> Filtering 802.1X Supplicants by Using RADIUS Server Attributes

Example: Applying Firewall Filters to Multiple Supplicants on Interfaces Enabled for 802.1X or MAC RADIUS Authentication on EX Series Switches with ELS Support

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | **478**
- Overview and Topology | **479**
- Configuration | **481**
- Verification | **484**

NOTE: This example uses Junos OS for EX Series switches with support for the Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) configuration style. If your switch runs software that does not support ELS, see *Example: Applying Firewall Filters to Multiple Supplicants on Interfaces Enabled for 802.1X or MAC RADIUS Authentication*. For ELS details, see *Using the Enhanced Layer 2 Software CLI*.

On EX Series switches, firewall filters that you apply to interfaces enabled for 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication are dynamically combined with the per-user policies sent to the switch from the RADIUS server. The switch uses internal logic to dynamically combine the interface firewall filter with the user policies from the RADIUS server and create an individualized policy for each of the multiple users or nonresponsive hosts that are authenticated on the interface.

This example describes how dynamic firewall filters are created for multiple supplicants on an 802.1X-enabled interface (the same principles shown in this example apply to interfaces enabled for MAC RADIUS authentication):

Requirements

This example uses the following software and hardware components:

NOTE: This example also applies to QFX5100 switches.

- Junos OS Release 13.2 or later for EX Series switches
- One EX Series switch with support for ELS
- One RADIUS authentication server. The authentication server acts as the backend database and contains credential information for hosts (supplicants) that have permission to connect to the network.

Before you apply firewall filters to an interface for use with multiple supplicants, be sure you have:

- Set up a connection between the switch and the RADIUS server. See *Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch*.
- Configured 802.1X authentication on the switch, with the authentication mode for the interface ge-0/0/2 set to `multiple`. See *Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure)* and *Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch*.
- Configured users on the RADIUS authentication server.

Overview and Topology

IN THIS SECTION

- Topology | 479

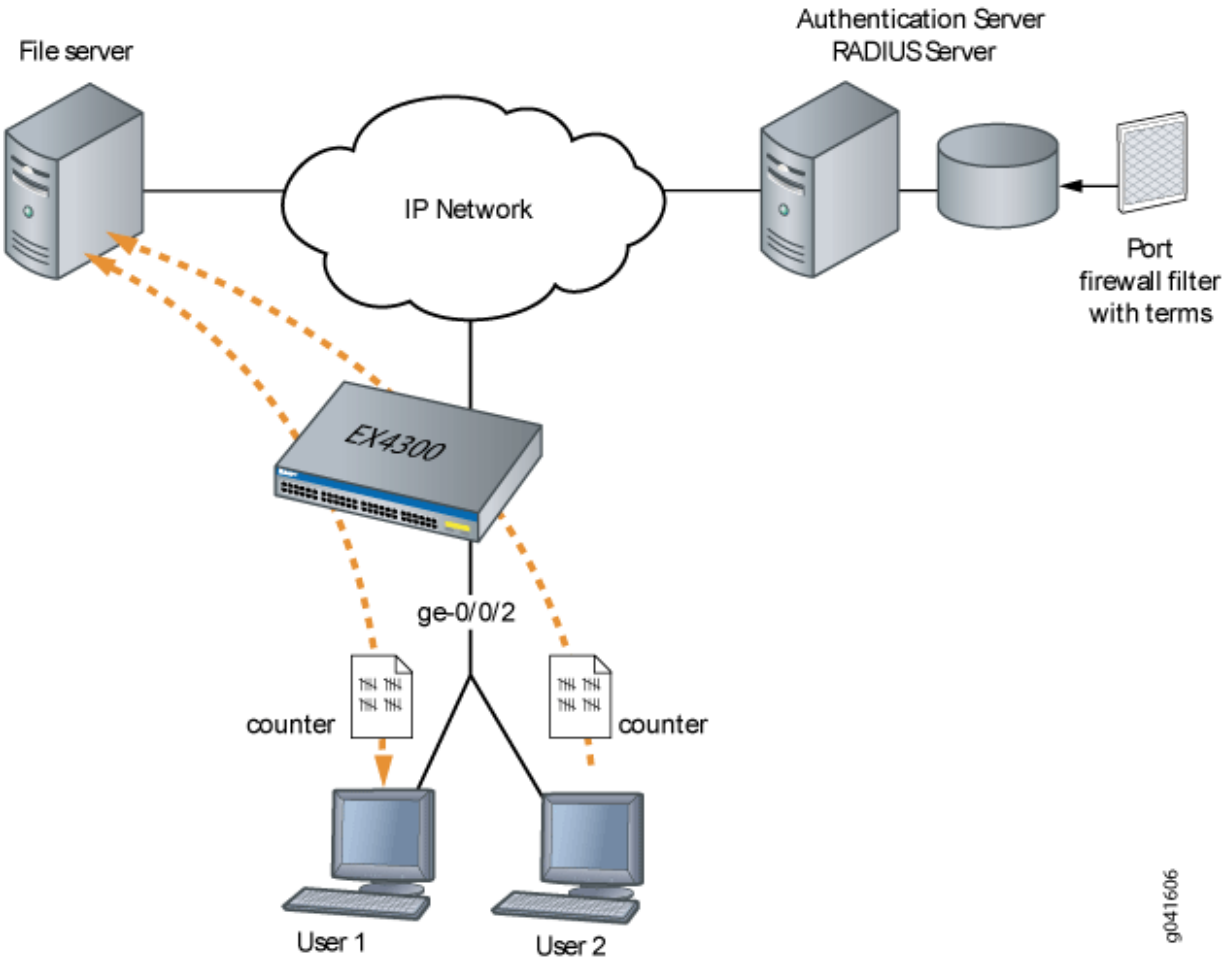
Topology

When the 802.1X configuration on an interface is set to multiple supplicant mode, the system dynamically combines the interface firewall filter with the user policies sent to the switch from the RADIUS server during authentication and creates separate terms for each user. Because there are separate terms for each user authenticated on the interface, you can, as shown in this example, use counters to view the activities of individual users that are authenticated on the same interface.

When a new user (or a nonresponsive host) is authenticated on an interface, the system adds a term to the firewall filter associated with the interface, and the term (policy) for each user is associated with the MAC address of the user. The term for each user is based on the user-specific filters set on the RADIUS server and the filters configured on the interface. For example, as shown in Figure 18 on page 480, when User 1 is authenticated by the EX Series switch, the system adds a term to the firewall filter **dynamic-filter-example**. When User 2 is authenticated, another term is added to the firewall filter, and so on.

NOTE: This figure also applies to QFX5100 switches.

Figure 18: Conceptual Model: Dynamic Filter Updated for Each New User



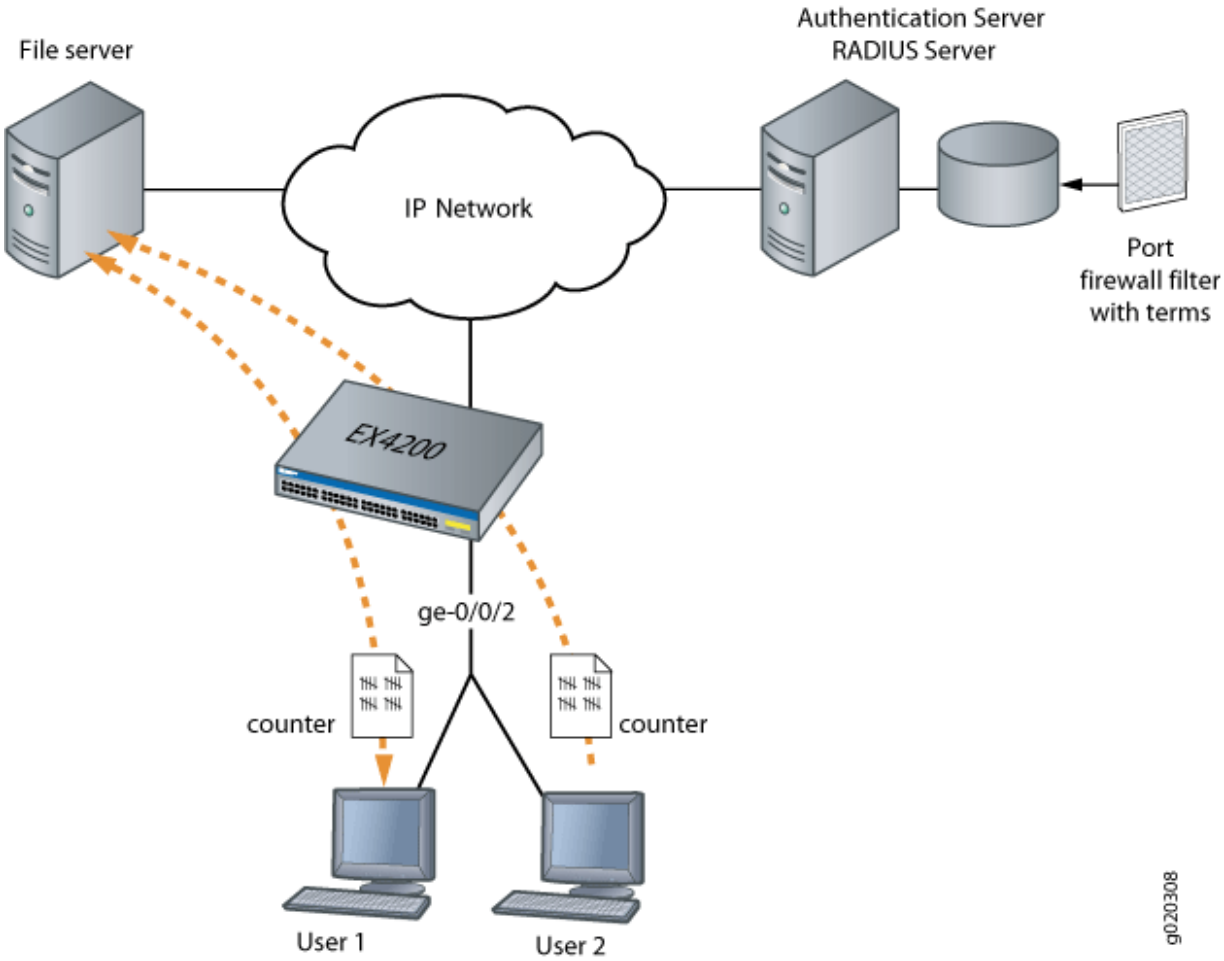
This is a conceptual model of the internal process—you cannot access or view the dynamic filter.

NOTE: If the firewall filter on the interface is modified after the user (or nonresponsive host) is authenticated, the modifications are not reflected in the dynamic filter unless the user is reauthenticated.

In this example, you configure a firewall filter to count the requests made by each endpoint authenticated on interface ge-0/0/2 to the file server, which is located on subnet 192.0.2.16/28, and

set policer definitions to rate-limit the traffic. Figure 19 on page 481 shows the network topology for this example.

Figure 19: Multiple Supplicants on an 802.1X-Enabled Interface Connecting to a File Server



Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Firewall Filters on Interfaces with Multiple Supplicants | **482**

Configuring Firewall Filters on Interfaces with Multiple Supplicants

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure firewall filters for multiple supplicants on an 802.1X-enabled interface copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
                        set firewall family ethernet-switching filter filter1 term term1 from
ip-destination-address 192.0.2.16/28
                        set firewall family ethernet-switching filter filter1 term term2 from
ip-destination-address 192.0.2.16/28
set firewall policer p1 if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 1m
set firewall policer p1 if-exceeding burst-size-limit 1500
set firewall policer p1 then discard
                        set firewall family ethernet-switching filter filter1 term term1 then
count counter1
set firewall family ethernet-switching filter filter1 term term2 then policer p1
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure firewall filters on an interface enabled for multiple supplicants:

1. Set the policer definition:

```
user@switch# show policer p1 |display set
set firewall policer p1 if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 1m
set firewall policer p1 if-exceeding burst-size-limit 1500
set firewall policer p1 then discard
```

2. Configure a firewall filter to count packets from each user and a policer that limits the traffic rate. As each new user is authenticated on the multiple supplicant interface, this filter term will be included in the dynamically created term for the user:

```
[edit firewall family ethernet-switching]
user@switch# set filter filter1 term term1 from ip-destination-address 192.0.2.16/28
user@switch# set filter filter1 term term2 from ip-destination-address 192.0.2.16/28
user@switch# set filter filter1 term term1 then count counter1
user@switch# set filter filter1 term term2 then policer p1
```

Results

Check the results of the configuration:

```
user@switch> show configuration

firewall {
    family ethernet-switching {
        filter filter1 {
            term term1 {
                from {
                    ip-destination-address {
                        192.0.2.16/28;
                    }
                }
                then count counter1;
                term term2 {
                from {
                    ip-destination-address {
                        192.0.2.16/28;
                    }
                }
                then policer p1;
            }
        }
    }
    policer p1 {
        if-exceeding {
            bandwidth-limit 1m;
                burst-size-limit 1500;
            }
            then discard;
        }
}
protocols {
    dot1x {
        authenticator
            interface ge-0/0/2 {
                supplicant multiple;
            }
```

```
        }
    }
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying Firewall Filters on Interfaces with Multiple Supplicants | 484

Verifying Firewall Filters on Interfaces with Multiple Supplicants

Purpose

Verify that firewall filters are functioning on the interface with multiple supplicants.

Action

1. Check the results with one user authenticated on the interface. In this case, User 1 is authenticated on ge-0/0/2:

```
user@switch> show dot1x firewall

Filter: dot1x_ge-0/0/2
Counters
counter1_dot1x_ge-0/0/2_user1 100
```

2. When a second user, User 2, is authenticated on the same interface, ge-0/0/2, you can verify that the filter includes the results for both of the users authenticated on the interface:

```
user@switch>  show dot1x firewall

Filter: dot1x-filter-ge-0/0/0
Counters
counter1_dot1x_ge-0/0/2_user1 100
counter1_dot1x_ge-0/0/2_user2 400
```

Meaning

The results displayed by the `show dot1x firewall` command output reflect the dynamic filter created with the authentication of each new user. User 1 accessed the file server located at the specified destination address `100` times, while User 2 accessed the same file server `400` times.

SEE ALSO

> *Example: Configuring Firewall Filters for Port, VLAN, and Router Traffic on EX Series Switches*
>
> *Filtering 802.1X Supplicants by Using RADIUS Server Attributes*

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

> Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch | **440**

Static MAC Bypass of 802.1X and MAC RADIUS Authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Static MAC Bypass of 802.1X and MAC RADIUS Authentication (CLI Procedure) | **486**
- Example: Configuring Static MAC Bypass of 802.1X and MAC RADIUS Authentication on an EX Series Switch | **487**

Junos OS allows you to configure access to your LAN through 802.1X-configured interfaces without authentication, by configuring a static MAC bypass list on the EX Series switch. The static MAC bypass list, also known as the *exclusion list*, specifies MAC addresses that are allowed on the switch without sending a request to an authentication server. For more information, read this topic.

Configuring Static MAC Bypass of 802.1X and MAC RADIUS Authentication (CLI Procedure)

You can configure a static MAC bypass list (sometimes called the exclusion list) on the switch to specify MAC addresses of devices allowed access to the LAN without 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication requests to the RADIUS server.

To configure the static MAC bypass list:

- Specify a MAC address to bypass authentication:

```
[edit protocols dot1x]
user@switch# set authenticator static 00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe
```

- Configure a supplicant to bypass authentication if it is connected through a particular interface:

```
[edit protocols dot1x]
user@switch# set authenticator static 00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe interface ge-0/0/5
```

- Configure a supplicant to be moved to a specific VLAN after it is authenticated:

```
[edit protocols dot1x]
user@switch# set authenticator static 00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe interface ge-0/0/5 vlan-assignment
default-vlan
```

SEE ALSO

Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure)

Configuring 802.1X Authentication (J-Web Procedure)

Example: Configuring Static MAC Bypass of 802.1X and MAC RADIUS Authentication on an EX Series Switch

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 487
- Overview and Topology | 488
- Configuration | 491
- Verification | 493

To allow devices to access your LAN through 802.1X-configured interfaces without authentication, you can configure a static MAC bypass list on the EX Series switch. The static MAC bypass list, also known as the *exclusion list*, specifies MAC addresses that are allowed on the switch without sending a request to an authentication server.

You can use static MAC bypass of authentication to allow connection for devices that are not 802.1X-enabled, such as printers. If a host's MAC address is compared and matched against the static MAC address list, the nonresponsive host is authenticated and an interface opened for it.

This example describes how to configure static MAC bypass of authentication for two printers:

Requirements

This example uses the following software and hardware components:

NOTE: This example also applies to QFX5100 switches.

- Junos OS Release 9.0 or later for EX Series switches
- One EX Series switch acting as an authenticator port access entity (PAE). The ports on the authenticator PAE form a control gate that blocks all traffic to and from supplicants until they are authenticated.

Before you configure static MAC bypass of authentication, be sure you have:

- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the switch. See the documentation that describes setting up basic bridging and a VLAN for your switch. If you are using a switch that supports the Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) configuration style, see *Example: Setting Up Basic*

Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch with ELS Support or *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN on Switches*. For all other switches, see *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch*.

For more about ELS, see: *Using the Enhanced Layer 2 Software CLI*.

- Specified the RADIUS server connections and configured an access profile on the switch. See *Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch*.

Overview and Topology

IN THIS SECTION

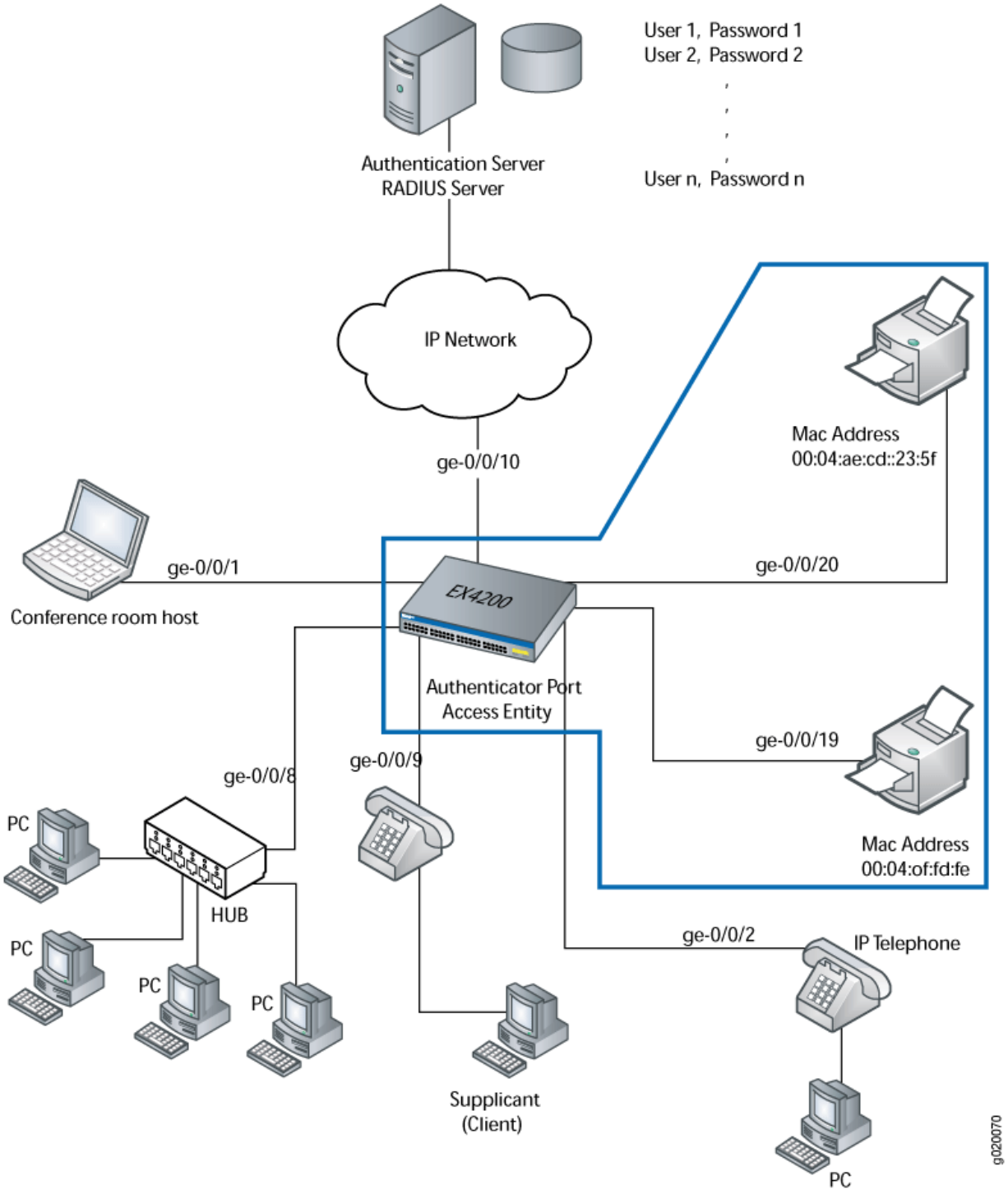
- Topology | **491**

To permit printers access to the LAN, add them to the static MAC bypass list. The MAC addresses on this list are permitted access without authentication from the RADIUS server.

Figure 20 on page 490 shows the two printers connected to the EX4200.

NOTE: This figure also applies to QFX5100 switches.

Figure 20: Topology for Static MAC Bypass of Authentication Configuration



The interfaces shown in Table 31 on page 491 will be configured for static MAC bypass of authentication.

Table 31: Components of the Static MAC Bypass of Authentication Configuration Topology

Property	Settings
Switch hardware	EX4200, 24 Gigabit Ethernet ports: 16 non-PoE ports and 8 PoE ports (`ge-0/0/0` through `ge-0/0/23`)
VLAN name	`default`
Connections to integrated printer/fax/copier machines (no PoE required)	`ge-0/0/19`, MAC address 00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe `ge-0/0/20`, MAC address 00:04:ae:cd:23:5f

The printer with the MAC address 00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe is connected to access interface `ge-0/0/19`. A second printer with the MAC address 00:04:ae:cd:23:5f is connected to access interface `ge-0/0/20`. Both printers will be added to the static list and bypass 802.1X authentication.

Topology

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 492

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure the static MAC bypass list, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]

set protocols dot1x authenticator static [00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe 00:04:ae:cd:23:5f]
set protocols dot1x authenticator interface all supplicant multiple
set protocols dot1x authenticator authenticaton-profile-name profile1
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

Configure the static MAC bypass list:

1. Configure MAC addresses `00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe` and `00:04:ae:cd:23:5f` as static MAC addresses:

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   user@switch# set dot1x authenticator static [00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe 00:04:ae:cd:23:5f]
   ```

2. Configure the 802.1X authentication method:

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   user@switch# set dot1x authenticator interface all supplicant multiple
   ```

3. Configure the authentication profile name (access profile name) to use for authentication:

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   user@switch# set dot1x authenticator authentication-profile-name profile1
   ```

   NOTE: Access profile configuration is required only for 802.1X clients, not for static MAC clients.

Results

Display the results of the configuration:

```
user@switch> show
interfaces {
    ge-0/0/19 {
        unit 0 {
            family ethernet-switching {
                vlan members default;
            }
        }
    }
    ge-0/0/20 {
        unit 0 {
            family ethernet-switching {
                vlan members default;
            }
        }
    }
}
protocols {
    dot1x {
        authenticator {
            authentication-profile-name profile1
            static [00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe 00:04:ae:cd:23:5f];
            interface {
                all {
                    supplicant multiple;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying Static MAC Bypass of Authentication | 494

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform these tasks:

Verifying Static MAC Bypass of Authentication

Purpose

Verify that the MAC addresses of both printers are configured and associated with the correct interfaces.

Action

Issue the operational mode command:

```
user@switch> show dot1x static-mac-address

MAC address           VLAN-Assignment          Interface
00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe     default                  ge-0/0/19.0
00:04:ae:cd:23:5f     default                  ge-0/0/20.0
```

Meaning

The output field `MAC address` shows the MAC addresses of the two printers.

The output field `Interface` shows that the MAC address `00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe` can connect to the LAN through interface `ge-0/0/19.0` and that the MAC address `00:04:ae:cd:23:5f` can connect to the LAN through interface `ge-0/0/20.0`.

SEE ALSO

- Configuring 802.1X Authentication (J-Web Procedure)
- *Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure)*
- Understanding Authentication on Switches

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Interfaces Enabled for 802.1X or MAC RADIUS Authentication | **458**
- 802.1X Authentication | **377**

Captive Portal Authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Example: Setting Up Captive Portal Authentication on an EX Series Switch | 495
- Configuring Captive Portal Authentication (CLI Procedure) | 503
- Designing a Captive Portal Authentication Login Page on Switches | 505
- Configuring Captive Portal Authentication (CLI Procedure) on an EX Series Switche with ELS Support | 509
- Example: Setting Up Captive Portal Authentication on an EX Series Switch with ELS Support | 511

You can control access to your network through a switch by using several different authentication. Junos OS switches support 802.1X, MAC RADIUS, and captive portal as an authentication methods to devices requiring to connect to a network. You can set up captive portal authentication on a switch to redirect Web browser requests to a login page that requires the user to input a username and password. For more information, read this topic.

Example: Setting Up Captive Portal Authentication on an EX Series Switch

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 496
- Overview and Topology | 496
- Configuration | 497
- Verification | 501
- Troubleshooting | 502

You can set up captive portal authentication (hereafter referred to as captive portal) on a switch to redirect Web browser requests to a login page that requires the user to input a username and password. Upon successful authentication, the user is allowed to continue with the original page request and subsequent access to the network.

This example describes how to set up captive portal on an EX Series switch:

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- An EX Series switch that supports captive portal
- Junos OS Release 10.1 or later for EX Series switches

Before you begin, be sure you have:

- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the switch. See *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch*.
- Generated an SSL certificate and installed it on the switch. See *Generating SSL Certificates to Be Used for Secure Web Access (EX Series Switch)*.
- Designed your captive portal login page. See *Designing a Captive Portal Authentication Login Page on Switches*.

Overview and Topology

IN THIS SECTION

Topology | 496

This example shows the configuration required on the switch to enable captive portal on an interface. To permit a printer connected to the captive portal interface to access the LAN without going through captive portal, add its MAC address to the authentication allowlist. The MAC addresses in this list are permitted access on the interface without captive portal.

Topology

The topology for this example consists of one EX Series switch connected to a RADIUS authentication server. One interface on the switch is configured for captive portal. In this example, the interface is configured in multiple supplicant mode.

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- CLI Quick Configuration | 497
- Procedure | 497

To configure captive portal on your switch:

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure captive portal on the switch after completing the tasks in the Requirements section, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
set access radius-server 10.204.96.165 port 1812
set access radius-server 10.204.96.165 secret "ABC123"
set access profile profile1 authentication-order radius
set access profile profile1 radius authentication-server 10.204.96.165
set system services web-management http
set system services web-management https local-certificate my-signed-cert
set services captive-portal secure-authentication https
set services captive-portal interface ge-0/0/10.0 supplicant multiple
set services captive-portal authentication-profile-name profile1
set ethernet-switching-options authentication-whitelist 00:10:12:e0:28:22
set services captive-portal custom-options post-authentication-url http://www.my-home-page.com
```

Procedure

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure captive portal on the switch:

1. Define the server IP address, the server authentication port number, and configure the secret password. The secret password on the switch must match the secret password on the server:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set access radius-server 10.204.96.165 port 1812
[edit]
user@switch# set access radius-server 10.204.96.165 secret "ABC123"
```

2. Configure the authentication order, making `radius` the first method of authentication:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set access profile profile1 authentication-order radius
```

3. Configure the server IP address to be tried in order to authenticate the supplicant:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set access profile profile1 radius authentication-server 10.204.96.165
```

4. Enable HTTP access on the switch:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set system services web-management http
```

5. To create a secure channel for Web access to the switch, configure captive portal for HTTPS:

NOTE: You can enable HTTP without enabling HTTPS, but we recommend HTTPS for security purposes.

Step-by-Step Procedure

a. Associate the security certificate with the Web server and enable HTTPS access on the switch:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set system services web-management https local-certificate my-signed-cert
```

b. Configure captive portal to use HTTPS:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set services captive-portal secure-authentication https
```

6. Enable an interface for captive portal:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set services captive-portal interface ge-0/0/10 supplicant multiple
```

7. Specify the name of the access profile to be used for captive portal authentication:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set services captive-portal authentication-profile-name profile1
```

8. (Optional) Allow specific clients to bypass captive portal:

NOTE: If the client is already attached to the switch, you must clear its MAC address from the captive portal authentication by using the `clear captive-portal mac-address` *mac-address* command after adding its MAC address to the allowlist. Otherwise the new entry for the MAC address will not be added to the Ethernet switching table and authentication bypass will not be allowed.

```
[edit]
user@switch# set ethernet-switching-options authentication-whitelist 00:10:12:e0:28:22
```

NOTE: Optionally, you can use `set ethernet-switching-options authentication-whitelist 00:10:12:e0:28:22 interface ge-0/0/10.0` to limit the scope to the interface.

9. (Optional) To redirect clients to a specified page rather than the page they originally requested, configure the post-authentication URL:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set services captive-portal custom-options post-authentication-url http://www.my-home-page.com
```

Results

Display the results of the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@switch> show
system {
    services {
        web-management {
            http;
            https {
                local-certificate my-signed-cert;
            }
        }
    }
}
security {
    certificates {
        local {
            my-signed-cert {
                "-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----ABC123
 ...
ABC123-----END CERTIFICATE-----\n"; ## SECRET-DATA
            }
        }
    }
}
services {
    captive-portal {
        interface {
            ge-0/0/10.0 {
                supplicant multiple;
            }
        }
```

```
        secure-authentication https;
    }
}
ethernet-switching-options {
    authentication-whitelist {
        00:10:12:e0:28:22/48;
    }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying That Captive Portal Is Enabled on the Interface | 501
- Verify That Captive Portal Is Working Correctly | 502

To confirm that captive portal is configured and working properly, perform these tasks:

Verifying That Captive Portal Is Enabled on the Interface

Purpose

Verify that captive portal is configured on interface ge-0/0/10.

Action

Use the operational mode command `show captive-portal interface` *`interface-name`* `detail`:

```
user@switch> show captive-portal interface ge-0/0/10.0 detail
ge-0/0/10.0
  Supplicant mode: Multiple
  Number of retries: 3
  Quiet period: 60 seconds
  Configured CP session timeout: 3600 seconds
  Server timeout: 15 seconds
```

Meaning

The output confirms that captive portal is configured on interface ge-0/0/10 with the default settings for number of retries, quiet period, CP session timeout, and server timeout.

Verify That Captive Portal Is Working Correctly

Purpose

Verify that captive portal is working on the switch.

Action

Connect a client to interface ge-0/0/10. From the client, open a Web browser and request a webpage. The captive portal login page that you designed should be displayed. After you enter your login information and are authenticated against the RADIUS server, the Web browser should display either the page you requested or the post-authentication URL that you configured.

Troubleshooting

IN THIS SECTION

- Troubleshooting Captive Portal | **502**

To troubleshoot captive portal, perform these tasks:

Troubleshooting Captive Portal

Problem

The switch does not return the captive portal login page when a user connected to a captive portal interface on the switch requests a Web page.

Solution

You can examine the ARP, DHCP, HTTPS, and DNS counters—if one or more of these counters are not incrementing, this provides an indication of where the problem lies. For example, if the client cannot get

an IP address, check the switch interface to determine whether the DHCP counter is incrementing—if the counter increments, the DHCP packet was received by the switch.

```
user@switch> show captive-portal firewall ge-0/0/10.0
ge-0/0/10.0
  Filter name: dot1x_ge-0/0/10
Counters:
Name                          Bytes              Packets
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_arp         7616                  119
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_dhcp           0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_http           0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_https          0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_t_dns          0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_u_dns          0                    0
```

Configuring Captive Portal Authentication (CLI Procedure)

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Secure Access for Captive Portal | 504
- Enabling an Interface for Captive Portal | 504
- Configuring Bypass of Captive Portal Authentication | 505

Configure captive portal authentication (hereafter referred to as captive portal) on an EX Series switch so that users connected to the switch are authenticated before being allowed to access the network. When the user requests a web page, a login page is displayed that requires the user to input a username and password. Upon successful authentication, the user is allowed to continue with the original page request and subsequent access to the network.

Before you begin, be sure you have:

- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the switch. See *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch*.
- Generated an SSL certificate and installed it on the switch. See *Generating SSL Certificates to Be Used for Secure Web Access (EX Series Switch)*.

- Configured basic access between the EX Series switch and the RADIUS server. See *Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch*.
- Designed your captive portal login page. See *Designing a Captive Portal Authentication Login Page on Switches*.

This topic includes the following tasks:

Configuring Secure Access for Captive Portal

To configure secure access for captive portal:

1. Enable HTTP access on the switch:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set system services web-management http
```

2. Associate the security certificate with the Web server and enable HTTPS access on the switch:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set system services web-management https local-certificate my-signed-cert
```

NOTE: You can enable HTTP without HTTPS, but we recommend HTTPS for security purposes.

3. Configure captive portal to use HTTPS:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set services captive-portal secure-authentication https
```

Enabling an Interface for Captive Portal

To enable an interface for captive portal:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set services captive-portal interface interface-name
```

For example, to enable captive portal on the interface ge-0/0/10:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set services captive-portal interface ge-0/0/10
```

Configuring Bypass of Captive Portal Authentication

To allow specific clients to bypass captive portal:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set ethernet-switching-options authentication-whitelist mac-address
```

For example, to allow specific clients to bypass captive portal:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set ethernet-switching-options authentication-whitelist 00:10:12:e0:28:22
```

NOTE: Optionally, you can use `set ethernet-switching-options authentication-whitelist 00:10:12:e0:28:22 interface ge-0/0/10.0` to limit the scope to the interface.

NOTE: If the client is already attached to the switch, you must clear its MAC address from the captive portal authentication by using the `clear captive-portal mac-address mac-address` command after adding its MAC address to the allowlist. Otherwise the new entry for the MAC address will not be added to the Ethernet switching table and authentication bypass will not be allowed.

Designing a Captive Portal Authentication Login Page on Switches

You can set up captive portal authentication on your switch to redirect all Web browser requests to a login page that requires users to input a username and password before they are allowed access. Upon successful authentication, users are allowed access to the network and redirected to the original page requested.

Junos OS provides a customizable template for the captive portal window that allows you to easily design and modify the look of the captive portal login page. You can modify the design elements of the

template to change the look of your captive portal login page and to add instructions or information to the page. You can also modify any of the design elements of a captive portal login page.

The first screen displayed before the captive login page requires the user to read the terms and conditions of use. By clicking the Agree button, the user can access the captive portal login page.

Figure 21 on page 506 shows an example of a captive portal login page:

Figure 21: Example of a Captive Portal Login Page

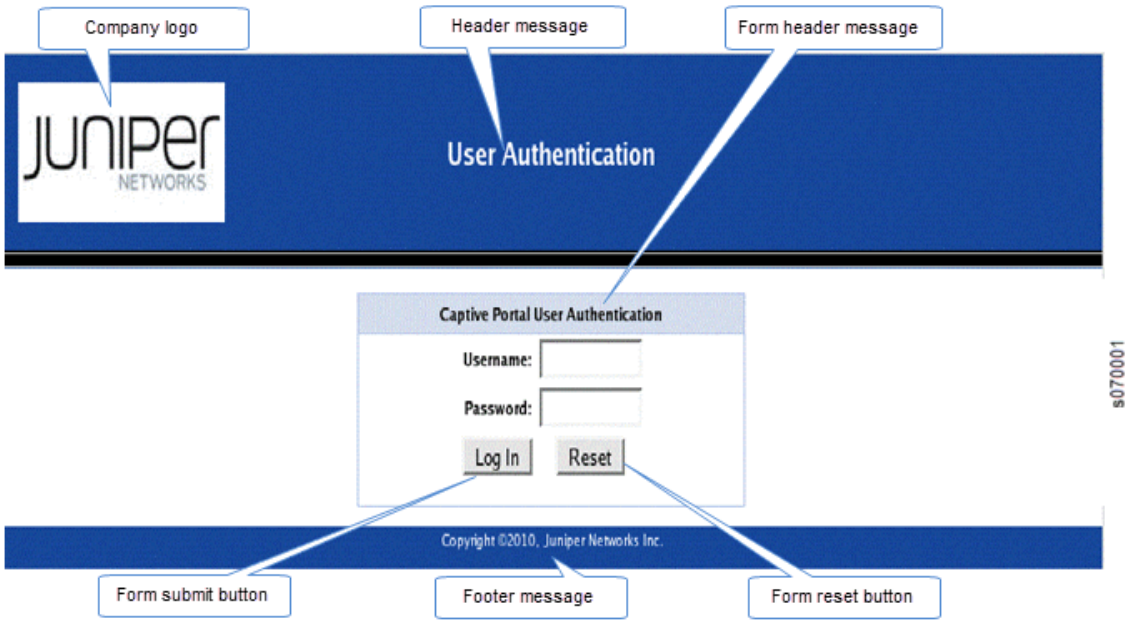


Table 32 on page 506 summarizes the configurable elements of a captive portal login page.

Table 32: Configurable Elements of a Captive Portal Login Page

Element	CLI Statement	Description
Footer background color	**footer-bgcolor** *hex-color*	The HTML hexadecimal code for the background color of the captive portal login page footer.

Table 32: Configurable Elements of a Captive Portal Login Page *(Continued)*

Element	CLI Statement	Description
Footer message	**footer-message** ***text-string***	Text displayed in the footer of the captive portal login page. You can include copyright information, links, and additional information such as help instructions, legal notices, or a privacy policy The default text shown in the footer is **Copyright @2010, Juniper Networks Inc.**
Footer text color	**footer- text-color** ***color***	Color of the text in the footer. The default color is white.
Form header background color	**form-header-bgcolor** ***hex-color***	The HTML hexadecimal code for the background color of the header bar across the top of the form area of the captive portal login page.
Form header message	**form-header-message** ***text-string***	Text displayed in the header of the captive portal login page. The default text is **Captive Portal User Authentication** .
Form header text color	**form-header- text-color** *color*	Color of the text in the form header. The default color is black.
Form reset button label	**form-reset-label** ***label-name***	Using the **Reset** button, the user can clear the username and password fields on the form.
Form submit button label	**form-submit-label** ***label-name***	Using the **Login** button, the user can submit the login information.
Header background color	**header-bgcolor** ***hex-color***	The HTML hexadecimal code for the background color of the captive portal login page header.

Table 32: Configurable Elements of a Captive Portal Login Page *(Continued)*

Element	CLI Statement	Description
Header logo	**header-logo** *filename*	Filename of the file containing the image of the logo that you want to appear in the header of the captive portal login page. The image file can be in GIF, JPEG, or PNG format. You can upload a logo image file to the switch. Copy the logo to the /var/tmp directory on the switch (during commit, the files are saved to persistent locations). If you do not specify a logo image, the Juniper Networks logo is displayed.
Header message	**header-message** *text-string*	Text displayed in the page header. The default text is **User Authentication**.
Header text color	**header-text-color***color*	Color of the text in the header. The default color is white.
Post-authentication URL	**post-authentication-url** *url*	URL to which the users are directed on successful authentication. By default, users are directed to the page they had originally requested.

To design the captive portal login page:

1. (Optional) Upload your logo image file to the switch:

```
user@switch> file copy ftp://username:prompt@ftp.hostname.net/var/tmp/my-logo.jpeg
```

2. Configure the custom options to specify the background colors and text displayed in the captive portal page:

```
[edit system services captive-portal]
user@switch# set custom-options header-bgcolor #006600
set custom-options header-message “Welcome to Our Network”
set custom-options banner-message “Please enter your username and password”.The banner
displays the message ”XXXXXXX” by default. The user can modify this message.
set custom-options footer-message “Copyright ©2010, Our Network”
```

Now you can commit the configuration.

NOTE: For the custom options that you do not specify, the default value is used.

SEE ALSO

Understanding Authentication on Switches

captive-portal

Configuring Captive Portal Authentication (CLI Procedure) on an EX Series Switche with ELS Support

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Secure Access for Captive Portal | **510**
- Enabling an Interface for Captive Portal | **510**
- Configuring Bypass of Captive Portal Authentication | **511**

NOTE: This task uses Junos OS for switches with support for the Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) configuration style. If your switch runs software that does not support ELS, see *Configuring Captive Portal Authentication (CLI Procedure)*. For ELS details, see *Using the Enhanced Layer 2 Software CLI*.

Configure captive portal authentication (hereafter referred to as captive portal) on a switch so that users connected to the switch are authenticated before being allowed to access the network. When the user requests a webpage, a login page is displayed that requires the user to input a username and password. Upon successful authentication, the user is allowed to continue with the original page request and subsequent access to the network.

Before you begin, be sure you have:

- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the switch. See *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch with ELS Support* .
- Generated an SSL certificate and installed it on the switch. See *Generating SSL Certificates to Be Used for Secure Web Access (EX Series Switch)*.
- Configured basic access between the switch and the RADIUS server. See *Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch*.
- Designed your captive portal login page. See *Designing a Captive Portal Authentication Login Page on Switches*.

This topic includes the following tasks:

Configuring Secure Access for Captive Portal

To configure secure access for captive portal:

1. Associate the security certificate with the Web server and enable HTTPS on the switch:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set system services web-management https local-certificate certificate-name
```

> **NOTE**: You can enable HTTP instead of HTTPS, but we recommend HTTPS for security purposes.

2. Configure captive portal to use HTTPS:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set services captive-portal secure-authentication https
```

Enabling an Interface for Captive Portal

To enable an interface for use with captive portal authentication:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set services captive-portal interface interface-name
```

Configuring Bypass of Captive Portal Authentication

You can allow specific clients to bypass captive portal authentication:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set switch-options authentication-whitelist mac-address
```

NOTE: Optionally, you can use `set switch-options authentication-whitelist mac-address interface interface-name` to limit the scope to the interface.

NOTE: If the client is already attached to the switch, you must clear its MAC address from the captive portal authentication by using the `clear captive-portal mac-address session-mac-addr` command after adding its MAC address to the allowlist. Otherwise, the new entry for the MAC address is not added to the Ethernet switching table and the authentication bypass is not allowed.

Example: Setting Up Captive Portal Authentication on an EX Series Switch with ELS Support

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | **512**
- Overview and Topology | **512**
- Configuration | **513**
- Verification | **516**
- Troubleshooting | **517**

NOTE: This example uses Junos OS for EX Series switches with support for the Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) configuration style. If your switch runs software that does not support ELS, see

Example: Setting Up Captive Portal Authentication on an EX Series Switch. For ELS details, see *Using the Enhanced Layer 2 Software CLI*.

You can set up captive portal authentication (hereafter referred to as captive portal) on a switch to redirect Web browser requests to a login page that requires the user to input a username and password. Upon successful authentication, the user is allowed to continue with the original page request and subsequent access to the network.

This example describes how to set up captive portal on an EX Series switch:

Requirements

This example uses the following software and hardware components:

- Junos OS Release 13.2X50 or later for EX Series switches
- An EX Series switch with support for ELS

Before you begin, be sure you have:

- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the switch. See *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch with ELS Support* .
- Generated an SSL certificate and installed it on the switch. See *Generating SSL Certificates to Be Used for Secure Web Access (EX Series Switch)*.
- Configured basic access between the EX Series switch and the RADIUS server. See *Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch*.
- Designed your captive portal login page. See *Designing a Captive Portal Authentication Login Page on Switches*.

Overview and Topology

IN THIS SECTION

Topology | 513

This example shows the configuration required on the switch to enable captive portal on an interface. To permit a printer connected to the captive portal interface to access the LAN, add its MAC address to the authentication allowlist and assign it to a VLAN, vlan1. The MAC addresses on this list are permitted access on the interface without captive portal authentication.

Topology

The topology for this example consists of one EX Series switch connected to a RADIUS authentication server. One interface on the switch is configured for captive portal. In this example, the interface is configured in multiple supplicant mode.

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- CLI Quick Configuration | 513
- Procedure | 513

To configure captive portal on your switch:

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure captive portal on the switch after completing the tasks in the Requirements section, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
set system services web-management https local-certificate my-signed-cert
set services captive-portal secure-authentication https
set services captive-portal interface ge-0/0/10.0 supplicant multiple
set switch-options authentication-whitelist 00:10:12:e0:28:22 vlan-assignment vlan1
set custom-options post-authentication-url http://www.my-home-page.com
```

Procedure

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. To create a secure channel for Web access to the switch, configure captive portal for HTTPS:

Step-by-Step Procedure

a. Associate the security certificate with the Web server and enable HTTPS on the switch:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set system services web-management https local-certificate my-signed-cert
```

> **NOTE**: You can enable HTTP instead of HTTPS, but we recommend that you enable HTTPS for security purposes.

b. Configure captive portal to use HTTPS:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set services captive-portal secure-authentication https
```

2. Enable an interface for captive portal:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set services captive-portal interface ge-0/0/10 supplicant multiple
```

3. (Optional) Allow specific clients to bypass captive portal authentication:

> **NOTE**: If the client is already attached to the switch, you must clear its MAC address from the captive portal authentication by using the `clear captive-portal mac-address` *`mac-address`* command after adding its MAC address to the allowlist. Otherwise, the new entry for the MAC address will not be added to the Ethernet switching table and the authentication bypass will not be allowed.

```
[edit]
user@switch# set switch-options authentication-whitelist 00:10:12:e0:28:22 vlan-assignment
vlan1
```

NOTE: Optionally, you can use **set switch-options authentication-whitelist 00:10:12:e0:28:22 vlan-assignment vlan1 interface ge-0/0/10.0** to limit the scope to the interface.

4. (Optional) To redirect clients to a specified page rather than the page they originally requested, configure the post-authentication URL:

```
[edit services captive-portal]
user@switch# set custom-options post-authentication-url http://www.my-home-page.com
```

Results

Display the results of the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@switch# show
system {
    services {
        web-management {
            https {
                local-certificate my-signed-cert;
            }
        }
    }
}
security {
    certificates {
        local {
            my-signed-cert {
                "-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----\ABC123
ABC123ABC123ABC123 ... ABC123
----END CERTIFICATE-----\n"; ## SECRET-DATA
            }
        }
    }
}
services {
    captive-portal {
        interface {
```

```
            ge-0/0/10.0 {
                supplicant multiple;
            }
        }
        secure-authentication https;
        custom-options {
            post-authentication-url http://www.my-home-page.com;
        }
    }
}
switch-options {
    authentication-whitelist {
        00:10:12:e0:28:22/48 {
            vlan-assignment vlan1;
        }
    }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying That Captive Portal Is Enabled on the Interface | **516**
- Verify That Captive Portal Is Working Correctly | **517**

To confirm that captive portal authentication is configured and working properly, perform these tasks:

Verifying That Captive Portal Is Enabled on the Interface

Purpose

Verify that captive portal is configured on the interface ge-0/0/10.

Action

Use the operational mode command `show captive-portal interface interface-name detail`:

```
user@switch> show captive-portal interface ge-0/0/10.0 detail
ge-0/0/10.0
  Supplicant mode: Multiple
  Number of retries: 3
  Quiet period: 60 seconds
  Configured CP session timeout: 3600 seconds
  Server timeout: 15 seconds
```

Meaning

The output confirms that captive portal is configured on the interface `ge-0/0/10`, with the default settings for number of retries, quiet period, CP session timeout, and server timeout.

Verify That Captive Portal Is Working Correctly

Purpose

Verify that captive portal is working on the switch.

Action

Connect a client to the interface ge-0/0/10. From the client, open a Web browser and request a webpage. The captive portal login page that you designed should be displayed. After you enter your login information and are authenticated against the RADIUS server, the Web browser should display either the page you requested or the post-authentication URL that you configured.

Troubleshooting

IN THIS SECTION

- Troubleshooting Captive Portal | 518

To troubleshoot captive portal, perform this task:

Troubleshooting Captive Portal

Problem

The switch does not return the captive portal login page when a user connected to a captive portal interface on the switch requests a webpage.

Solution

You can examine the ARP, DHCP, HTTPS, and DNS counters—if one or more of these counters are not incrementing, this provides an indication of where the problem lies. For example, if the client cannot get an IP address, you might check the switch interface to determine whether the DHCP counter is incrementing—if the counter increments, the DHCP packet was received by the switch.

```
user@switch> show captive-portal firewall ge-0/0/10.0
ge-0/0/10.0
  Filter name: dot1x_ge-0/0/10
Counters:
Name                          Bytes              Packets
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_arp         7616                  119
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_dhcp           0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_http           0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_https          0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_t_dns          0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_u_dns          0                    0
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Flexible Authentication Order on EX Series Switches | **519**

Central Web Authentication | **530**

Centralized Access Control to Network Resources on EX Series Switches

Flexible Authentication Order on EX Series Switches

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Flexible Authentication Order | 519
- Configuring EAPoL Block to Maintain an Existing Authentication Session | 522

Junos OS switches support 802.1X, MAC RADIUS, and captive portal as an authentication methods to devices requiring to connect to a network. You can use the flexible authentication order feature to specify the order of authentication methods that the switch uses when attempting to authenticate a client. If multiple authentication methods are configured on a single interface, when one authentication method fails, the switch falls back to another method. For more information, read this topic.

Configuring Flexible Authentication Order

You can use the flexible authentication order feature to specify the order of authentication methods that the switch uses when attempting to authenticate a client. If multiple authentication methods are configured on a single interface, when one authentication method fails, the switch falls back to another method.

By default, the switch attempts to authenticate a client by using 802.1X authentication first. If 802.1X authentication fails because there is no response from the client, and MAC RADIUS authentication is configured on the interface, the switch will attempt authentication using MAC RADIUS. If MAC RADIUS fails, and captive portal is configured on the interface, the switch attempts authentication using captive portal.

With a flexible authentication order, the sequence of authentication method used can be changed based on the type of clients connected to the interface. You can configure the `authentication-order` statement to specify whether 802.1X authentication or MAC RADIUS authentication must be the first authentication method tried. Captive portal is always the last authentication method tried.

If MAC RADIUS authentication is configured as the first authentication method in the order, then on receiving data from any client, the switch attempts to authenticate the client by using MAC RADIUS authentication. If MAC RADIUS authentication fails, then the switch uses 802.1X authentication to authenticate the client. If 802.1X authentication fails, and captive portal is configured on the interface, the switch attempts authentication using captive portal.

NOTE: If 802.1X authentication and MAC RADIUS authentication fail, and captive portal is not configured on the interface, the client is denied access to the LAN unless a server fail fallback method is configured. See *Configuring RADIUS Server Fail Fallback (CLI Procedure)* for more information.

Different authentication methods can be used in parallel on an interface that is configured in multiple-supplicant mode. Therefore, if an end device is authenticated on the interface by using captive portal, another end device connected to that interface can still be authenticated using 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication.

Before you configure the flexible authentication order on an interface, make sure that the authentication methods are configured on that interface. The switch does not attempt authentication using a method that is not configured on the interface, even if that method is included in the authentication order; the switch ignores that method and attempts the next method in the authentication order that is enabled on that interface.

Use the following guidelines when configuring the `authentication-order` statement:

- The authentication order must include at least two methods of authentication.
- 802.1X authentication must be one of the methods included in the authentication order.
- If captive portal is included in the authentication order, it must be the last method in the order.
- If `mac-radius-restrict` is configured on an interface then the authentication order cannot be configured on that interface.

To configure a flexible authentication order, use one of the following valid combinations:

NOTE: The authentication order can be configured globally using the `interface all` option as well as locally using the individual interface name. If the authentication order is configured both for an individual interface and for all interfaces, the local configuration for that interface overrides the global configuration.

- To configure 802.1X authentication as the first authentication method, followed by MAC RADIUS authentication, and then captive portal:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator interface interface-name authentication-order
[dot1x mac-radius captive-portal]
```

- To configure 802.1X authentication as the first authentication method, followed by captive portal:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator interface interface-name authentication-order
[dot1x captive-portal]
```

- To configure 802.1X authentication as the first authentication method, followed by MAC RADIUS authentication:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator interface interface-name authentication-order
[dot1x mac-radius]
```

- To configure MAC RADIUS authentication as the first authentication method, followed by 802.1X, followed by captive portal:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator interface interface-name authentication-order
[mac-radius dot1x captive-portal]
```

After you configure the authentication order, you must use the `insert` command to make any modifications to the authentication order. Using the `set` command does not change the configured order.

To change the authentication order after initial configuration:

```
[edit]
user@switch# insert protocols dot1x authenticator interface interface-name authentication-order
authentication-method before authentication-method
```

For example, to change the order from `[mac-radius dot1x captive portal]` to `[dot1x mac-radius captive portal]`:

```
[edit]
user@switch# insert protocols dot1x authenticator interface interface-name authentication-order
dot1x before mac-radius
```

SEE ALSO

Understanding Authentication on Switches

Example: Configuring MAC RADIUS Authentication on an EX Series Switch

Configuring EAPoL Block to Maintain an Existing Authentication Session

When a switch acting as an 802.1X authenticator receives an EAP-Start message from an authenticated client, the switch tries to re-authenticate the client using the 802.1X method and typically returns an EAP-Request message, and waits for a response. If the client fails to respond, the switch attempts to re-authenticate the client using MAC RADIUS or captive portal method if these methods were configured. Clients that have been authenticated using MAC RADIUS or captive portal authentication are non-responsive, and traffic is dropped on the interface as the switch attempts re-authentication.

If you have configured flexible authentication order on the interface so that MAC RADIUS is the first method used to authenticate a client, the switch still reverts to using 802.1X for re-authentication if the client sends an EAP-Start message, even if the client was successfully authenticated using MAC RADIUS authentication. You can configure an EAPoL block with either a fixed or flexible authentication order. If you do not configure the `authentication-order` statement, the order is fixed by default. The `eapol-block` statement can be configured with or without configuring the `authentication-order` statement.

You can configure a switch to ignore EAP-Start messages sent from a client that has been authenticated using MAC RADIUS authentication or captive portal authentication using the `eapol-block` statement. With a block of EAPoL messages in effect, if the switch receives an EAP-Start message from the client, it does not return an EAP-Request message, and the existing authentication session is maintained.

NOTE: If the endpoint has not been authenticated with MAC RADIUS authentication or captive portal authentication, the EAPoL block does not take effect. The endpoint can authenticate using 802.1X authentication.

If `eapol-block` is configured with the `mac-radius` option, then once the client is authenticated with MAC RADIUS authentication or CWA (Central Web Authentication), the client remains in authenticated state even if it sends an EAP-Start message. If `eapol-block` is configured with the `captive-portal` option, then once the client is authenticated with captive portal, the client remains in authenticated state even if it sends an EAP-Start message.

NOTE: This feature is supported on EX4300 and EX9200 switches.

To configure a block of EAPoL messages to maintain an existing authentication session:

- To configure EAPoL block for a client authenticated using MAC RADIUS authentication:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator interface interface-name eapol-block mac-radius
```

- To configure EAPoL block for a client authenticated using captive portal authentication:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator interface interface-name eapol-block captive-
portal
```

SEE ALSO

Understanding Authentication on Switches

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Access Control and Authentication on Switching Devices

Authentication Session Timeout

IN THIS SECTION

- Understanding Authentication Session Timeout | 524
- Controlling Authentication Session Timeouts (CLI Procedure) | 525
- Retaining the Authentication Session Based on IP-MAC Address Bindings | 527

You can control access to your network through a switch by using several different authentication. Junos OS switches support 802.1X, MAC RADIUS, and captive portal as an authentication methods to devices requiring to connect to a network. Read this topic for more information.

Understanding Authentication Session Timeout

Information about authentication sessions—including the associated interfaces and VLANs for each MAC address that is authenticated—is stored in the authentication session table. The authentication session table is tied to the Ethernet switching table (also called the MAC table). Each time the switch detects traffic from a MAC address, it updates the timestamp for that network node in the Ethernet switching table. A timer on the switch periodically checks the timestamp and if its value exceeds the user-configured `mac-table-aging-time` value, the MAC address is removed from the Ethernet switching table. When a MAC address ages out of the Ethernet switching table, the entry for that MAC address is also removed from the authentication session table, with the result that the session ends.

When the authentication session ends due to MAC address aging, the host must re-attempt authentication. To limit the downtime resulting from re-authentication, you can control the timeout of authentication sessions in the following ways:

- For 802.1X and MAC RADIUS authentication sessions, disassociate the authentication session table from the Ethernet switching table by using the `no-mac-table-binding` statement. This setting prevents the termination of the authentication session when the associated MAC address ages out of the Ethernet switching table.
- For captive portal authentication sessions, configure a keep-alive timer using the `user-keepalive` statement. With this option configured, when the associated MAC address ages out of the Ethernet switching table, the keep-alive timer is started. If traffic is received within the keep-alive timeout period, the timer is deleted. If there is no traffic within the keep-alive timeout period, the session is deleted.

You can also specify timeout values for authentication sessions to end the session before the MAC aging timer expires. After the session times out, the host must re-attempt authentication.

- For 802.1X and MAC RADIUS authentication sessions, the duration of the session before timeout depends on the value of the `reauthentication` statement. If the MAC aging timer expires before the session times out, and the `no-mac-table-binding` statement is not configured, the session is ended, and the host must re-authenticate.
- For captive portal authentication sessions, the duration of the session depends on the value configured for the `session-expiry` statement. If the MAC aging timer expires before the session times out, and the `user-keepalive` statement is not configured, the session is ended, and the host must re-authenticate.

NOTE: If the authentication server sends an authentication session timeout to the client, this takes priority over the value configured locally using either the `reauthentication` statement or the `session-expiry` statement. The session timeout value is sent from the server to the client as

an attribute of the RADIUS Access-Accept message. For information about configuring the authentication server to send an authentication session timeout, see the documentation for your server.

SEE ALSO

> *Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch*
>
> *Configuring MAC Table Aging on Switches*

Controlling Authentication Session Timeouts (CLI Procedure)

The expiration of an authentication session can result in downtime because the host must re-attempt authentication. You can limit this downtime by controlling the timeout period for authentication sessions.

An authentication session can end when the MAC address associated with the authenticated host ages out of the Ethernet switching table. When the MAC address is cleared from the Ethernet switching table, the authenticated session for that host ends, and the host must re-attempt authentication.

To prevent the authentication session from ending when the MAC address ages out of the Ethernet switching table:

- For sessions authenticated using 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication, you can prevent authentication session timeouts due to MAC address aging by disassociating the authentication session table from the Ethernet switching table using the `no-mac-table-binding` statement:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator no-mac-table-binding;
```

- For sessions authenticated using captive portal authentication, you can prevent authentication session timeouts due to MAC address aging by extending the timeout period using the `user-keepalive` statement:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set services captive-portal interface interface-name user-keepalive minutes;
```

You can also configure timeout values for authentication sessions to end an authenticated session before the MAC aging timer expires.

NOTE: Configuring the session timeout for an authentication session does not extend the session after the MAC aging timer expires. You must configure either the `no-mac-table-binding` statement for 802.1X and MAC RADIUS authentication, or the `user-keepalive` statement for captive portal authentication, to prevent session timeout due to MAC aging.

For 802.1X and MAC RADIUS authentication sessions, configure the timeout value using the `reauthentication` statement.

- To configure the timeout value on a single interface:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator interface interface-name reauthentication
seconds;
```

- To configure the timeout value on all interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator interface all reauthentication seconds;
```

For captive portal authentication sessions, configure the timeout value using the `session-expiry` statement.

- To configure the timeout value on a single interface:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set services captive-portal interface interface-name session-expiry minutes;
```

- To configure the timeout value on all interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set services captive-portal interface all session-expiry minutes;
```

NOTE: If the authentication server sends an authentication session timeout to the client, this takes priority over the value configured using the `reauthentication` statement or the `session-expiry` statement. The session timeout value is sent from the server to the client as an attribute of the RADIUS Access-Accept message.

SEE ALSO

Configuring MAC Table Aging on Switches

Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch

Retaining the Authentication Session Based on IP-MAC Address Bindings

IN THIS SECTION

- Benefits | **528**
- CLI Configuration | **528**
- RADIUS Server Attributes | **529**
- Verification | **529**

MAC RADIUS authentication is often used to permit hosts that are not enabled for 802.1X authentication to access the LAN. End devices such as printers are not very active on the network. If the MAC address associated with an end device ages out due to inactivity, the MAC address is cleared from the Ethernet switching table, and the authentication session ends. This means that other devices will not be able to reach the end device when necessary.

If the MAC address that ages out is associated with an IP address in the DHCP, DHCPv6, or SLAAC snooping table, that MAC-IP address binding will be cleared from the table. This can result in dropped traffic when the DHCP client tries to renew its lease.

You can configure the switching device to check for an IP-MAC address binding in the DHCP, DHCPv6, or SLAAC snooping table before terminating the authentication session when the MAC address ages

out. If the MAC address for the end device is bound to an IP address, then it will be retained in the Ethernet switching table, and the authentication session will remain active.

This feature can be configured globally for all authenticated sessions using the CLI, or on a per-session basis using RADIUS attributes.

Benefits

This feature provides the following benefits:

- Ensures that an end device is reachable by other devices on the network even if the MAC address ages out.
- Prevents traffic from dropping when the end device tries to renew its DHCP lease.

CLI Configuration

Before you can configure this feature:

- DHCP snooping, DHCPv6 snooping, or SLAAC snooping must be enabled on the device.
- The `no-mac-table-binding` CLI statement must be configured. This disassociates the authentication session table from the Ethernet switching table, so that when a MAC address ages out, the authentication session will be extended until the next reauthentication.

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator no-mac-table-binding;
```

To configure this feature globally for all authenticated sessions:

- Configure the switching device to check for an IP-MAC address binding in the DHCP, DHCPv6, or SLAAC snooping table before terminating the authentication session when the MAC address ages out using the `ip-mac-session-binding` CLI statement:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator ip-mac-session-binding;
```

NOTE: You cannot commit the `ip-mac-session-binding` configuration unless the `no-mac-table-binding` is also configured.

RADIUS Server Attributes

You can configure this feature for a specific authentication session using RADIUS server attributes. RADIUS server attributes are clear-text fields encapsulated in Access-Accept messages sent from the authentication server to the switching device when a supplicant connected to the switch is successfully authenticated.

To retain the authentication session based on IP-MAC address bindings, configure both of the following attribute-value pairs on the RADIUS server:

- Juniper-AV-Pair = “IP-Mac-Session-Binding”
- Juniper-AV-Pair = “No-Mac-Binding-Reauth”

The Juniper-AV-Pair attribute is a Juniper Networks vendor-specific attribute (VSA). Verify that the Juniper dictionary is loaded on the RADIUS server and includes the Juniper-AV-Pair VSA (ID# 52).

If you need to add the attribute to the dictionary, locate the dictionary file (**juniper.dct**) on the RADIUS server and add the following text to the file:

```
ATTRIBUTE Juniper-AV-Pair       Juniper-VSA(52, string) r
```

NOTE: For specific information about configuring your RADIUS server, consult the AAA documentation included with your server.

Verification

Verify the configuration by issuing the operational mode command `show dot1x interface` *`interface-name`* `detail` and confirm that the `Ip Mac Session Binding` and `No Mac Session Binding` output fields indicate that the feature is enabled.

```
user@switch> show dot1x interface ge-0/0/16.0 detail

 ge-0/0/16.0
  Role: Authenticator
  Administrative state: Auto
  Supplicant mode: Multiple
  Number of retries: 3
  Quiet period: 60 seconds
  Transmit period: 5 seconds
  Mac Radius: Enabled
  Mac Radius Restrict: Disabled
```

```
Mac Radius Authentication Protocol: EAP-MD5
Reauthentication: Disabled
Configured Reauthentication interval: 3600 seconds
Supplicant timeout: 30 seconds
Server timeout: 30 seconds
Maximum EAPOL requests: 2
Guest VLAN member: <not configured>
No Mac Session Binding: Enabled
Ip Mac Session Binding: Enabled
Number of connected supplicants: 1
  Supplicant: abc, 00:00:5E:00:53:00
    Operational state: Authenticated
    Backend Authentication state: Idle
    Authentication method: Mac Radius
    Authenticated VLAN: v100
    Session Reauth interval: 3600 seconds
    Reauthentication due in 0 seconds
    Ip Mac Session Binding: Enabled
    No Mac Binding Reauth: Enabled
    Eapol-Block: Not In Effect
```

Clients authenticated with MAC RADIUS should remain authenticated, and MAC address entries in the Ethernet switching table should also be retained after expiration of the MAC timer.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- 802.1X Authentication | **377**
- 802.1X and RADIUS Accounting | **433**
- MAC RADIUS Authentication | **423**

Central Web Authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Understanding Central Web Authentication | **531**

- Configuring Central Web Authentication | 534

Web authentication provides access to network for users by redirecting the client's Web browser to a central Web authentication server (CWA server), which handles the complete login process. Web authentication can also be used as a fallback authentication method for regular network users who have 802.1X-enabled devices, but fail authentication because of other issues, such as expired network credentials.

Understanding Central Web Authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Central Web Authentication Process | 531
- Dynamic Firewall Filters for Central Web Authentication | 533
- Redirect URL for Central Web Authentication | 534

Web authentication redirects Web browser requests to a login page that requires the user to input a username and password. Upon successful authentication, the user is allowed access to the network. Web authentication is useful for providing network access to temporary users, such as visitors to a corporate site, who try to access the network using devices that are not 802.1X-enabled. Web authentication can also be used as a fallback authentication method for regular network users who have 802.1X-enabled devices, but fail authentication because of other issues, such as expired network credentials.

Web authentication can be done locally on the switch using captive portal, but this requires that the Web portal pages be configured on each switch used as a network access device. Central Web authentication (CWA) provides efficiency and scaling benefits by redirecting the client's Web browser to a central Web authentication server (CWA server), which handles the complete login process.

Central Web Authentication Process

Central Web authentication is invoked after a host has failed MAC RADIUS authentication. The host can attempt authentication using 802.1X authentication first, but must then attempt MAC RADIUS authentication before attempting central Web authentication. The switch, operating as the

authenticator, exchanges RADIUS messages with the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) server. After MAC RADIUS authentication fails, the switch receives an Access-Accept message from the AAA server. This message includes a dynamic firewall filter and a redirect URL for central Web authentication. The switch applies the filter, which allows the host to receive an IP address, and uses the URL to redirect the host to the Web authentication page.

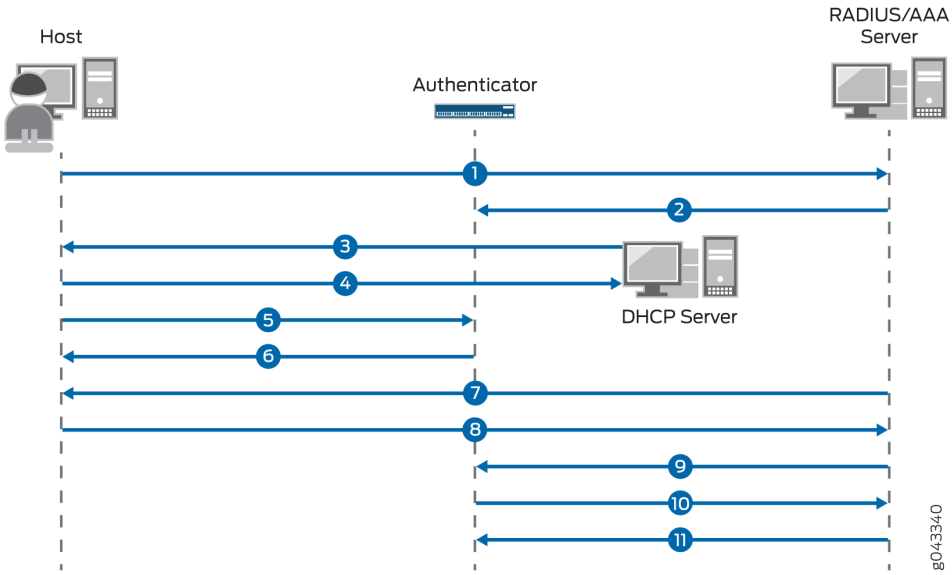
The host is prompted for login credentials and might also be asked to agree to an acceptable use policy. If Web authentication is successful, the AAA server sends a Change of Authorization (CoA) message, which updates the terms of the authorized session in progress. This enables the authenticator to update the filter or VLAN assignment applied to the controlled port, to allow the host to access the LAN.

The sequence of events in central Web authentication is as follows (see Figure 22 on page 533):

1. A host connected to the switch (authenticator) initiates MAC RADIUS authentication.
2. MAC RADIUS authentication fails. Instead of sending an Access-Reject message to the switch, the AAA server sends an Access-Accept message that includes a dynamic firewall filter and a CWA redirect URL.
3. The host is allowed by the terms of the filter to send DHCP requests.
4. The host receives an IP address and DNS information from the DHCP server. The AAA server initiates a new session that has a unique session ID.
5. The host opens a Web browser.
6. The authenticator sends the CWA redirect URL to the host.
7. The host is redirected to the CWA server and is prompted for login credentials.
8. The host provides the username and password.
9. After successful Web authentication, the AAA server sends a CoA message to udpate the filter or VLAN assignment applied on the controlled port, allowing the host to access the LAN.
10. The authenticator responds with a CoA-ACK message and sends a MAC RADIUS authentication request to the AAA server.

11. The AAA server matches the session ID to the appropriate access policy and sends an Access-Accept message to authenticate the host.

Figure 22: Central Web Authentication Process



Dynamic Firewall Filters for Central Web Authentication

Central Web authentication uses dynamic firewall filters, which are centrally defined on the AAA server and dynamically applied to supplicants that request authentication through that server. The filter allows the host to get an IP address dynamically using DHCP. You define the filters by using RADIUS attributes, which are included in the Access-Accept messages sent from the server. Filters can be defined using either the Juniper-Switching-Filter attribute, which is a vendor-specific attribute (VSA), or the Filter-ID attribute, which is an IETF RADIUS attribute.

To use the Juniper-Switching-Filter VSA for central Web authentication, you must configure the filter with the correct terms that allow the destination IP address of the CWA server. This configuration is done directly on the AAA server. To use the Filter-ID attribute for central web authentication, enter the value as JNPR_RSVD_FILTER_CWA on the AAA server. The filter terms for this attribute are internally defined for central Web authentication, because of which no additional configuration is required. For more information about configuring dynamic firewall filters for central web authentication, see *Configuring Central Web Authentication*.

Redirect URL for Central Web Authentication

In central Web authentication, the authenticator redirects the host's Web browser request to the CWA server by using a redirect URL. After redirection, the CWA server completes the login process. The redirect URL for central web authentication can be configured on the AAA server or on the authenticator. The redirect URL, along with the dynamic firewall filter, must be present to trigger the central web authentication process after the failure of MAC RADIUS authentication.

The redirect URL can be centrally defined on the AAA server by using the Juniper-CWA-Redirect VSA, which is attribute number 50 in the Juniper RADIUS dictionary. The URL is forwarded from the AAA server to the switch in the same RADIUS Access-Accept message that contains the dynamic firewall filter. You can also configure the redirect URL locally on the host interface by using the CLI statement `redirect-url` at the [`edit protocols dot1x authenticator interface` *`interface-name`*] hierarchy level. For more information about configuring the redirect URL, see *Configuring Central Web Authentication*.

SEE ALSO

Understanding Dynamic Filters Based on RADIUS Attributes

Understanding Dynamic VLAN Assignment Using RADIUS Attributes

Filtering 802.1X Supplicants by Using RADIUS Server Attributes

Configuring Central Web Authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Dynamic Firewall Filters for Central Web Authentication | 535
- Configuring the Redirect URL for Central Web Authentication | 536
- Guidelines for Configuring Central Web Authentication | 537

Central Web authentication is a fallback method of authentication in which the host's Web browser is redirected to a central Web authentication (CWA) server. The CWA server provides a web portal where the user can enter a username and password. If these credentials are validated by the CWA server, the user is authenticated and is allowed access to the network.

Central Web authentication is invoked after a host has failed MAC RADIUS authentication. The switch, operating as the authenticator, receives a RADIUS Access-Accept message from the AAA server that

includes a dynamic firewall filter and a redirect URL for central Web authentication. The dynamic firewall filter and the redirect URL must both be present for the central Web authentication process to be triggered.

Configuring Dynamic Firewall Filters for Central Web Authentication

Dynamic firewall filters are used in central Web authentication to enable the host to get an IP address from a DHCP server, which allows the host to access the network. The filters are defined on the AAA server using RADIUS attributes, which are sent to the authenticator in an Access-Accept message. You can define the filter using either the Juniper-Switching-Filter attribute, which is a vendor-specific attribute (VSA), or the Filter-ID attribute, which is an IETF RADIUS attribute.

- To use the Juniper-Switching-Filter VSA for central Web authentication, you must configure the filter terms directly on the AAA server. The filter must include a term to match the destination IP address of the CWA server with the action `allow`.

  For example:

```
001122334455 Auth-Type := EAP, Cleartext-Password :="001122334455"
        Session-Timeout = "300",
        Juniper-CWA-Redirect-URL = "https://10.10.10.10",
        Juniper-Switching-Filter = "Match Destination-ip 10.10.10.10 Action allow, Match ip-
protocol 17 Action allow, Match Destination-mac 00:01:02:33:44:55 Action deny"
```

  NOTE: The switch does not resolve the DNS queries for the redirect URL. You must configure the Juniper-Switching-Filter attribute to allow the destination IP address of the CWA server.

- To use the Filter-ID attribute for central Web authentication, enter JNPR_RSVD_FILTER_CWA as the value for the attribute on the AAA server. The filter terms for this attribute are internally defined for central Web authentication, because of which no additional configuration is required.

  For example:

```
001122334455 Auth-Type := EAP, Cleartext-Password :="001122334455"
        Session-Timeout = "300",
        Juniper-CWA-Redirect-URL = "https://10.10.10.10",
        Filter-Id = "JNPR_RSVD_FILTER_CWA",
```

For more information about configuring dynamic firewall filters on the AAA server, see the documentation for your AAA server.

Configuring the Redirect URL for Central Web Authentication

In central Web authentication, the authenticator redirects the host's Web browser request to the CWA server by using a redirect URL. The redirect URL for central Web authentication can be configured on the AAA server or locally on the host interface.

- To configure the redirect URL on the AAA server, use the Juniper-CWA-Redirect VSA, which is attribute number 50 in the Juniper RADIUS dictionary. The URL is forwarded from the AAA server to the switch in the same RADIUS Access-Accept message that contains the dynamic firewall filter.

  For example:

```
001122334455 Auth-Type := EAP, Cleartext-Password :="001122334455"
        Session-Timeout = "300",
        Juniper-CWA-Redirect-URL = "https://10.10.10.10",
        Filter-Id = "JNPR_RSVD_FILTER_CWA",
```

  NOTE: When the special Filter-ID attribute JNPR_RSVD_FILTER_CWA is used for the dynamic firewall filter, the redirect URL must include the IP address of the AAA server, for example, **https://10.10.10.10**.

- To configure the redirect URL locally on the host interface, use the following CLI statement:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator interface interface-name redirect-url
```

  For example:

```
user@switch# show protocols dot1x
authenticator {
    authentication-name-profile auth1;
    interface {
        ge-0/0/1.0 {
            supplicant single;
            mac-radius;
            redirect-url https://10.10.10.10;
        }
    }
}
```

Guidelines for Configuring Central Web Authentication

Central Web authentication is triggered after the failure of MAC RADIUS authentication when the redirect URL and dynamic firewall filter are both present. The redirect URL and dynamic firewall filter can be configured in any of the following combinations:

1. The AAA server sends both the CWA redirect URL and dynamic firewall filter to the authenticator. The redirect URL is configured on the AAA server by using the Juniper-CWA-Redirect VSA and the dynamic firewall filter is configured on the AAA server by using the Juniper-Switching-Filter VSA. The filter must be configured to allow the destination IP address of the CWA server in this case.

2. The AAA server sends the dynamic firewall filter to the authenticator and the redirect URL is configured locally on the host port. The redirect URL is configured on the authenticator by using the `redirect-url` CLI statement and the dynamic firewall filter is configured on the AAA server by using the Juniper-Switching-Filter VSA. The filter must be configured to allow the destination IP address of the CWA server in this case.

3. The AAA server sends both the CWA redirect URL and dynamic firewall filter to the authenticator. The redirect URL is configured on the AAA server by using the Juniper-CWA-Redirect VSA and the dynamic firewall filter is configured on the AAA server by using the Filter-ID attribute with the value JNPR_RSVD_FILTER_CWA. The redirect URL must contain the IP address of the CWA server in this case.

4. The AAA server sends the dynamic firewall filter to the authenticator and the redirect URL is configured locally on the host port. The redirect URL is configured on the authenticator by using the `redirect-url` CLI statement and the dynamic firewall filter is configured on the AAA server by using the Filter-ID attribute with the value JNPR_RSVD_FILTER_CWA. The redirect URL must contain the IP address of the CWA server in this case.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Central Web Authentication with EX Series Switches and Aruba ClearPass

Dynamic VLAN Assignment for Colorless Ports

IN THIS SECTION

- Benefits of Dynamic VLAN Assignment for Colorless Ports | 538

- Overview | 538
- Egress-VLAN attributes | 539
- Supplicant mode attributes | 540

Enterprises typically have a variety of users and endpoints, which results in multiple use cases that need to be addressed by their policy infrastructure. The policy infrastructure should enable any supported user device to connect to any port on the access switch and to be authenticated based on the capabilities of the device, the authorization level of the user, or both.

Colorless ports support attaching any device t to any switch port because they all have the same initial configuration. The initial configuration places devices on a default VLAN that is used to authenticate and then profile the device or user. The colorless port concept relies on device profiling for VLAN assignment. Based on the type of the device that is connected to the port (AP, IP camera, or printer), the NAC server returns the appropriate VLAN using RADIUS attributes.

Benefits of Dynamic VLAN Assignment for Colorless Ports

- Allow any device to be connected to any port on an access switch.
- Deploy consistent security policies across the enterprise.

Overview

When 802.1X authentication is enabled on a port, the switch (known as the authenticator) blocks all traffic to and from the end device (known as a supplicant) until the supplicant's credentials are presented and matched on an NAC server. The NAC server is typically a RADIUS server or a policy manager that acts as a RADIUS server. After the supplicant is authenticated, the switch opens the port to the supplicant.

As part of the authentication process, a RADIUS server can return IETF-defined attributes that provide VLAN assignments to the switch. You can configure a policy manager to pass different RADIUS attributes back to the switch based on the endpoint access policy. The switch dynamically changes the VLAN assigned to the port according to the RADIUS attributes it receives.

Egress-VLAN attributes

To support both access and trunk ports as colorless ports, the RADIUS attribute must indicate if the frames on the VLAN for this port are to be represented in tagged or untagged format. The following attributes are supported for dynamically assigning a VLAN and also specifying the frame format:

- Egress-VLAN-ID
- Egress-VLAN-Name

The Egress-VLAN-ID or Egress-VLAN-Name attribute contains two parts; the first part indicates if frames on the VLAN for this port are to be represented in tagged or untagged format, the second part is the VLAN name.

For Egress-VLAN-ID:

- 0x31 = tagged
- 0x32 = untagged

For example, the following RADIUS profile includes one tagged and one untagged VLAN:

```
001094001177 Cleartext-Password := "001094001177“
    Tunnel-Type = VLAN,
    Tunnel-Medium-Type = IEEE-802,
    Egress-VLANID += 0x3100033,
    Egress-VLANID += 0x3200034,
```

For Egress-VLAN-Name:

- 1 = tagged
- 2 = untagged

In the example below, VLAN 1vlan-2 is tagged, and VLAN 2vlan-3 is untagged:

```
001094001144 Cleartext-Password := "001094001144“
      Tunnel-Type = VLAN,
      Tunnel-Medium-Type = IEEE-802,
      Egress-VLAN-Name += 1vlan-2,
      Egress-VLAN-Name += 2vlan-3,
```

NOTE: It is mandatory to include the Tunnel-Type and Tunnel-Medium-Type attributes in the profile with Egress-VLAN-ID or Egress-VLAN-Name.

When the switch receives a VLAN assignment with "Egress-VLAN-ID," it checks if the VLAN is already present in the system. If not, it creates the dynamic VLAN. If the Egress-VLAN-Name is used, the VLAN should be already in the system.

Supplicant mode attributes

RADIUS attributes can also be used to change the supplicant mode for 802.1X authentication. Using a Juniper Networks vendor-specific attribute (VSA), you can set the supplicant mode to either single or single-secure:

- Juniper-AV-Pair = Supplicant-Mode-Single
- Juniper-AV-Pair = Supplicant-Mode-Single-Secure

When these attributes are received from the NAC server, the configured supplicant mode will be changed to match the VSA value after the session is authenticated. When the session ends, the supplicant mode reverts to the mode that was configured on the system before receiving the VSA from the NAC server.

VoIP on EX Series Switches

IN THIS SECTION

- Understanding 802.1X and VoIP on EX Series Switches | **541**
- Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch | **544**
- Example: Configuring VoIP on an EX Series Switch Without Including LLDP-MED Support | **556**
- Example: Configuring VoIP on an EX Series Switch Without Including LLDP-MED Support | **564**
- Example: Configuring VoIP on an EX Series Switch Without Including 802.1X Authentication | **572**
- Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch with ELS Support | **581**

- Example: Configuring VoIP on an EX Series Switch with ELS Support Without Including 802.1X Authentication | **594**

You can configure voice over IP (VoIP) on an EX Series switch to support IP telephones. When you use VoIP, you can connect IP telephones to the switch and configure IEEE 802.1X authentication for 802.1X-compatible IP telephones. For more information, read this topic.

Understanding 802.1X and VoIP on EX Series Switches

IN THIS SECTION

- Multi Domain 802.1X Authentication | **543**

When you use VoIP, you can connect IP telephones to the switch and configure IEEE 802.1X authentication for 802.1X-compatible IP telephones. The 802.1X authentication provides network edge security, protecting Ethernet LANs from unauthorized user access.

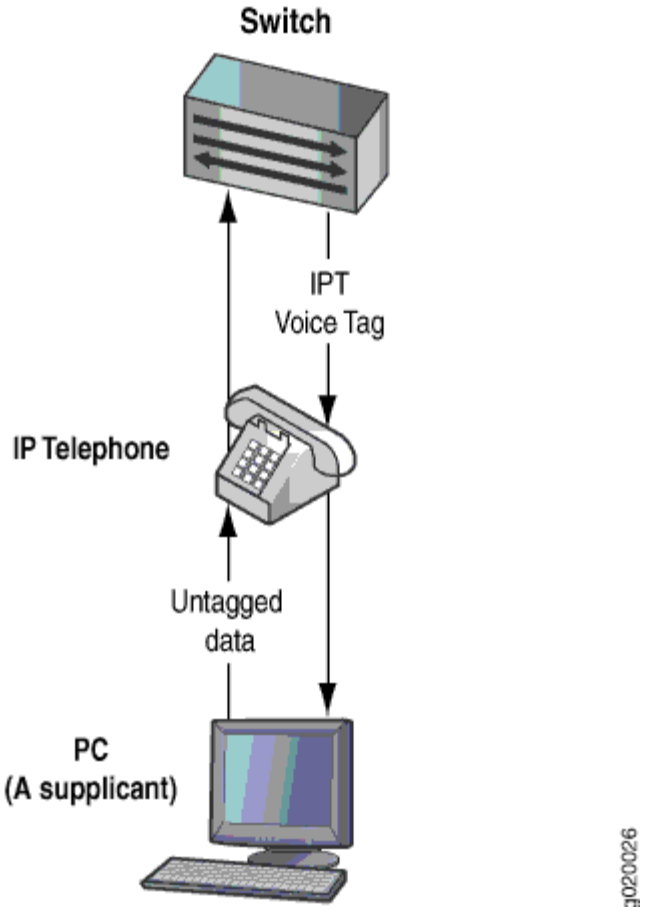
VoIP is a protocol used for the transmission of voice through packet-switched networks. VoIP transmits voice calls by using a network connection instead of an analog phone line.

When VoIP is used with 802.1X, the RADIUS server authenticates the phone, and Link Layer Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) provides the class-of-service (CoS) parameters to the phone.

You can configure 802.1X authentication to work with VoIP in multiple supplicant or single supplicant mode. In *multiple supplicant* mode, the 802.1X process allows multiple supplicants to connect to the

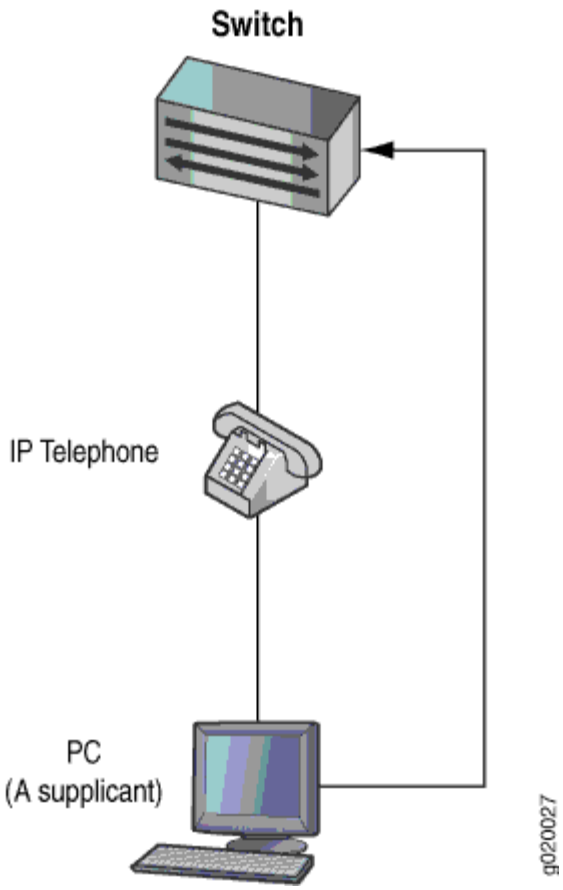
interface. Each supplicant is authenticated individually. For an example of a VoIP multiple supplicant topology, see Figure 23 on page 542.

Figure 23: VoIP Multiple Supplicant Topology



If an 802.1X-compatible IP telephone does not have an 802.1X host but has another 802.1X-compatible device connected to its data port, you can connect the phone to an interface in single supplicant mode. In *single supplicant* mode, the 802.1X process authenticates only the first supplicant. All other supplicants who connect later to the interface are allowed full access without any further authentication. They effectively “piggyback” on the first supplicant’s authentication. For an example of a VoIP single supplicant topology, see Figure 24 on page 543 .

Figure 24: VoIP Single Supplicant Topology



If an IP telephone does not support 802.1X, you can configure VoIP to bypass 802.1X and LLDP-MED and have the packets forwarded to a VoIP VLAN.

Multi Domain 802.1X Authentication

Multi-domain 802.1X authentication is an extension of multiple supplicant mode that allows one default VoIP device and multiple data devices to authenticate on a single port. Multi-domain 802.1X authentication provides enhanced security over multiple supplicant mode by restricting the number of authenticated data and VoIP sessions on the port. In multiple supplicant mode, any number of VoIP or data sessions can be authenticated; the number of sessions can be restricted using MAC limiting, but there is no way to apply the limit specifically to either data or VoIP sessions.

With multi-domain 802.1X authentication, the single port is divided into two domains; one is the data domain and the other is the voice domain. Multi-domain 802.1X authentication maintains separate session counts based on the domain. You can configure the maximum number of authenticated data

sessions allowed on the port. The number of VoIP sessions is not configurable; only one authenticated VoIP session is allowed on the port.

If a new client attempts to authenticate on the interface after the maximum session count has been reached, the default action is to drop the packet and generate an error log message. You can also configure the action to shut down the interface. The port can be manually recovered from the down state by issuing the `clear dot1x recovery-timeout` command, or by can recover automatically after a configured recovery timeout period.

Multi-domain authentication does not enforce the order of device authentication. However, for the best results, the VoIP device should be authenticated before a data device on a multi domain 802.1X-enabled port. Multi-domain authentication is supported only in multiple supplicant mode.

SEE ALSO

> *Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches*

Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | **545**
- Overview and Topology | **546**
- Configuration | **549**
- Verification | **553**

You can configure voice over IP (VoIP) on an EX Series switch to support IP telephones. The Link Layer Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) protocol forwards VoIP parameters from the switch to the phone. You also configure 802.1X authentication to allow the telephone access to the LAN. Authentication is done through a backend RADIUS server.

This example describes how to configure VoIP on an EX Series switch to support an Avaya IP phone, as well as the LLDP-MED protocol and 802.1X authentication:

NOTE: If your switch runs Junos OS for EX Series switches with support for the Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) configuration style, see *Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch with ELS Support*. For ELS details, see *Using the Enhanced Layer 2 Software CLI*.

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 9.1 or later for EX Series switches
- One EX Series switch acting as an authenticator port access entity (PAE). The interfaces on the authenticator PAE form a control gate that blocks all traffic to and from supplicants until they are authenticated.
- An Avaya 9620 IP telephone that supports LLDP-MED and 802.1X

Before you configure VoIP, be sure you have:

- Installed your EX Series switch. See Installing and Connecting an EX3200 Switch.
- Performed the initial switch configuration. See *Connecting and Configuring an EX Series Switch (J-Web Procedure)*.
- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the switch. See *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch*.
- Configured the RADIUS server for 802.1X authentication and set up the access profile. See *Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch*.
- (Optional) Configured interface **ge-0/0/2** for Power over Ethernet (PoE). The PoE configuration is not necessary if the VoIP supplicant is using a power adapter. For information about configuring PoE, see *Configuring PoE Interfaces on EX Series Switches*.

NOTE: If the IP address isn't configured on the Avaya IP phone, the phone exchanges LLDP-MED information to get the VLAN ID for the voice VLAN. You must configure the `voip` statement on the interface to designate the interface as a VoIP interface and allow the switch to forward the VLAN name and VLAN ID for the voice VLAN to the IP telephone. The IP telephone then uses the voice VLAN (that is, it references the voice VLAN's ID) to send a DHCP discover request and exchange information with the DHCP server (voice gateway).

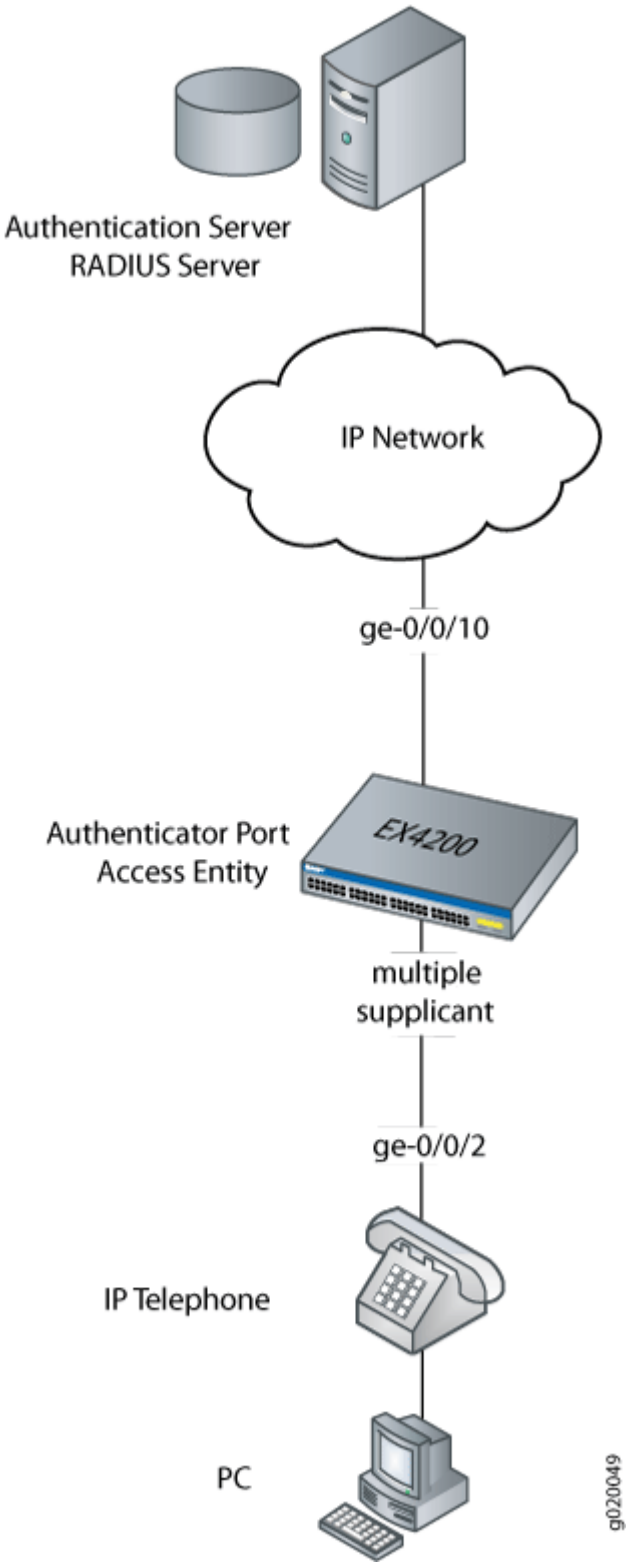
Overview and Topology

Instead of using a regular telephone, you connect an IP telephone directly to the switch. An IP phone has all the hardware and software needed to handle VoIP. You also can power an IP telephone by connecting it to one of the Power over Ethernet (PoE) interfaces on the switch.

In this example, the access interface **ge-0/0/2** on the EX4200 switch is connected to an Avaya 9620 IP telephone. Avaya phones have a built-in bridge that allows you to connect a desktop PC to the phone,

so the desktop and phone in a single office require only one interface on the switch. The EX Series switch is connected to a RADIUS server on interface **ge-0/0/10** (see Figure 25 on page 548).

Figure 25: VoIP Topology



In this example, you configure VoIP parameters and specify the forwarding class **assured-forward** for voice traffic to provide the highest quality of service.

Table 33 on page 549 describes the components used in this VoIP configuration example.

Table 33: Components of the VoIP Configuration Topology

Property	Settings
Switch hardware	EX4200 switch
VLAN names	**data-vlan** **voice-vlan**
Connection to Avaya phone—with integrated hub, to connect phone and desktop PC to a single interface (requires PoE)	**ge-0/0/2**
One RADIUS server	Provides backend database connected to the switch through interface **ge-0/0/10**.

As well as configuring a VoIP for interface **ge-0/0/2**, you configure:

- 802.1X authentication. Authentication is set to **multiple** supplicant to support more than one supplicant's access to the LAN through interface **ge-0/0/2**.
- LLDP-MED protocol information. The switch uses LLDP-MED to forward VoIP parameters to the phone. Using LLDP-MED ensures that voice traffic gets tagged and prioritized with the correct values at the source itself. For example, 802.1p class of service and 802.1Q tag information can be sent to the IP telephone.

> **NOTE**: A PoE configuration is not necessary if an IP telephone is using a power adapter.

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | **550**

To configure VoIP, LLDP-MED, and 802.1X authentication:

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure VoIP, LLDP-MED, and 802.1X, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
set vlans data-vlan vlan-id 77
set vlans voice-vlan vlan-id 99
set vlans data-vlan interface ge-0/0/2.0
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members data-vlan
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching port-mode access
set ethernet-switching-options voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 vlan voice-vlan
set ethernet-switching-options voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 forwarding-class assured-forwarding
set protocols lldp-med interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/2.0 supplicant multiple
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure VoIP with LLDP-MED and 802.1X:

1. Configure the VLANs for voice and data:

```
[edit vlans]
user@switch# set data-vlan vlan-id 77
user@switch# set voice-vlan vlan-id 99
```

2. Associate the VLAN **data-vlan** with the interface:

```
[edit vlans]
user@switch# set data-vlan interface ge-0/0/2.0
```

3. Configure the interface as an access interface, configure support for Ethernet switching, and add the **data-vlan** VLAN:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members data-vlan
user@switch# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching port-mode  access
```

4. Configure VoIP on the interface and specify the **assured-forwarding** forwarding class to provide the most dependable class of service:

```
[edit ethernet-switching-options]
user@switch# set voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 vlan voice-vlan
user@switch# set voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 forwarding-class assured-forwarding
```

5. Configure LLDP-MED protocol support:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set lldp-med interface ge-0/0/2.0
```

6. To authenticate an IP phone and a PC connected to the IP phone on the interface, configure 802.1X authentication support and specify **multiple** supplicant mode:

> **NOTE**: If you do not want to authenticate any device, skip the 802.1X configuration on this interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/2.0 supplicant
multiple
```

Results

Display the results of the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@switch# show configuration
```

```
interfaces {
    ge-0/0/2 {
        unit 0 {
            family ethernet-switching {
                port-mode access;
                vlan {
                    members data-vlan;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
protocols {
    lldp-med {
        interface ge-0/0/2.0;
    }
    dot1x {
        authenticator {
            interface {
                ge-0/0/2.0 {
                    supplicant multiple;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
vlans {
    data-vlan {
        vlan-id 77;
        interface {
            ge-0/0/2.0;
        }
    }
    voice-vlan {
        vlan-id 99;
    }
}
ethernet-switching options {
    voip {
        interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
            vlan voice-vlan;
            forwarding-class assured-forwarding;
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying LLDP-MED Configuration | 553
- Verifying 802.1X Authentication for IP Phone and Desktop PC | 554
- Verifying the VLAN Association with the Interface | 555

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform these tasks:

Verifying LLDP-MED Configuration

Purpose

Verify that LLDP-MED is enabled on the interface.

Action

```
user@switch>                              show lldp detail
LLDP                    : Enabled
Advertisement interval : 30 Second(s)
Transmit delay          : 2 Second(s)
Hold timer              : 2 Second(s)
Config Trap Interval    : 300 Second(s)
Connection Hold timer   : 60 Second(s)

LLDP MED                : Enabled
MED fast start count    : 3 Packet(s)


Interface       LLDP       LLDP-MED    Neighbor count
all             Enabled    -           0
ge-0/0/2.0      -          Enabled     0
```

```
Interface     VLAN-id     VLAN-name
ge-0/0/0.0    0           default
ge-0/0/1.0    0           employee-vlan
ge-0/0/2.0    0           data-vlan
ge-0/0/2.0    99          voice-vlan
ge-0/0/3.0    0           employee-vlan
ge-0/0/8.0    0           employee-vlan
ge-0/0/10.0   0           default
ge-0/0/11.0   20          employee-vlan
ge-0/0/23.0   0           default

LLDP basic TLVs supported:
Chassis identifier, Port identifier, Port description, System name, System
description, System capabilities, Management address.

LLDP 802 TLVs supported:
Power via MDI, Link aggregation, Maximum frame size, Port VLAN tag, Port
VLAN name.

LLDP MED TLVs supported:
LLDP MED capabilities, Network policy, Endpoint location, Extended power
Via MDI.
```

Meaning

The `show lldp detail` output shows that both LLDP and LLDP-MED are configured on the **ge-0/0/2.0** interface. The end of the output shows the list of supported LLDP basic TLVs, 802.3 TLVs, and LLDP-MED TLVs that are supported.

Verifying 802.1X Authentication for IP Phone and Desktop PC

Purpose

Display the 802.1X configuration to confirm that the VoIP interface has access to the LAN.

Action

```
user@switch> show dot1x interface ge/0/0/2.0 detail
ge-0/0/2.0
  Role: Authenticator
```

```
  Administrative state: Auto
  Supplicant mode: Multiple
  Number of retries: 3
  Quiet period: 60 seconds
  Transmit period: 30 seconds
  Mac Radius: Disabled
  Mac Radius Restrict: Disabled
  Reauthentication: Enabled
  Configured Reauthentication interval: 3600 seconds
  Supplicant timeout: 30 seconds
  Server timeout: 30 seconds
  Maximum EAPOL requests: 2
  Guest VLAN member: <not configured>
  Number of connected supplicants: 1
    Supplicant: user101, 00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe
      Operational state: Authenticated
      Authentication method: Radius
      Authenticated VLAN: vo11
      Dynamic Filter: match source-dot1q-tag 10 action deny
      Session Reauth interval: 60 seconds
      Reauthentication due in 50 seconds
```

Meaning

The field **Role** shows that the **ge-0/0/2.0** interface is in the authenticator state. The **Supplicant** field shows that the interface is configured in multiple supplicant mode, permitting multiple supplicants to be authenticated on this interface. The MAC addresses of the supplicants currently connected are displayed at the bottom of the output.

Verifying the VLAN Association with the Interface

Purpose

Display the interface state and VLAN membership.

Action

```
user@switch> show ethernet-switching interfaces
 Ethernet-switching table: 0 entries, 0 learned

user@switch> show ethernet-switching interfaces
```

```
Interface   State    VLAN members          Blocking
ge-0/0/0.0  down     default               unblocked
ge-0/0/1.0  down     employee-vlan         unblocked
ge-0/0/5.0  down     employee-vlan         unblocked
ge-0/0/3.0  down     employee-vlan         unblocked
ge-0/0/8.0  down     employee-vlan         unblocked
ge-0/0/10.0 down     default               unblocked
ge-0/0/11.0 down     employee-vlan         unblocked
ge-0/0/23.0 down     default               unblocked
ge-0/0/2.0  up       voice-vlan            unblocked
                     data-vlan             unblocked
```

Meaning

The field **VLAN members** shows that the **ge-0/0/2.0** interface supports both the **data-vlan** VLAN and **voice-vlan** VLAN. The **State** field shows that the interface is up.

SEE ALSO

- *Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch*
- *Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch*
- *Defining CoS Forwarding Classes (CLI Procedure)*
- *Defining CoS Forwarding Classes (J-Web Procedure)*
- *Configuring LLDP-MED (CLI Procedure)*

Example: Configuring VoIP on an EX Series Switch Without Including LLDP-MED Support

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | **557**
- Overview | **557**
- Configuring VoIP Without LLDP-MED by Using a Voice VLAN on an Access Port | **558**

Configuring VoIP Without LLDP-MED by Using a Trunk Port with Native VLAN Option | 561
Verification | 563

You can configure voice over IP (VoIP) on an EX Series switch to support IP telephones. The Link Layer Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) protocol is sometimes used with IP phones to forward VoIP parameters from the switch to the phone. However, not all IP phones support LLDP-MED.

This example describes how to configure VoIP on an EX Series switch without using LLDP-MED:

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- One EX Series switch with support for ELS acting as an authenticator port access entity (PAE). The interfaces on the authenticator PAE form a control gate that blocks all traffic to and from supplicants until they are authenticated.
- An IP phone that does not support LLDP-MED.
- Junos OS Release 13.2X50 or later for EX Series switches.

Before you configure VoIP, be sure you have:

- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the switch. See *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch with ELS Support* .
- Configured the IP phone as a member of the voice VLAN.
- (Optional) Configured interface ge-0/0/2 for Power over Ethernet (PoE). The PoE configuration is not necessary if the VoIP supplicant is using a power adapter. See *Configuring PoE Interfaces on EX Series Switches*.

Overview

IN THIS SECTION

Topology | 558

Instead of using a regular telephone, you connect an IP telephone directly to the switch. An IP phone has all the hardware and software needed to handle VoIP. You can also power an IP telephone by connecting it to one of the Power over Ethernet (PoE) interfaces on the switch.

EX Series switches can accommodate an IP telephone and end host connected to a single switch port. In such a scenario, voice and data traffic must be separated into different broadcast domains, or VLANs. One method for accomplishing this is by configuring a voice VLAN, which enables access ports to accept untagged data traffic as well as tagged voice traffic from IP phones, and associate each type of traffic with separate and distinct VLANs. Voice traffic (tagged) can then be treated differently, generally with a higher priority than data traffic (untagged).

The voice VLAN delivers the greatest benefit when used with IP phones that support LLDP-MED, but it is flexible enough that IP phones that do not support LLDP-MED can also use it effectively. However, in the absence of LLDP-MED, the voice VLAN ID must be set manually on the IP phone because LLDP-MED is not available to accomplish this dynamically. For information about setting up a voice VLAN for IP phones that support LLDP-MED, see *Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch with ELS Support*.

Another method to separate voice (tagged) and data (untagged) traffic into different VLANs is to use a trunk port with the native VLAN ID option. The trunk port is added as a member of the voice VLAN, and processes only tagged voice traffic from that VLAN. The trunk port must also be configured with the native VLAN ID for the data VLAN so that it can process untagged data traffic from the data VLAN. This configuration also requires that the voice VLAN ID be set manually on the IP phone.

This example illustrates both methods. In this example, the interface ge-0/0/2 on the switch is connected to a non-LLDP-MED IP phone.

NOTE: The implementation of a voice VLAN on an IP telephone is vendor-specific. Consult the documentation that came with your IP telephone for instructions on configuring a voice VLAN. For example, on an Avaya phone, you can ensure that the phone gets the correct VoIP VLAN ID even in the absence of LLDP-MED by enabling DHCP option 176.

Topology

Configuring VoIP Without LLDP-MED by Using a Voice VLAN on an Access Port

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 559

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure VoIP, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
set vlans data-vlan vlan-id 77
set vlans voice-vlan vlan-id 99
set vlans data-vlan switch-options interface ge-0/0/2.0
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching port-mode access
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members data-vlan
set switch-options voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 vlan voice-vlan
set switch-options voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 forwarding-class assured-forwarding
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. Configure two VLANs: one for data traffic and one for voice traffic:

```
[edit vlans]
user@switch# set data-vlan vlan-id 77
user@switch# set voice-vlan vlan-id 99
```

NOTE: The voice VLAN ID must be set manually on the IP phone.

2. Associate the VLAN `data-vlan` with the interface ge-0/0/2:

```
[edit vlans]
user@switch# set data-vlan switch-options interface ge-0/0/2.0
```

3. Configure the interface ge-0/0/2 as an access port belonging to the data VLAN:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching port-mode access
user@switch# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan member data-vlan
```

4. Configure VoIP on the interface ge-0/0/2 and add this interface to the voice VLAN:

```
[edit switch-options]
user@switch# set voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 vlan voice-vlan
```

5. Specify the assured-forwarding forwarding class to provide the most dependable class of service:

```
[edit switch-options]
user@switch# set voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 forwarding-class assured-forwarding
```

Results

Display the results of the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@switch> show configuration
interfaces {
    ge-0/0/2 {
        unit 0 {
            family ethernet-switching {
                port-mode access;
                vlan {
                    members data-vlan;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
vlans {
    data-vlan {
        vlan-id 77;
        interface {
            ge-0/0/2.0;
        }
    }
    voice-vlan {
        vlan-id 99;
    }
}
ethernet-switching options {
```

```
    voip {
        interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
            vlan voice-vlan;
            forwarding-class assured-forwarding;
        }
    }
}
```

Configuring VoIP Without LLDP-MED by Using a Trunk Port with Native VLAN Option

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 561

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure VoIP, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
set vlans data-vlan vlan-id 77
set vlans voice-vlan vlan-id 99
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching port-mode trunk

set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members voice-vlan
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching native-vlan-id data-vlan
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. Configure two VLANs: one for data traffic and one for voice traffic:

```
[edit vlans]
user@switch# set data-vlan vlan-id 77
user@switch# set voice-vlan vlan-id 99
```

> **NOTE**: The voice VLAN ID must be set manually on the IP phone.

2. Configure interface ge-0/0/2 as a trunk port that includes only the voice VLAN:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching port-mode trunk
user@switch# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan member voice-vlan
```

3. Configure the native VLAN ID for the data VLAN on the trunk port:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching native-vlan-id data-vlan
```

Results

Display the results of the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@switch> show configuration
interfaces {
    ge-0/0/2 {
        unit 0 {
            family ethernet-switching {
                port-mode trunk;
                vlan {
                    members voice-vlan;
                }
                native-vlan-id data-vlan;
            }
```

```
        }
    }
}
vlans {
    data-vlan {
        vlan-id 77;
    }
    voice-vlan {
        vlan-id 99;
    }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying the VLAN Association With the Interface | **563**

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform the following task:

Verifying the VLAN Association With the Interface

Purpose

Display the interface state and VLAN membership.

Action

```
user@switch>                              show ethernet-switching
interfaces
 Ethernet-switching table: 0 entries, 0 learned

user@switch> show ethernet-switching interfaces
Interface   State    VLAN members           Blocking
ge-0/0/0.0  down     default                unblocked
ge-0/0/1.0  down     employee-vlan          unblocked
ge-0/0/5.0  down     employee-vlan          unblocked
ge-0/0/3.0  down     employee-vlan          unblocked
```

```
ge-0/0/8.0  down     employee-vlan          unblocked
ge-0/0/10.0 down     default                unblocked
ge-0/0/11.0 down     employee-vlan          unblocked
ge-0/0/23.0 down     default                unblocked
ge-0/0/2.0  up       voice-vlan             unblocked
                     data-vlan              unblocked
```

Meaning

The field `VLAN members` shows that the ge-0/0/2.0 interface supports both the data VLAN, data-vlan, and the voice VLAN, voice-vlan. The `State` field shows that the interface is up.

SEE ALSO

Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches

Example: Configuring VoIP on an EX Series Switch Without Including LLDP-MED Support

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | **565**
- Overview | **565**
- Configuring VoIP Without LLDP-MED by Using a Voice VLAN on an Access Port | **566**
- Configuring VoIP Without LLDP-MED by Using a Trunk Port with Native VLAN Option | **569**
- Verification | **571**

You can configure voice over IP (VoIP) on an EX Series switch to support IP telephones. The Link Layer Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) protocol is sometimes used with IP phones to forward VoIP parameters from the switch to the phone. However, not all IP phones support LLDP-MED.

This example describes how to configure VoIP on an EX Series switch without using LLDP-MED:

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- One EX4200 switch acting as an authenticator port access entity (PAE). The interfaces on the authenticator PAE form a control gate that blocks all traffic to and from supplicants until they are authenticated.
- An IP phone that does not support LLDP-MED.
- Junos OS Release 9.1 or later for EX Series switches.

Before you configure VoIP, be sure you have:

- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the switch. See *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch*.
- Configured the IP phone as a member of the voice VLAN.
- (Optional) Configured interface ge-0/0/2 for Power over Ethernet (PoE). The PoE configuration is not necessary if the VoIP supplicant is using a power adapter. See *Configuring PoE Interfaces on EX Series Switches*.

Overview

IN THIS SECTION

Topology | 566

Instead of using a regular telephone, you connect an IP telephone directly to the switch. An IP phone has all the hardware and software needed to handle VoIP. You can also power an IP telephone by connecting it to one of the Power over Ethernet (PoE) interfaces on the switch.

EX Series switches can accommodate an IP telephone and end host connected to a single switch port. In such a scenario, voice and data traffic must be separated into different broadcast domains, or VLANs. One method for accomplishing this is by configuring a voice VLAN, which enables access ports to accept untagged data traffic as well as tagged voice traffic from IP phones, and associate each type of traffic with separate and distinct VLANs. Voice traffic (tagged) can then be treated differently, generally with a higher priority than data traffic (untagged).

The voice VLAN delivers the greatest benefit when used with IP phones that support LLDP-MED, but it is flexible enough that IP phones that do not support LLDP-MED can also use it effectively. However, in the absence of LLDP-MED, the voice VLAN ID must be set manually on the IP phone because LLDP-

MED is not available to accomplish this dynamically. For information about setting up a voice VLAN for IP phones that support LLDP-MED, see *Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch*.

Another method to separate voice (tagged) and data (untagged) traffic into different VLANs is to use a trunk port with the native VLAN ID option. The trunk port is added as a member of the voice VLAN, and processes only tagged voice traffic from that VLAN. The trunk port must also be configured with the native VLAN ID for the data VLAN so that it can process untagged data traffic from the data VLAN. This configuration also requires that the voice VLAN ID be set manually on the IP phone.

This example illustrates both methods. In this example, the interface ge-0/0/2 on the EX4200 switch is connected to a non-LLDP-MED IP phone.

NOTE: The implementation of a voice VLAN on an IP telephone is vendor-specific. Consult the documentation that came with your IP telephone for instructions on configuring a voice VLAN. For example, on an Avaya phone, you can ensure that the phone gets the correct VoIP VLAN ID even in the absence of LLDP-MED by enabling DHCP option 176.

Topology

Configuring VoIP Without LLDP-MED by Using a Voice VLAN on an Access Port

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 566

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure VoIP, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
set vlans data-vlan vlan-id 77
set vlans voice-vlan vlan-id 99
```

```
set vlans data-vlan interface ge-0/0/2.0
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching port-mode access
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members data-vlan
set ethernet-switching-options voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 vlan voice-vlan
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. Configure two VLANs: one for data traffic and one for voice traffic:

```
[edit vlans]
user@switch# set data-vlan vlan-id 77
user@switch# set voice-vlan vlan-id 99
```

NOTE: The voice VLAN ID must be set manually on the IP phone.

2. Configure the VLAN **data-vlan** on the interface ge-0/0/2:

```
[edit vlans]
user@switch# set data-vlan interface ge-0/0/2.0
```

3. Configure the interface ge-0/0/2 as an access port belonging to the data VLAN:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching port-mode access
user@switch# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan member data-vlan
```

4. Configure VoIP on the interface ge-0/0/2 and add this interface to the voice VLAN:

```
[edit ethernet-switching-options]
user@switch# set voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 vlan voice-vlan
```

Results

Display the results of the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@switch> show configuration
interfaces {
    ge-0/0/2 {
        unit 0 {
            family ethernet-switching {
                port-mode access;
                vlan {
                    members data-vlan;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
vlans {
    data-vlan {
        vlan-id 77;
        interface {
            ge-0/0/2.0;
        }
    }
    voice-vlan {
        vlan-id 99;
    }
}
ethernet-switching options {
    voip {
        interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
            vlan voice-vlan;
        }
    }
}
```

Configuring VoIP Without LLDP-MED by Using a Trunk Port with Native VLAN Option

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 569

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure VoIP, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
set vlans data-vlan vlan-id 77
set vlans voice-vlan vlan-id 99
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching port-mode trunk

set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members voice-vlan
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching native-vlan-id data-vlan
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. Configure two VLANs: one for data traffic and one for voice traffic:

```
[edit vlans]
user@switch# set data-vlan vlan-id 77
user@switch# set voice-vlan vlan-id 99
```

NOTE: The voice VLAN ID must be set manually on the IP phone.

2. Configure interface ge-0/0/2 as a trunk port that includes only the voice VLAN:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching port-mode trunk
user@switch# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan member voice-vlan
```

3. Configure the native VLAN ID for the data VLAN on the trunk port:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching native-vlan-id data-vlan
```

Results

Display the results of the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@switch> show configuration
interfaces {
    ge-0/0/2 {
        unit 0 {
            family ethernet-switching {
                port-mode trunk;
                vlan {
                    members voice-vlan;
                }
                native-vlan-id data-vlan;
            }
        }
    }
}
vlans {
    data-vlan {
        vlan-id 77;
    }
    voice-vlan {
        vlan-id 99;
    }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying the VLAN Association With the Interface | 571

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform the following task:

Verifying the VLAN Association With the Interface

Purpose

Display the interface state and VLAN membership.

Action

```
user@switch>                              show ethernet-switching
interfaces
 Ethernet-switching table: 0 entries, 0 learned

user@switch> show ethernet-switching interfaces
Interface   State    VLAN members           Blocking
ge-0/0/0.0  down     default                unblocked
ge-0/0/1.0  down     employee-vlan          unblocked
ge-0/0/5.0  down     employee-vlan          unblocked
ge-0/0/3.0  down     employee-vlan          unblocked
ge-0/0/8.0  down     employee-vlan          unblocked
ge-0/0/10.0 down     default                unblocked
ge-0/0/11.0 down     employee-vlan          unblocked
ge-0/0/23.0 down     default                unblocked
ge-0/0/2.0  up       voice-vlan             unblocked
                     data-vlan              unblocked
```

Meaning

The field `VLAN members` shows that the ge-0/0/2.0 interface supports both the data VLAN, data-vlan, and the voice VLAN, voice-vlan. The `State` field shows that the interface is up.

SEE ALSO

Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches

Example: Configuring VoIP on an EX Series Switch Without Including 802.1X Authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 572
- Overview | 573
- Configuration | 573
- Verification | 577

You can configure voice over IP (VoIP) on an EX Series switch to support IP telephones.

To configure VoIP on an EX Series switch to support an IP phone that does not support 802.1X authentication, you must either add the MAC address of the phone to the static MAC bypass list or enable MAC RADIUS authentication on the switch.

This example describes how to configure VoIP on an EX Series switch without 802.1X authentication using static MAC bypass of authentication:

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 9.1 or later for EX Series switches
- An IP telephone

Before you configure VoIP, be sure you have:

- Installed your EX Series switch. See the installation information for your switch.
- Performed the initial switch configuration. See *Connecting and Configuring an EX Series Switch (CLI Procedure)*.
- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the switch. See *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch*.

- Configured the RADIUS server for 802.1X authentication and set up the access profile. See *Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch*.
- (Optional) Configured interface `ge-0/0/2` for Power over Ethernet (PoE). The PoE configuration is not necessary if the VoIP supplicant is using a power adapter. For information about configuring PoE, see *Configuring PoE Interfaces on EX Series Switches*.

NOTE: If the IP address isn't configured on the Avaya IP phone, the phone exchanges LLDP-MED information to get the VLAN ID for the voice VLAN. You must configure the `voip` statement on the interface to designate the interface as a VoIP interface and allow the switch to forward the VLAN name and VLAN ID for the voice VLAN to the IP telephone. The IP telephone then uses the voice VLAN (that is, it references the voice VLAN's ID) to send a DHCP discover request and exchange information with the DHCP server (voice gateway).

Overview

Instead of using a regular telephone, you connect an IP telephone directly to the switch. An IP phone has all the hardware and software needed to handle VoIP. You also can power an IP telephone by connecting it to one of the Power over Ethernet (PoE) interfaces on the switch.

In this example, the access interface `ge-0/0/2` on the EX4200 switch is connected to a non-802.1X IP phone.

To configure VoIP on an EX Series switch to support an IP phone that does not support 802.1X authentication, add the MAC address of the phone as a static entry in the authenticator database and set the supplicant mode to multiple.

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 574

To configure VoIP without 802.1X authentication:

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure VoIP, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
set vlans data-vlan vlan-id 77
set vlans voice-vlan vlan-id 99
set vlans data-vlan interface ge-0/0/2.0
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members data-vlan
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching port-mode access
set ethernet-switching-options voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 vlan voice-vlan
set ethernet-switching-options voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 forwarding-class assured-forwarding
set protocols lldp-med interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols dot1x authenticator authentication-profile-name auth-profile
set protocols dot1x authenticator static 00:04:f2:11:aa:a7
set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/2.0 supplicant multiple
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure VoIP without 802.1X:

1. Configure the VLANs for voice and data:

```
[edit vlans]
user@switch# set data-vlan vlan-id 77
user@switch# set voice-vlan vlan-id 99
```

2. Associate the VLAN `data-vlan` with the interface:

```
[edit vlans]
user@switch# set data-vlan interface ge-0/0/2.0
```

3. Configure the interface as an access interface, configure support for Ethernet switching, and add the `data-vlan` VLAN:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members data-vlan
user@switch# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching port-mode access
```

4. Configure VoIP on the interface and specify the `assured-forwarding` forwarding class to provide the most dependable class of service:

```
[edit ethernet-switching-options]
user@switch# set voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 vlan voice-vlan
user@switch# set voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 forwarding-class assured-forwarding
```

5. Configure LLDP-MED protocol support:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set lldp-med interface ge-0/0/2.0
```

6. Set the authentication profile (see *Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure)* and *Configuring 802.1X RADIUS Accounting (CLI Procedure)*):

```
[edit protocols]
set dot1x authenticator authentication-profile-name auth-profile
```

7. Add the MAC address of the phone to the static MAC bypass list:

```
[edit protocols]
set dot1x authenticator static 00:04:f2:11:aa:a7
```

8. Set the supplicant mode to multiple:

```
[edit protocols]
set dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/2.0 supplicant multiple
```

Results

Display the results of the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@switch# show configuration
interfaces {
    ge-0/0/2 {
        unit 0 {
            family ethernet-switching {
                port-mode access;
                vlan {
                    members data-vlan;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
protocols {
    lldp-med {
        interface ge-0/0/2.0;
    }
    dot1x {
        authenticator {
            authentication-profile-name auth-profile;
                static {
                    00:04:f2:11:aa:a7;
                }
            }
            interface {
                ge-0/0/2.0 {
                    supplicant multiple;
                }
        }
    }
}
vlans {
    data-vlan {
        vlan-id 77;
        interface {
            ge-0/0/2.0;
        }
```

```
    }
    voice-vlan {
        vlan-id 99;
    }
}
ethernet-switching options {
    voip {
        interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
            vlan voice-vlan;
            forwarding-class assured-forwarding;
        }
    }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying LLDP-MED Configuration | 577
- Verifying Authentication for the Desktop PC | 579
- Verifying the VLAN Association with the Interface | 580

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform these tasks:

Verifying LLDP-MED Configuration

Purpose

Verify that LLDP-MED is enabled on the interface.

Action

```
user@switch>                              show lldp detail
LLDP                    : Enabled
Advertisement interval : 30 Second(s)
Transmit delay          : 2 Second(s)
Hold timer              : 2 Second(s)
```

```
Config Trap Interval   : 300 Second(s)
Connection Hold timer  : 60 Second(s)

LLDP MED               : Enabled
MED fast start count   : 3 Packet(s)


Interface      LLDP       LLDP-MED    Neighbor count
all            Enabled    -           0
ge-0/0/2.0     -          Enabled     0

Interface     VLAN-id     VLAN-name
ge-0/0/0.0    0           default
ge-0/0/1.0    0           employee-vlan
ge-0/0/2.0    0           data-vlan
ge-0/0/2.0    99          voice-vlan
ge-0/0/3.0    0           employee-vlan
ge-0/0/8.0    0           employee-vlan
ge-0/0/10.0   0           default
ge-0/0/11.0   20          employee-vlan
ge-0/0/23.0   0           default

LLDP basic TLVs supported:
Chassis identifier, Port identifier, Port description, System name, System
description, System capabilities, Management address.

LLDP 802 TLVs supported:
Power via MDI, Link aggregation, Maximum frame size, Port VLAN tag, Port
VLAN name.

LLDP MED TLVs supported:
LLDP MED capabilities, Network policy, Endpoint location, Extended power
Via MDI.
```

Meaning

The `show lldp detail` output shows that both LLDP and LLDP-MED are configured on the `ge-0/0/2.0` interface. The end of the output shows the list of supported LLDP basic TLVs, 802.3 TLVs, and LLDP-MED TLVs that are supported.

Verifying Authentication for the Desktop PC

Purpose

Display the 802.1X configuration for the desktop PC connected to the VoIP interface through the IP phone.

Action

```
user@switch>  show dot1x interface ge/0/0/2.0 detail
ge-0/0/2.0
  Role: Authenticator
  Administrative state: Auto
  Supplicant mode: Multiple
  Number of retries: 3
  Quiet period: 60 seconds
  Transmit period: 30 seconds
  Mac Radius: Disabled
  Mac Radius Restrict: Disabled
  Reauthentication: Enabled
  Configured Reauthentication interval: 3600 seconds
  Supplicant timeout: 30 seconds
  Server timeout: 30 seconds
  Maximum EAPOL requests: 2
  Guest VLAN member: <not configured>
  Number of connected supplicants: 1
    Supplicant: user101, 00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe
      Operational state: Authenticated
      Authentication method: Radius
      Authenticated VLAN: vo11
      Dynamic Filter: match source-dot1q-tag 10 action deny
      Session Reauth interval: 60 seconds
      Reauthentication due in 50 seconds
```

Meaning

The field `Role` shows that the `ge-0/0/2.0` interface is in the authenticator state. The `Supplicant` field shows that the interface is configured in multiple supplicant mode, permitting multiple supplicants to be authenticated on this interface. The MAC addresses of the supplicants currently connected are displayed at the bottom of the output.

Verifying the VLAN Association with the Interface

Purpose

Display the interface state and VLAN membership.

Action

```
user@switch> show ethernet-switching interfaces
 Ethernet-switching table: 0 entries, 0 learned

user@switch> show ethernet-switching interfaces
Interface   State    VLAN members           Blocking
ge-0/0/0.0  down     default                unblocked
ge-0/0/1.0  down     employee-vlan          unblocked
ge-0/0/5.0  down     employee-vlan          unblocked
ge-0/0/3.0  down     employee-vlan          unblocked
ge-0/0/8.0  down     employee-vlan          unblocked
ge-0/0/10.0 down     default                unblocked
ge-0/0/11.0 down     employee-vlan          unblocked
ge-0/0/23.0 down     default                unblocked
ge-0/0/2.0  up       voice-vlan             unblocked
                     data-vlan              unblocked
```

Meaning

The field `VLAN members` shows that the `ge-0/0/2.0` interface supports both the `data-vlan` VLAN and `voice-vlan` VLAN. The `State` field shows that the interface is up.

SEE ALSO

Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches

Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch with ELS Support

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 581
- Overview and Topology | 582
- Configuration | 587
- Verification | 590

NOTE: This example uses Junos OS for EX Series switches with support for the Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) configuration style. If your switch runs software that does not support ELS, see *Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch*. For ELS details, see *Using the Enhanced Layer 2 Software CLI*.

You can configure VoIP on an EX Series switch to support IP telephones. The Link Layer Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) protocol forwards VoIP parameters from the switch to the phone. You also configure 802.1X authentication to allow the telephone access to the LAN. Authentication is done through a backend RADIUS server.

This example describes how to configure VoIP on an EX Series switch to support an Avaya IP phone, as well as how to configure the LLDP-MED protocol and 802.1X authentication:

Requirements

This example uses the following software and hardware components:

NOTE: This example also applies to QFX5100 switches.

- Junos OS Release 13.2X50 or later for EX Series switches
- One EX Series switch with support for ELS acting as an authenticator port access entity (PAE). The interfaces on the authenticator PAE form a control gate that blocks all traffic to and from supplicants until they are authenticated.
- An Avaya IP telephone that supports LLDP-MED and 802.1X

Before you configure VoIP, be sure you have:

- Installed your EX Series switch. See the installation information for your switch.
- Performed the initial switch configuration. See *Connecting and Configuring an EX Series Switch (CLI Procedure)*.
- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the switch. See *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch with ELS Support* or *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN on Switches*.
- Configured the RADIUS server for 802.1X authentication and set up the access profile. See *Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch*.
- (Optional) Configured the interface ge-0/0/2 for Power over Ethernet (PoE). The PoE configuration is not necessary if the VoIP supplicant uses a power adapter. For information about configuring PoE, see *Configuring PoE Interfaces on EX Series Switches*.

NOTE: If the IP address is not configured on the Avaya IP phone, the phone exchanges LLDP-MED information to get the VLAN ID for the voice VLAN. You must configure the `voip` statement on the interface to designate the interface as a VoIP interface and allow the switch to forward the VLAN name and VLAN ID for the voice VLAN to the IP telephone. The IP telephone then uses the voice VLAN (that is, it references the voice VLAN's ID) to send a DHCP discover request and exchange information with the DHCP server (voice gateway).

Overview and Topology

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Instead of using a regular telephone, you connect an IP telephone directly to the switch. An IP phone has all the hardware and software needed to handle VoIP. You also can power an IP telephone by connecting it to one of the Power over Ethernet (PoE) interfaces on the switch.

EX Series switches can accommodate an IP telephone and end host connected to a single switch port. In such a scenario, voice and data traffic must be separated into different broadcast domains, or VLANs. One method for accomplishing this is by configuring a voice VLAN, which enables access ports to accept untagged data traffic as well as tagged voice traffic from IP phones, and associate each type of traffic

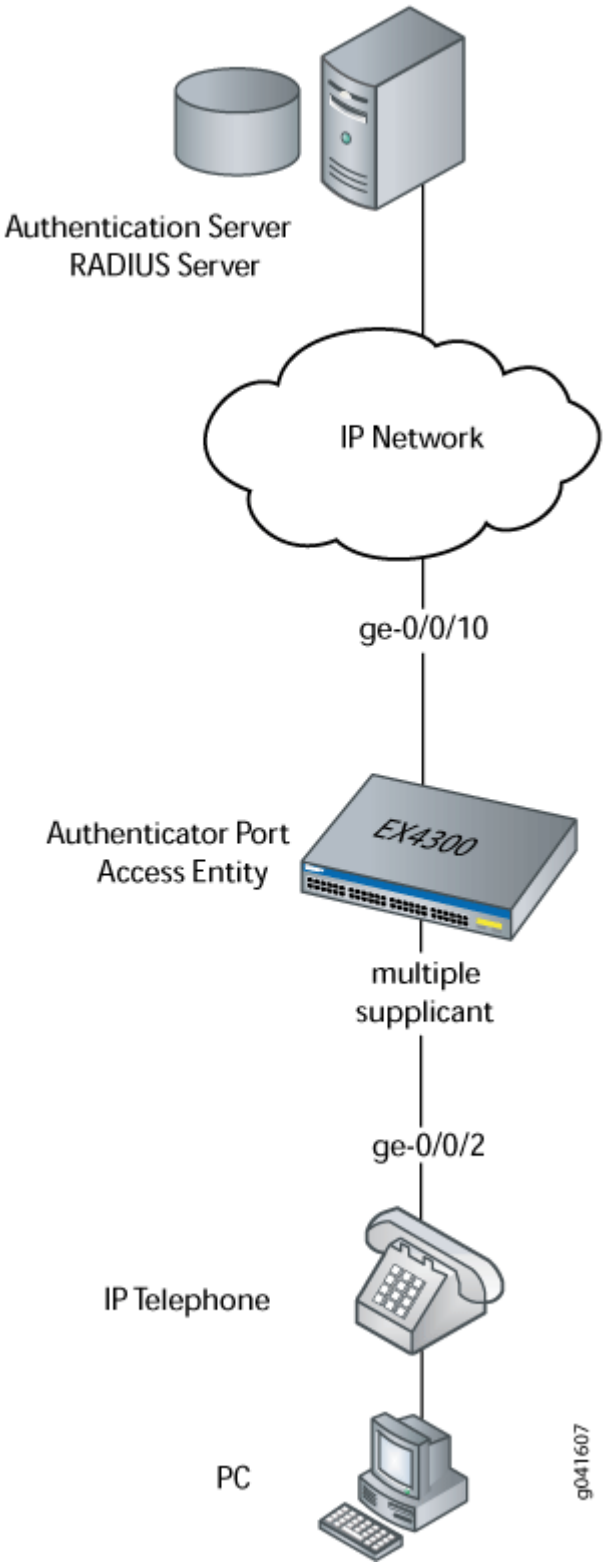
with separate and distinct VLANs. Voice traffic (tagged) can then be treated differently, generally with a higher priority than data traffic (untagged).

> **NOTE**: If a MAC addresses has been learned on both the data and voice VLANs, it remains active unless it ages out of both VLANs, or both VLANs are deleted.

In this example, the access interface ge-0/0/2 on the EX Series switch is connected to an Avaya IP telephone. Avaya phones have a built-in bridge that enables you to connect a desktop PC to the phone, so the desktop and phone in a single office require only one interface on the switch. The EX Series switch is connected to a RADIUS server on the ge-0/0/10 interface (see Figure 26 on page 585).

NOTE: This figure also applies to QFX5100 switches.

Figure 26: VoIP Topology



In this example, you configure VoIP parameters and specify the forwarding class `assured-forward` for voice traffic to provide the highest quality of service.

Table 34 on page 586 describes the components used in this VoIP configuration example.

Table 34: Components of the VoIP Configuration Topology

Property	Settings
Switch hardware	EX Series switch with support for ELS.
VLAN names and IDs	data-vlan, 77 voice-vlan, 99
Connection to Avaya phone—with integrated hub, to connect phone and desktop PC to a single interface (requires PoE)	ge-0/0/2
One RADIUS server	Provides backend database connected to the switch through interface ge-0/0/10.

Besides configuring a VoIP for interface ge-0/0/2, you configure:

- 802.1X authentication. Authentication is set to `multiple` supplicant mode to support more than one supplicant's access to the LAN through interface ge-0/0/2.
- LLDP-MED protocol information. The switch uses LLDP-MED to forward VoIP parameters to the phone. Using LLDP-MED ensures that voice traffic gets tagged and prioritized with the correct values at the source itself. For example, 802.1p class of service and 802.1Q tag information can be sent to the IP telephone.

  NOTE: A PoE configuration is not necessary if an IP telephone uses a power adapter.

Topology

Configuration

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Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure VoIP, LLDP-MED, and 802.1X, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
set vlans data-vlan vlan-id 77
set vlans voice-vlan vlan-id 99
set vlans data-vlan switch-options interface ge-0/0/2.0
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching interface-mode access
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members data-vlan
set switch-options voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 vlan voice-vlan
set switch-options voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 forwarding-class assured-forwarding
set protocols lldp-med interface ge-0/0/2
set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/2.0 supplicant multiple
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure VoIP with LLDP-MED and 802.1X:

1. Configure the VLANs for voice and data:

```
[edit vlans]
user@switch# set data-vlan vlan-id 77
user@switch# set voice-vlan vlan-id 99
```

2. Associate the VLAN **data-vlan** with the interface:

```
[edit vlans]
user@switch# set data-vlan switch-options interface ge-0/0/2.0
```

3. Configure the interface as an access interface, configure support for Ethernet switching, and add the interface as a member of the **data-vlan** VLAN:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching interface-mode access
user@switch# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members data-vlan
```

4. Configure VoIP on the interface and specify the `assured-forwarding` forwarding class to provide the most dependable class of service:

```
[edit switch–options]
user@switch# set voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 vlan voice-vlan
user@switch# set voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 forwarding-class assured-forwarding
```

5. Configure LLDP-MED protocol support:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set lldp-med interface ge-0/0/2
```

6. To authenticate an IP phone and a PC connected to the IP phone on the interface, configure 802.1X authentication support and specify `multiple` supplicant mode:

> **NOTE**: If you do not want to authenticate any device, skip the 802.1X configuration on this interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/2.0 supplicant
multiple
```

Results

Display the results of the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@switch# show configuration
interfaces {
    ge-0/0/2 {
        unit 0 {
            family ethernet-switching {
                interface-mode access;
                vlan {
                    members data-vlan;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
protocols {
    lldp-med {
        interface ge-0/0/2;
    }
    dot1x {
        authenticator {
            interface {
                ge-0/0/2.0 {
                    supplicant multiple;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
vlans {
    data-vlan {
        vlan-id 77;
        switch-options {
            interface ge-0/0/2.0;
        }
    }
    voice-vlan {
        vlan-id 99;
    }
```

```
}
switch-options {
    voip {
        interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
            vlan voice-vlan;
            forwarding-class assured-forwarding;
        }
    }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying LLDP-MED Configuration | **590**
- Verifying 802.1X Authentication for IP Phone and Desktop PC | **592**
- Verifying the VLAN Association with the Interface | **593**

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform these tasks:

Verifying LLDP-MED Configuration

Purpose

Verify that LLDP-MED is enabled on the interface.

Action

```
user@switch>                              show lldp detail
LLDP                     : Enabled
Advertisement interval   : 30 seconds
Transmit delay           : 2 seconds
Hold timer               : 120 seconds
Notification interval    : 0 Second(s)
Config Trap Interval     : 0 seconds
Connection Hold timer    : 300 seconds
```

```
LLDP MED               : Enabled
MED fast start count   : 3 Packets

Port ID TLV subtype    : locally-assigned

Interface      Parent Interface    LLDP        LLDP-MED     Power Negotiation
  Neighbor count
all            -                   Enabled     Enabled      Enabled
  0
ge-0/0/2       -                   -           Enabled      -
  0

Interface      Parent Interface    Vlan-id     Vlan-name
ge-0/0/0       -                   1           vlan-1
ge-0/0/1       -                   1           vlan-1
ge-0/0/2       -                   77          vlan-77
ge-0/0/2       -                   99          vlan-99
ge-0/0/3       -                   1           vlan-1
ge-0/0/4       -                   1           vlan-1
ge-0/0/5       -                   1           vlan-1
ge-0/0/6       -                   1           vlan-1
ge-0/0/7       -                   1           vlan-1
ge-0/0/8       -                   1           vlan-1
ge-0/0/9       -                   1           vlan-1
ge-0/0/10      -                   1           vlan-1

Basic Management TLVs supported:
End Of LLDPDU, Chassis ID, Port ID, Time To Live, Port Description, System Name,
 System Description, System Capabilities, Management Address

Organizationally Specific TLVs supported:
MAC/PHY configuration/status, Power via MDI, Link aggregation, Maximum Frame Size,
 Port VLAN tag, Port VLAN name.
```

Meaning

The `show lldp detail` output shows that both `LLDP` and `LLDP-MED` are configured on the `ge-0/0/2` interface. The end of the output shows the list of supported LLDP basic management TLVs and organizationally specific TLVs that are supported.

Verifying 802.1X Authentication for IP Phone and Desktop PC

Purpose

Display the 802.1X configuration to confirm that the VoIP interface has access to the LAN.

Action

```
user@switch> show dot1x interface ge/0/0/2.0 detail
ge-0/0/2.0
  Role: Authenticator
  Administrative state: Auto
  Supplicant mode: Multiple
  Number of retries: 3
  Quiet period: 60 seconds
  Transmit period: 30 seconds
  Mac Radius: Disabled
  Mac Radius Restrict: Disabled
  Reauthentication: Enabled
  Configured Reauthentication interval: 3600 seconds
  Supplicant timeout: 30 seconds
  Server timeout: 30 seconds
  Maximum EAPOL requests: 2
  Guest VLAN member: <not configured>
  Number of connected supplicants: 1
    Supplicant: user101, 00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe
      Operational state: Authenticated
      Authentication method: Radius
      Authenticated VLAN: vo11
      Dynamic Filter: match source-dot1q-tag 10 action deny
      Session Reauth interval: 60 seconds
      Reauthentication due in 50 seconds
```

Meaning

The field **Role** shows that the `ge-0/0/2.0` interface is in the authenticator state. The **Supplicant mode** field shows that the interface is configured in `multiple` supplicant mode, permitting multiple supplicants to be authenticated on this interface. The MAC addresses of the supplicants currently connected are displayed at the bottom of the output.

Verifying the VLAN Association with the Interface

Purpose

Display the interface's VLAN membership.

Action

```
user@switch> show ethernet-switching interface ge-0/0/2.0
Routing Instance Name : default-switch
Logical Interface flags (DL - disable learning, AD - packet action drop,
                         LH - MAC limit hit, DN - interface down )
Logical      Vlan       TAG   MAC      STP          Logical         Tagging
interface    members          limit    state        interface flags
ge-0/0/2.0                    65535                                 untagged
             voice-vlan 99
                              65535    Discarding
             data-vlan  77
                              65535    Discarding
```

Meaning

The field **VLAN members** shows that the `ge-0/0/2.0` interface supports both the **data-vlan** VLAN and **voice-vlan** VLAN.

SEE ALSO

- *Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch*
- *Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch*
- *Defining CoS Forwarding Classes (CLI Procedure)*
- *Defining CoS Forwarding Classes (J-Web Procedure)*
- *Configuring LLDP-MED (CLI Procedure)*

Example: Configuring VoIP on an EX Series Switch with ELS Support Without Including 802.1X Authentication

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- Overview | 595
- Configuration | 595
- Verification | 599

NOTE: This example uses Junos OS for EX Series switches with support for the Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) configuration style. If your switch runs software that does not support ELS, see *Example: Configuring VoIP on an EX Series Switch Without Including 802.1X Authentication*. For ELS details, see *Using the Enhanced Layer 2 Software CLI*.

You can configure voice over IP (VoIP) on an EX Series switch to support IP telephones.

To configure VoIP on an EX Series switch to support an IP phone that does not support 802.1X authentication, you must either add the MAC address of the phone to the static MAC bypass list or enable MAC RADIUS authentication on the switch.

This example describes how to configure VoIP on an EX Series switch without 802.1X authentication by using static MAC bypass of authentication:

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

NOTE: This figure also applies to QFX5100 switches.

- One EX Series switch with support for ELS
- Junos OS Release 13.2 or later for EX Series switches
- An Avaya IP telephone

Before you configure VoIP, be sure you have:

- Installed your EX Series switch. See the installation information for your switch.
- Performed the initial switch configuration. See *Connecting and Configuring an EX Series Switch (CLI Procedure)*.
- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the switch. See *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN for an EX Series Switch with ELS Support* or *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN on Switches*.
- Configured the RADIUS server for 802.1X authentication and set up the access profile. See *Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch*.
- (Optional) Configured the interface ge-0/0/2 for Power over Ethernet (PoE). The PoE configuration is not necessary if the VoIP supplicant uses a power adapter. For information about configuring PoE, see *Configuring PoE Interfaces on EX Series Switches*.

NOTE: If the IP address is not configured on the Avaya IP phone, the phone exchanges LLDP-MED information to get the VLAN ID for the voice VLAN. You must configure the `voip` statement on the interface to designate the interface as a VoIP interface and allow the switch to forward the VLAN name and VLAN ID for the voice VLAN to the IP telephone. The IP telephone then uses the voice VLAN (that is, it references the voice VLAN's ID) to send a DHCP discover request and exchange information with the DHCP server (voice gateway).

Overview

Instead of using a regular telephone, you connect an IP telephone directly to the switch. An IP phone has all the hardware and software needed to handle VoIP. You also can power an IP telephone by connecting it to one of the Power over Ethernet (PoE) interfaces on the switch.

In this example, the access interface ge-0/0/2 on the EX Series switch is connected to a non-802.1X IP phone.

To configure VoIP on an EX Series switch to support an IP phone that does not support 802.1X authentication, add the MAC address of the phone as a static entry in the authenticator database and set the supplicant mode to multiple.

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 596

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure VoIP without using 802.1X authentication, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
set vlans data-vlan vlan-id 77
set vlans voice-vlan vlan-id 99
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching interface-mode access
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members data-vlan
set switch-options voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 vlan voice-vlan
set switch-options voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 forwarding-class assured-forwarding
set protocols lldp-med interface ge-0/0/2
set protocols dot1x authenticator authentication-profile-name auth-profile
set protocols dot1x authenticator static 00:04:f2:11:aa:a7
set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/2.0 supplicant multiple
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure VoIP without 802.1X authentication:

1. Configure the VLANs for voice and data:

```
[edit vlans]
user@switch# set data-vlan vlan-id 77
user@switch# set voice-vlan vlan-id 99
```

2. Configure the interface as an access interface, configure support for Ethernet switching, and add the interface as a member of the `data-vlan` VLAN:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching interface-mode access
user@switch# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members data-vlan
```

3. Configure VoIP on the interface and specify the `assured-forwarding` forwarding class to provide the most dependable class of service:

```
[edit switch-options]
user@switch# set voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 vlan voice-vlan
user@switch# set voip interface ge-0/0/2.0 forwarding-class assured-forwarding
```

4. Configure LLDP-MED protocol support:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set lldp-med interface ge-0/0/2
```

5. Set the authentication profile with the name `auth-profile` (see *Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure)* and *Configuring 802.1X RADIUS Accounting (CLI Procedure)*):

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set dot1x authenticator authentication-profile-name auth-profile
```

6. Add the MAC address of the phone to the static MAC bypass list:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set dot1x authenticator static 00:04:f2:11:aa:a7
```

7. Set the supplicant mode to multiple:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/2.0 supplicant multiple
```

Results

Display the results of the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@switch# show configuration
interfaces {
    ge-0/0/2 {
```

```
        unit 0 {
            family ethernet-switching {
                interface-mode access;
                vlan {
                    members data-vlan;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
protocols {
    lldp-med {
        interface ge-0/0/2;
    }
    dot1x {
        authenticator {
            authentication-profile-name auth-profile;
                static {
                    00:04:f2:11:aa:a7;
                }
            }
            interface {
                ge-0/0/2.0 {
                    supplicant multiple;
                }
        }
    }
}
vlans {
    data-vlan {
        vlan-id 77;
        switch-options {
            interface ge-0/0/2.0;
        }
    }
    voice-vlan {
        vlan-id 99;
    }
}
switch-options {
    voip {
        interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
            vlan voice-vlan;
```

```
            forwarding-class assured-forwarding;
        }
    }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying LLDP-MED Configuration | **599**
- Verifying Authentication for the Desktop PC | **600**
- Verifying the VLAN Association with the Interface | **601**

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform these tasks:

Verifying LLDP-MED Configuration

Purpose

Verify that LLDP-MED is enabled on the interface.

Action

```
user@switch>                              show lldp detail
LLDP                    : Enabled
Advertisement interval : 30 seconds
Transmit delay          : 2 seconds
Hold timer              : 120 seconds
Notification interval   : 0 Second(s)
Config Trap Interval    : 0 seconds
Connection Hold timer   : 300 seconds

LLDP MED                : Enabled
MED fast start count    : 3 Packets

Port ID TLV subtype     : locally-assigned
```

```
Interface      Parent Interface    LLDP        LLDP-MED     Power Negotiation
  Neighbor count
all            -                   Enabled     Enabled      Enabled
  0
ge-0/0/2       -                   -           Enabled      -
  0

Interface      Parent Interface    Vlan-id     Vlan-name
ge-0/0/0       -                   1           vlan-1
ge-0/0/1       -                   1           vlan-1
ge-0/0/2       -                   77          vlan-77
ge-0/0/2       -                   99          vlan-99
ge-0/0/3       -                   1           vlan-1
ge-0/0/4       -                   1           vlan-1
ge-0/0/5       -                   1           vlan-1
ge-0/0/6       -                   1           vlan-1
ge-0/0/7       -                   1           vlan-1
ge-0/0/8       -                   1           vlan-1
ge-0/0/9       -                   1           vlan-1
ge-0/0/10      -                   1           vlan-1

Basic Management TLVs supported:
End Of LLDPDU, Chassis ID, Port ID, Time To Live, Port Description, System Name,
 System Description, System Capabilities, Management Address

Organizationally Specific TLVs supported:
MAC/PHY configuration/status, Power via MDI, Link aggregation, Maximum Frame Size,
 Port VLAN tag, Port VLAN name.
```

Meaning

The `show lldp detail` command output shows that both LLDP and LLDP-MED are configured on the `ge-0/0/2` interface. The end of the output shows the list of supported LLDP basic management TLVs and organizationally specific TLVs that are supported.

Verifying Authentication for the Desktop PC

Purpose

Display the 802.1X configuration for the desktop PC connected to the VoIP interface through the IP phone.

Action

```
user@switch>  show dot1x interface ge/0/0/2.0 detail
ge-0/0/2.0
  Role: Authenticator
  Administrative state: Auto
  Supplicant mode: Multiple
  Number of retries: 3
  Quiet period: 60 seconds
  Transmit period: 30 seconds
  Mac Radius: Disabled
  Mac Radius Restrict: Disabled
  Reauthentication: Enabled
  Configured Reauthentication interval: 3600 seconds
  Supplicant timeout: 30 seconds
  Server timeout: 30 seconds
  Maximum EAPOL requests: 2
  Guest VLAN member: <not configured>
  Number of connected supplicants: 1
    Supplicant: user101, 00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe
      Operational state: Authenticated
      Authentication method: Radius
      Authenticated VLAN: vo11
      Dynamic Filter: match source-dot1q-tag 10 action deny
      Session Reauth interval: 60 seconds
      Reauthentication due in 50 seconds
```

Meaning

The field `Role` shows that the `ge-0/0/2.0` interface is in the authenticator role. The `Supplicant Mode` field shows that the interface is configured in `multiple` supplicant mode, permitting multiple supplicants to be authenticated on this interface. The MAC addresses of the supplicants currently connected are displayed at the bottom of the output.

Verifying the VLAN Association with the Interface

Purpose

Display the interface's VLAN membership.

Action

```
user@switch> show ethernet-switching interface ge-0/0/2.0
Routing Instance Name : default-switch
Logical Interface flags (DL - disable learning, AD - packet action drop,
                         LH - MAC limit hit, DN - interface down )
Logical      Vlan       TAG   MAC      STP          Logical         Tagging
interface    members          limit    state        interface flags
ge-0/0/2.0                    65535                                 untagged
             voice-vlan 99
                              65535    Discarding
             data-vlan  77
                              65535    Discarding
```

Meaning

The `Vlan members` field shows that the `ge-0/0/2.0` interface supports both the `data-vlan` VLAN and `voice-vlan` VLAN.

SEE ALSO

- *Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch with ELS Support*
- *Understanding 802.1X and VoIP on EX Series Switches*
- *Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches*

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- 802.1X Authentication | 377

CHAPTER 7

Configuring IEEE 802.1x Port-Based Network Access Control

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Configuring the Authenticator | 606

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IEEE 802.1x Port-Based Network Access Control Overview

MX Series routers support the IEEE 802.1x Port-Based Network Access Control (dot1x) protocol on Ethernet interfaces for validation of client and user credentials to prevent unauthorized access to a specified router port. Before authentication is complete, only 802.1x control packets are allowed and forwarded to the router control plane for processing. All other packets are dropped.

Authentication methods used must be 802.1x compliant. Authentication using RADIUS and Microsoft Active Directory servers is supported. The following user/client authentication methods are allowed:

- EAP-MD5 (RFC 3748)
- EAP-TTLS requires a server certificate (RFC 2716)
- EAP-TLS requires a client and server certificate
- PEAP requires only a server certificate

You can use both client and server certificates in all types of authentication except EAP-MD5.

NOTE: On the MX Series router, 802.1x can be enabled on bridged ports only and not on routed ports.

Dynamic changes to a user session are supported to allow the router administrator to terminate an already authenticated session by using the “RADIUS disconnect” message defined in RFC 3576.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding the Administrative State of the Authenticator Port | 605

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Configuring the Authenticator | 606

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Ethernet Interfaces User Guide for Routing Devices

Understanding the Administrative State of the Authenticator Port

The administrative state of an authenticator port can take any of the following three states:

- Force authorized—Allows network access to all users of the port without requiring them to be authenticated. This is equivalent to not having any authentication enabled on the port.
- Force unauthorized—Denies network access to all users of the port. This is equivalent to disabling the port.
- Automatic—This is the default mode where the authentication server response determines if the port is opened for traffic or not. Only the successfully authenticated clients are allowed access, all others are denied.

In Junos OS, the default mode is “automatic.” The “force authorized” and “force unauthorized” admin modes are not supported. You can achieve the functionality of “force authorized” mode by disabling `dot1x` on the required port. You can achieve the functionality of “force unauthorized” mode by disabling the port itself.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

IEEE 802.1x Port-Based Network Access Control Overview | **604**

Understanding the Administrative Mode of the Authenticator Port | **605**

Configuring the Authenticator | **606**

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Ethernet Interfaces User Guide for Routing Devices

Understanding the Administrative Mode of the Authenticator Port

Junos OS supports the supplicant mode “single” and not the “single secure” nor “multiple” modes. The “Single” mode option authenticates only the first client that connects to a port. All other clients that connect later (802.1x compliant or noncompliant) are allowed free access on that port without any

further authentication. If the first authenticated client logs out, all other users are locked out until a client authenticates again.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- IEEE 802.1x Port-Based Network Access Control Overview | 604
- Understanding the Administrative State of the Authenticator Port | 605
- Configuring the Authenticator | 606
- Viewing the dot1x Configuration | 607
- Ethernet Interfaces User Guide for Routing Devices

Configuring the Authenticator

To configure the IEEE 802.1x Port-Based Network Access Control protocol on Ethernet interfaces you must configure the `authenticator` statement at the `[edit protocols dot1x]` hierarchy level. Use the `authentication-profile-name` *`access-profile-name`* statement to specify the authenticating RADIUS server, and use the `interface` statement to specify and configure the Gigabit Ethernet or Fast Ethernet interface on the router specifically for IEEE 802.1x protocol use; both at the `[edit protocols dot1x authenticator]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit protocols dot1x]
authenticator {
    authentication-profile-name access-profile-name;
    interface (xe-fpc/pic/port | ge-fpc/pic/port | fe-fpc/pic/port) {
        maximum-requests seconds;
        quiet-period seconds;
        reauthentication (disable | interval seconds);
        retries integer;
        server-timeout seconds;
        supplicant (single);
        supplicant-timeout seconds;
        transmit-period seconds;
    }
}
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

IEEE 802.1x Port-Based Network Access Control Overview | 604
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Ethernet Interfaces User Guide for Routing Devices

Viewing the dot1x Configuration

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Purpose

To review and verify the dot1x configuration.

Action

To view all `dot1x` configurations, use the `show dot1x interface` operational mode command. To view a `dot1x` configuration for a specific interface, use the `show dot1x interface (xe-`*`fpc/pic/port`*` | ge-`*`fpc/pic/port`*` | fe-`*`fpc/pic/port`*`) detail` operational mode command. See the *Network Interfaces Command Reference* for more information about this command.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

IEEE 802.1x Port-Based Network Access Control Overview | 604
Understanding the Administrative State of the Authenticator Port | 605
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8
CHAPTER

Configuring IEEE 802.1x Port-Based Network Access Control in Enhanced LAN Mode

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802.1X for MX Series Routers in Enhanced LAN Mode Overview

IN THIS SECTION

- How 802.1X Authentication Works | **612**
- 802.1X Features Overview | **613**
- Supported Features Related to 802.1X Authentication | **613**

Starting with Junos os Release 14.2, IEEE 802.1X provides network edge security, protecting Ethernet LANs from unauthorized user access. Support is implemented for controlling access to your network through an MX Series router by using several different authentication methods, such as 802.1X, MAC RADIUS, or a captive portal.

This functionality is supported on the following MPCs on MX240, MX480, and MX960 routers in enhanced LAN mode:

- MPC4E with two 100-Gigabit Ethernet ports and eight 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports
- MPC4E with thirty-two 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports
- MPC3E that contains a 2-port 40-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with QSFP+
- MPC1E with forty 1-Gigabit Ethernet ports or twenty 1-Gigabit Ethernet ports

You must reboot the router when you configure or delete the enhanced LAN mode on the router. Configuring the `network-services lan` option implies that the system is running in the enhanced IP mode. When you configure a device to function in MX-LAN mode, only the supported configuration statements and operational show commands that are available for enabling or viewing in this mode are displayed in the CLI interface. If your system contains parameters that are not supported in MX-LAN mode in a configuration file, you cannot commit those unsupported attributes. You must remove the settings that are not supported and then commit the configuration. After the successful CLI commit, a system reboot is required for the attributes to be come effective. Similarly, if you remove the `network-services lan` statement, the system does not run in MX-LAN mode. Therefore, all of the settings that are supported outside of the MX-LAN mode are displayed and are available for definition in the CLI interface. If your configuration file contains settings that are supported only in MX-LAN mode, you must remove those attributes before you commit the configuration. After the successful CLI commit, a system reboot will be required for the CLI settings to take effect. The Layer 2 Next-Generation CLI

configuration settings are supported in MX-LAN mode. As a result, the typical MX Series-format of CLI configurations might differ in MX-LAN mode.

This functionality is supported on an MX Series Virtual Chassis combination that functions in enhanced LAN mode (by entering the `network-services lan` statement at the `[edit chassis]` hierarchy level). Port-based network access control is supported on MX240, MX480, and MX960 routers with MPCs in both the MX-LAN mode and the non-MX-LAN mode (with other supported network services modes on MPCs on these routers). To configure the IEEE 802.1x port-based network access control (PNAC) protocol on Ethernet interfaces, you must configure the `authenticator` statement at the `[edit protocols authentication-access- control]` hierarchy level. You can also configure captive portal authentication on a router so that users connected to the switch are authenticated before being allowed to access the network. You can also configure Junos Pulse Access Control Service as the access policy to authenticate and authorize users connected to the switch for admission to the network and for access to protected network resources by using the `uac-policy` statement.

How 802.1X Authentication Works

802.1X authentication works by using an *Authenticator Port Access Entity* (the switch) to block all traffic to and from a supplicant (end device) at the port until the supplicant's credentials are presented and matched on the *Authentication server* (a RADIUS server). When authenticated, the switch stops blocking traffic and opens the port to the supplicant.

The end device is authenticated in either *single* mode, *single-secure* mode, or *multiple* mode:

- **single**—Authenticates only the first end device. All other end devices that connect later to the port are allowed full access without any further authentication. They effectively “piggyback” on the end devices’ authentication.
- **single-secure**—Allows only one end device to connect to the port. No other end device is allowed to connect until the first logs out.
- **multiple**—Allows multiple end devices to connect to the port. Each end device will be authenticated individually.

Network access can be further defined using VLANs and firewall filters, which both act as filters to separate and match groups of end devices to the areas of the LAN they require. For example, you can configure VLANs to handle different categories of authentication failures depending upon:

- Whether or not the end device is 802.1X-enabled.
- Whether or not MAC RADIUS authentication has been configured on the switch interfaces to which the hosts are connected.

- Whether the RADIUS authentication server becomes unavailable or sends a RADIUS access-reject message. See "Configuring RADIUS Server Fail Fallback (CLI Procedure)" on page 375.

802.1X Features Overview

NOTE: The 802.1X features available on the MX Series routers depend upon which switch you are using.

802.1X features on Juniper Networks MX Series routers are:

- Guest VLAN—Provides limited access to a LAN, typically just to the Internet, for nonresponsive end devices that are not 802.1X-enabled when MAC RADIUS authentication has not been configured on the switch interfaces to which the hosts are connected . Also, a guest VLAN can be used to provide limited access to a LAN for guest users. Typically, the guest VLAN provides access just to the Internet and to other guests' end devices.
- Server-reject VLAN—Provides limited access to a LAN, typically just to the Internet, for responsive end devices that are 802.1X-enabled but that have sent the wrong credentials.
- Server-fail VLAN—Provides limited access to a LAN, typically just to the Internet, for 802.1X end devices during a RADIUS server timeout.
- Dynamic VLAN—Enables an end device, after authentication, to be a member of a VLAN dynamically.
- Private VLAN—Enables configuration of 802.1X authentication on interfaces that are members of private VLANs (PVLANs).
- Dynamic changes to a user session—Allows the switch administrator to terminate an already authenticated session. This feature is based on support of the RADIUS Disconnect Message defined in RFC 3576.
- RADIUS accounting—Sends accounting information to the RADIUS accounting server. Accounting information is sent to the server whenever a subscriber logs in or logs out and whenever a subscriber activates or deactivates a subscription.

Supported Features Related to 802.1X Authentication

802.1X does not replace other security technologies. 802.1X works together with port security features, such as DHCP snooping, dynamic ARP inspection (DAI), and MAC limiting, to guard against spoofing.

Supported features related to authentication include:

- Static MAC bypass—Provides a bypass mechanism to authenticate devices that are not 802.1X-enabled (such as printers). Static MAC bypass connects these devices to 802.1X-enabled ports, bypassing 802.1X authentication.
- MAC RADIUS authentication—Provides a means to enable or disable MAC authentication independently of whether 802.1X authentication is enabled.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos os Release 14.2, IEEE 802.1X provides network edge security, protecting Ethernet LANs from unauthorized user access. Support is implemented for controlling access to your network through an MX Series router by using several different authentication methods, such as 802.1X, MAC RADIUS, or a captive portal.

Understanding 802.1X and LLDP and LLDP-MED on MX Series Routers in Enhanced LAN Mode

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, Juniper Networks MX Series routers use Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) and Link Layer Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) to learn and distribute device information on network links. The information allows the router to quickly identify a variety of devices, resulting in a LAN that interoperates smoothly and efficiently.

LLDP-capable devices transmit information in type, length, and value (TLV) messages to neighbor devices. Device information can include information such as chassis and port identification and system name and system capabilities. The TLVs leverage this information from parameters that have already been configured in the Juniper Networks Junos operating system (Junos OS).

LLDP-MED goes one step further than LLDP, exchanging IP-telephony messages between the router and the IP telephone.

LLDP and LLDP-MED also provide PoE power management capabilities. LLDP power negotiation allows the router to manage PoE power by negotiating with LLDP-enabled powered devices to dynamically allocate PoE power as needed. LLDP power priority allows an LLDP-enabled powered device to set the PoE power priority on the router interface to which it connects.

The router also uses these protocols to ensure that voice traffic gets tagged and prioritized with the correct values at the source itself. For example, 802.1p CoS and 802.1Q tag information can be sent to the IP telephone.

EX Series routeres support the following basic TLVs:

- **Chassis Identifier**—The MAC address associated with the local system.

  > **NOTE**: The Chassis ID TLV has a subtype for Network Address Family. LLDP frames are validated only if this subtype has a value of 1 (IPv4) or 2 (IPv6). For any other value, the transmitting device is detected by LLDP as a neighbor and displayed in the output of the "show lldp neighbors" command, but is not assigned to the VLAN.

- **Port Identifier**—The port identification for the specified port in the local system.
- **Port Description**—Textual description of the interface or the logical unit. The description for the logical unit is used, if available; otherwise, the Port Description TLV will contain the description configured on the physical interface. For example, LAG member interfaces do not contain a logical unit, so only the description configured on the physical interface can be used.
- **System Name**—The user-configured name of the local system. The system name can be a maximum of 256 characters.
- **System Description**—The system description containing information about the software and current image running on the system. This information is not configurable, but taken from the software.
- **System Capabilities**—The primary function performed by the system. The capabilities that system supports; for example, bridge or router. This information is not configurable, but based on the model of the product.
- **Management Address**—The IPv4 or IPv6 management address of the local system.

EX Series routeres support the following 802.3 TLVs:

- **Power via MDI**—A TLV that advertises MDI power support, PSE power pair, and power class information.
- **MAC/PHY Configuration Status**—A TLV that advertises information about the physical interface, such as autonegotiation status and support and MAU type. The information is not configurable, but based on the physical interface structure.

  > **NOTE**: The MAC/PHY Configuration Status TLV has a subtype for the PMD Auto-Negotiation Advertised Capability field. This field will contain a value of `other` or `unknown` if the LLDP packet was transmitted from a 10-gigabit SFP+ port.

- **Link Aggregation**—A TLV that advertises if the port is aggregated and its aggregated port ID.

- **Maximum Frame Size**—A TLV that advertises the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) of the interface sending LLDP frames.
- **Port Vlan**—A TLV that advertises the VLAN name configured on the interface.

EX Series routeres support the following LLDP-MED TLVs:

- **LLDP MED Capabilities**—A TLV that advertises the primary function of the port. The capabilities values range 0 through 15:
  - **0**— Capabilities
  - **1**— Network Policy
  - **2**— Location Identification
  - **3**— Extended Power via MDI-PSE
  - **4**— Inventory
  - **5–15**— Reserved
- LLDP-MED Device Class Values:
  - **0**— Class not defined.
  - **1**— Class 1 Device.
  - **2**— Class 2 Device.
  - **3**— Class 3 Device.
  - **4**— Network Connectivity Device
  - **5–255**— Reserved.
- **Network Policy**—A TLV that advertises the port VLAN configuration and associated Layer 2 and Layer 3 attributes. Attributes include the policy identifier, application types, such as voice or streaming video, 802.1Q VLAN tagging, and 802.1p priority bits and Diffserv code points.
- **Endpoint Location**— A TLV that advertises the physical location of the endpoint.
- **Extended Power via MDI**— A TLV that advertises the power type, power source, power priority, and power value of the port. It is the responsibility of the PSE device (network connectivity device) to advertise the power priority on a port.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, Juniper Networks MX Series routers use Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) and Link Layer Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) to learn and distribute device information on network links. The information allows the router to quickly identify a variety of devices, resulting in a LAN that interoperates smoothly and efficiently.

Understanding 802.1X and RADIUS Accounting on MX Series Routers in Enhanced LAN Mode

Juniper Networks MX Series routers support IETF RFC 2866, *RADIUS Accounting*. Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, you can configure RADIUS accounting on an MX Series router which enables statistical data about users logging onto or off a LAN to be collected and sent to a RADIUS accounting server. The statistical data gathered can be used for general network monitoring, to analyze and track usage patterns, or to bill a user based upon the amount of time or type of services accessed.

To configure RADIUS accounting, specify one or more RADIUS accounting servers to receive the statistical data from the switch, and select the type of accounting data to be collected.

The RADIUS accounting server you specify can be the same server used for RADIUS authentication, or it can be a separate RADIUS server. You can specify a list of RADIUS accounting servers. In the event that the primary server (the first one configured) is unavailable, each RADIUS server in the list is tried in the order in which they are configured in the Juniper Networks Junos operating system (Junos OS).

The RADIUS accounting process between a switch and a RADIUS server works like this:

1. A RADIUS accounting server listens for User Datagram Protocol (UDP) packets on a specific port. For example, on FreeRADIUS, the default port is 1813.
2. The switch forwards an *accounting-request* packet containing an event record to the accounting server. For example, a supplicant is authenticated through 802.1X authentication and connected to the LAN. The event record associated with this supplicant contains an *Acct-Status-Type* attribute whose value indicates the beginning of user service for this supplicant. When the supplicant's session ends, the accounting request will contain an *Acct-Status-Type* attribute value indicating the end of user service. The RADIUS accounting server records this as a stop-accounting record containing session information and the length of the session.
3. The RADIUS accounting server logs these events as start-accounting or stop-accounting records. The records are in a file. On FreeRADIUS, the file name is the server's address; for example, 122.69.1.250.

4. The accounting server sends an *accounting-response* packet back to the switch confirming it has received the accounting request.

5. If the switch does not receive a response from the server, it continues to send accounting requests until an accounting response is returned from the accounting server.

The statistics collected through this process can be displayed from the RADIUS server; to see those statistics, the user accesses the log file configured to receive them.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, you can configure RADIUS accounting on an MX Series router which enables statistical data about users logging onto or off a LAN to be collected and sent to a RADIUS accounting server. The statistical data gathered can be used for general network monitoring, to analyze and track usage patterns, or to bill a user based upon the amount of time or type of services accessed.

Understanding 802.1X and VoIP on MX Series Routers in Enhanced LAN Mode

When you use Voice over IP (VoIP), you can connect IP telephones to the router and configure IEEE 802.1X authentication for 802.1X-compatible IP telephones. Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, 802.1X authentication provides network edge security, protecting Ethernet LANs from unauthorized user access.

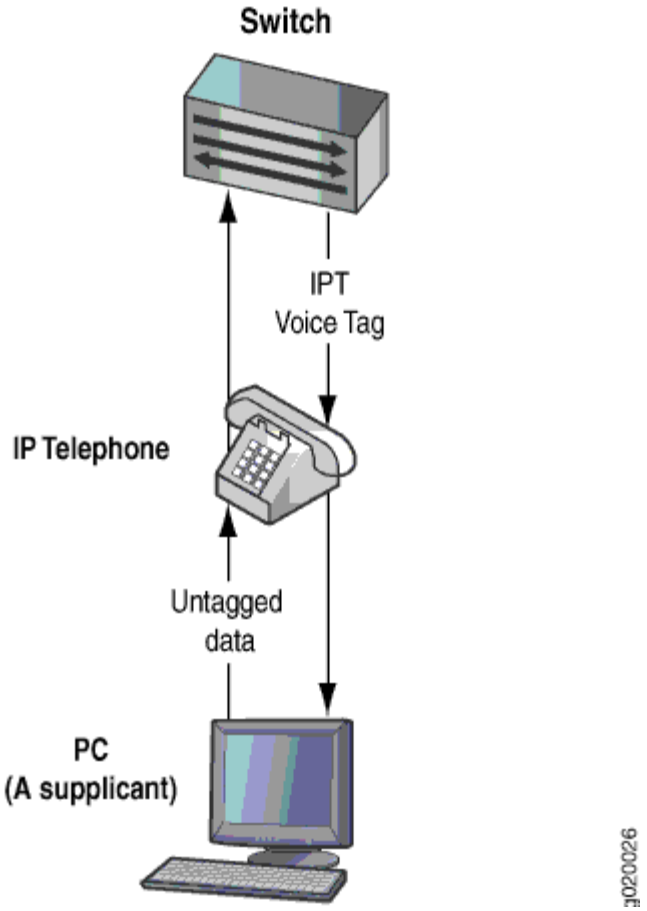
VoIP is a protocol used for the transmission of voice through packet-switched networks. VoIP transmits voice calls using a network connection instead of an analog phone line.

When VoIP is used with 802.1X, the RADIUS server authenticates the phone, and Link Layer Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) provides the class-of-service (CoS) parameters to the phone.

You can configure 802.1X authentication to work with VoIP in multiple supplicant or single supplicant mode. In *multiple-supplicant* mode, the 802.1X process allows multiple supplicants to connect to the

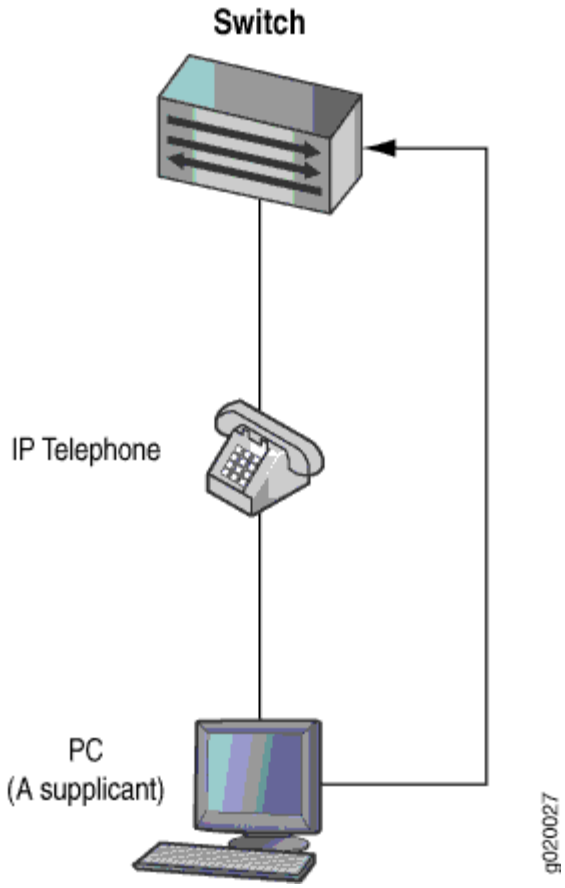
interface. Each supplicant will be authenticated individually. For an example of a VoIP multiple supplicant topology, see Figure 27 on page 619.

Figure 27: VoIP Multiple Supplicant Topology



If an 802.1X-compatible IP telephone does not have an 802.1X host but has another 802.1X-compatible device connected to its data port, you can connect the phone to an interface in single-supplicant mode. In *single-supplicant* mode, the 802.1X process authenticates only the first supplicant. All other supplicants who connect later to the interface are allowed full access without any further authentication. They effectively “piggyback” on the first supplicant’s authentication. For an example of a VoIP single supplicant topology, see Figure 28 on page 620 .

Figure 28: VoIP Single Supplicant Topology



If an IP telephone does not support 802.1X, you can configure VoIP to bypass 802.1X and LLDP-MED and have the packets forwarded to a VoIP VLAN,

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, 802.1X authentication provides network edge security, protecting Ethernet LANs from unauthorized user access.

Understanding Guest VLANs for 802.1X on MX Series Routers in Enhanced LAN Mode

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, guest VLANs can be configured on switches that are using 802.1X authentication to provide limited access—typically only to the Internet—for:

- Corporate guests
- End devices that are not 802.1X-enabled
- Nonresponsive end devices when MAC RADIUS authentication has not been configured on the switch interfaces to which the hosts are connected

A guest VLAN is not used for supplicants sending incorrect credentials. Those supplicants are directed to the server-reject VLAN instead.

For end devices that are not 802.1X-enabled, a guest VLAN can allow limited access to a server from which the non-802.1X-enabled end device can download the supplicant software and attempt authentication again.

A guest VLAN is not used when MAC RADIUS authentication has been configured on the switch interfaces to which the hosts are connected. Some end devices, such as a printer, cannot be enabled for 802.1X. The hosts for such devices should be connected to switch interfaces that are configured for MAC RADIUS authentication.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, guest VLANs can be configured on switches that are using 802.1X authentication to provide limited access—typically only to the Internet

Understanding Dynamic VLANs for 802.1X on MX Series Routers in Enhanced LAN Mode

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, dynamic VLANs, in conjunction with the 802.1X authentication process, provide secure access to the LAN for end devices belonging to different VLANs on a single port.

When this feature is configured on the RADIUS server, an end device or user authenticating on the RADIUS server is assigned to the VLAN configured for it. The end device or user becomes a member of a VLAN dynamically after successful 802.1X authentication. For information on configuring dynamic VLANs on your RADIUS server, see the documentation for your RADIUS server.

Successful authentication requires that the VLAN ID or VLAN name exist on the router and match the VLAN ID or VLAN name sent by the RADIUS server during authentication. If neither exists, the end device is unauthenticated. If a guest VLAN is established, the unauthenticated end device is automatically moved to the guest VLAN.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, dynamic VLANs, in conjunction with the 802.1X authentication process, provide secure access to the LAN for end devices belonging to different VLANs on a single port.

Understanding Server Fail Fallback and Authentication on MX Series Routers in Enhanced LAN Mode

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, server fail fallback allows you to specify how end devices connected to the router are supported if the RADIUS authentication server becomes unavailable or sends a RADIUS access-reject message.

Juniper Networks MX Series routers in enhanced LAN mode use authentication to implement access control in an enterprise network. If 802.1X, MAC RADIUS, or captive portal authentication are configured on the interface, end devices are evaluated at the initial connection by an authentication (RADIUS) server. If the end device is configured on the authentication server, the device is granted access to the LAN and the MX Series router opens the interface to permit access.

A RADIUS server timeout occurs if no RADIUS authentication servers are reachable when an end device logs in and attempts to access the LAN. Server fail fallback allows you to specify one of four actions to be taken toward end devices awaiting authentication when the server is timed out:

- *Permit* authentication, allowing traffic to flow from the end device through the interface as if the end device were successfully authenticated by the RADIUS server.
- *Deny* authentication, preventing traffic from flowing from the end device through the interface. This is the default.

- *Move* the end device to a specified VLAN. (The VLAN must already exist on the router.)
- *Sustain* authenticated end devices that already have LAN access and *deny* unauthenticated end devices. If the RADIUS servers time out during reauthentication, previously authenticated end devices are reauthenticated and new users are denied LAN access.

Server fail fallback is triggered most often during reauthentication when the already configured and in-use RADIUS server becomes inaccessible. However, server fail fallback can also be triggered by an end device's first attempt at authentication through the RADIUS server.

Server fail fallback allows you to specify that an end device be moved to a specified VLAN if the router receives a RADIUS access-reject message. The configured VLAN name overrides any attributes sent by the server.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, server fail fallback allows you to specify how end devices connected to the router are supported if the RADIUS authentication server becomes unavailable or sends a RADIUS access-reject message.

Configuring 802.1X RADIUS Accounting on MX Series Routers in Enhanced LAN Mode

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, RADIUS accounting permits statistical data about users logging onto or off a LAN to be collected and sent to a RADIUS accounting server.The statistical data gathered can be used for general network monitoring, to analyze and track usage patterns, or to bill a user based upon the amount of time or type of services accessed.

To configure basic RADIUS accounting using the CLI:

1. Specify the accounting servers to which the switch will forward accounting statistics:

```
[edit access ]
user@router# set profile profile1 radius accounting-server [122.69.1.250
122.69.1.252]
```

2. Define the RADIUS accounting servers:

```
[edit access]
user@router#   set radius-server 122.69.1.250 secret juniper
user@router# set radius-server 122.69.1.252 secret juniper1
```

3. Enable accounting for an access profile:

```
[edit access]
user@router# set profile profile1 accounting
```

4. Configure the RADIUS servers to use while sending accounting messages and updates:

```
[edit access]
user@router# set profile profile1 accounting order radius
```

5. Configure the statistics to be collected on the router and forwarded to the accounting server:

```
[edit access ]
user@router# set profile profile1 accounting accounting-stop-on-access-deny
user@router# set profile profile1 accounting accounting-stop-on-
failure
```

6. Display accounting statistics collected on the router:

```
user@router> show network-access aaa statistics accounting
Accounting module statistics
  Requests received: 1
  Accounting Response failures: 0
  Accounting Response Success: 1
  Requests timedout: 0
```

7. Open an accounting log on the RADIUS accounting server using the server's address, and view accounting statistics:

```
[root@freeradius]# cd /usr/local/var/log/radius/radacct/122.69.1.250
[root@freeradius 122.69.1.250]# ls

detail-20071214
```

```
[root@freeradius 122.69.1.250]# vi details-20071214


        User-Name = "000347e1bab9"
        NAS-Port = 67
        Acct-Status-Type = Stop
        Acct-Session-Id = "8O2.1x811912"
        Acct-Input-Octets = 17454
        Acct-Output-Octets = 4245
        Acct-Session-Time = 1221041249
        Acct-Input-Packets = 72
        Acct-Output-Packets = 53
        Acct-Terminate-Cause = Lost-Carrier
        Acct-Input-Gigawords = 0
        Acct-Output-Gigawords = 0
        Called-Station-Id = "00-19-e2-50-52-60"
        Calling-Station-Id = "00-03-47-e1-ba-b9"
        Event-Timestamp = "Sep 10 2008 16:52:39 PDT"
        NAS-Identifier = "esp48t-1b-01"
        NAS-Port-Type = Virtual

        User-Name = "000347e1bab9"
        NAS-Port = 67
        Acct-Status-Type = Start
        Acct-Session-Id = "8O2.1x811219"
        Called-Station-Id = "00-19-e2-50-52-60"
        Calling-Station-Id = "00-03-47-e1-ba-b9"
        Event-Timestamp = "Sep 10 2008 18:58:52 PDT"
        NAS-Identifier = "esp48t-1b-01"
        NAS-Port-Type = Virtual
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, RADIUS accounting permits statistical data about users logging onto or off a LAN to be collected and sent to a RADIUS accounting server.

Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings on MX Series Routers in Enhanced LAN Mode

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, IEEE 802.1X authentication provides network edge security, protecting Ethernet LANs from unauthorized user access by blocking all traffic to and from a supplicant (client) at the interface until the supplicant's credentials are presented and matched on the *authentication server* (a RADIUS server). When the supplicant is authenticated, the switch stops blocking access and opens the interface to the supplicant.

NOTE:

- You can also specify an 802.1X exclusion list to specify supplicants can that can bypass authentication and be automatically connected to the LAN.
- You cannot configure 802.1X user authentication on interfaces that have been enabled for Q-in-Q tunneling.
- You cannot configure 802.1X user authentication on redundant trunk groups (RTGs).

Before you begin, specify the RADIUS server or servers to be used as the authentication server.

To configure 802.1X on an interface:

1. Configure the supplicant mode as **single** (authenticates the first supplicant), **single-secure** (authenticates only one supplicant), or **multiple** (authenticates multiple supplicants):

```
[edit protocols authentication-access-control]
user@switch# set interface ge-0/0/5 supplicant multiple
```

2. Enable reauthentication and specify the reauthentication interval:

```
[edit protocols authentication-access-control]
user@switch# set interface ge-0/0/5/0 dot1x reauthentication interval 5
```

3. Configure the interface timeout value for the response from the supplicant:

```
[edit protocols authentication-access-control]
user@switch# set interface ge-0/0/5 dot1x supplicant-timeout 5
```

4. Configure the timeout for the interface before it resends an authentication request to the RADIUS server:

```
[edit protocols authentication-access-control]
user@switch# set interface ge-0/0/5 server-timeout 5
```

5. Configure how long, in seconds, the interface waits before retransmitting the initial EAPOL PDUs to the supplicant:

```
[edit protocols authentication-access-control]
user@switch# set interface ge-0/0/5 dot1x transmit-period 60
```

6. Configure the maximum number of times an EAPOL request packet is retransmitted to the supplicant before the authentication session times out:

```
[edit protocols authentication-access-control]
user@switch# set interface ge-0/0/5 dot1x maximum-requests 5
```

7. Configure the number of times the switch attempts to authenticate the port after an initial failure. The port remains in a wait state during the quiet period after the authentication attempt.

```
[edit protocols authentication-access-control]
user@switch# set interface ge-0/0/5 retries 1
```

NOTE: This setting specifies the number of tries before the switch puts the interface in a “HELD” state.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, IEEE 802.1X authentication provides network edge security, protecting Ethernet LANs from unauthorized user access by blocking all traffic to and from a supplicant (client) at the interface until the supplicant's credentials are presented and matched on the authentication server (a RADIUS server).

Configuring LLDP-MED on MX Series Routers in Enhanced LAN Mode

IN THIS SECTION

- Enabling LLDP-MED on Interfaces | 628
- Configuring Location Information Advertised by the Router | 628
- Configuring for Fast Start | 629

Link Layer Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) is an extension of LLDP. Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, the router uses LLDP-MED to support device discovery of VoIP telephones and to create location databases for these telephone locations.

LLDP-MED is turned on by default on MX Series routers.

This topic describes:

Enabling LLDP-MED on Interfaces

LLDP-MED is enabled on all interfaces by default. If it is disabled, you can enable LLDP-MED by configuring it on all interfaces or on specific interfaces.

To configure LLDP-MED on all interfaces or on a specific interface:

```
[edit protocols lldp-med]
user@router# set interface (LLDP-MED) ge-0/0/2.0
```

Configuring Location Information Advertised by the Router

You can configure the location information that is advertised from the router to the LLDP-MED device. You can specify a civic-based location (geographic location) or a location based on an ELIN (Emergency Location Identification Number):

- To specify a location by geography:

```
[edit protocols lldp-med]

user@router# set interface ge-0/0/2.0 location civic-based country-code
US
user@router# set interface ge-0/0/2.0 location civic-based ca-type 1 ca-value “El Dorado
County”
user@router# set interface ge-0/0/2.0 location civic-based ca-type 2 ca-value CA
user@router# set interface ge-0/0/2.0 location civic-based ca-type 3 ca-value Somerset
user@router# set interface ge-0/0/2.0 location civic-based ca-type 6 ca-value “Mount Aukum
Road”
user@router# set interface ge-0/0/2.0 location civic-based ca-type 19 ca-value 6450
user@router# set interface ge-0/0/2.0 location civic-based ca-type 21 ca-value “Holiday
Market”
```

- To specify a location using an **elin** string:

```
[edit protocols lldp-med]

user@router# set interface ge-0/0/2.0 location elin 4085551212
```

Configuring for Fast Start

You can specify the number of LLDP-MED advertisements sent from the router in the first second after it has detected an LLDP-MED device. The default is 3; to set it to another value:

```
[edit protocols lldp-med]
user@router# set fast-start 6
```

NOTE: If an interface is configured as a VoIP interface, then the router does not wait for an attached phone to identify itself as an LLDP-MED device before it performs an LLDP-MED fast start after a graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) or a reboot. Instead, it immediately performs an LLDP-MED fast start after a GRES or reboot. This behavior prevents certain models of IP phones from resetting after a GRES.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, the router uses LLDP-MED to support device discovery of VoIP telephones and to create location databases for these telephone locations.

Configuring LLDP on MX Series Routers in Enhanced LAN Mode

IN THIS SECTION

- Enabling LLDP on Interfaces | **630**
- Adjusting LLDP Advertisement Settings | **631**
- Adjusting SNMP Notification Settings of LLDP Changes | **632**
- Specifying a Management Address for the LLDP Management TLV | **634**

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, devices use Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) and Link Layer Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) to learn and distribute device information on network links.The information enables the device to quickly identify a variety of other devices, resulting in a LAN that interoperates smoothly and efficiently.

This topic describes:

Enabling LLDP on Interfaces

LLDP is enabled on all interfaces by default. If it is disabled, you can enable LLDP by configuring it on all interfaces or on specific interfaces.

- To configure LLDP on all interfaces:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@router# set interface all
```

- To configure LLDP on a specific interface:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@router# set interface interface-name
```

NOTE: On MX Series routers, LLDP cannot be configured on the management Ethernet interface. Issuing the command `set protocols lldp interfaceem0` generates the following error message:

```
error: name: 'em0': Invalid interface
error: statement creation failed: interface
```

Adjusting LLDP Advertisement Settings

You can adjust the following settings for LLDP advertisements for troubleshooting or verification purposes. The default values are applied when LLDP is enabled. For normal operations, we recommend that you do not change the default values.

- To specify the frequency at which LLDP advertisements are sent (in seconds):

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@router# set advertisement-interval seconds
```

For example, using the default value:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@router# set advertisement-interval 45
```

- To specify the number of seconds that LLDP information is held before it is discarded (the multiplier value is used in combination with the **advertisement-interval** value):

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@router# set hold-multiplier seconds
```

For example, using the default value:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@router# set hold-multiplier 5
```

- To specify the number of seconds the device delays before sending advertisements to neighbors after a change is made in a TLV (type, length, or value) element in LLDP or in the state of the local system, such as a change in hostname or management address, set the transmit delay. The transmit delay is enabled by default on switches to reduce the delay in notifying neighbors of a change in the local system. The default value is 2 seconds (if the **advertisement-interval** value is set to 8 seconds or more) or 1 second (if the **advertisement-interval** value is set to less than 8 seconds).

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@router# set transmit-delay seconds
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@router# set transmit-delay 2
```

NOTE: The **advertisement-interval** value must be greater than or equal to four times the **transmit-delay** value; otherwise, an error is returned when you attempt to commit the configuration.

Adjusting SNMP Notification Settings of LLDP Changes

You can adjust the following settings for SNMP notifications of LLDP changes. If the values are not specified or if the interval values are set to **0**, the notifications are disabled.

- To specify the frequency at which LLDP database changes are sent (in seconds):

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@router# set lldp-configuration-notification-interval seconds
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@router# set lldp-configuration-notification-interval 600
```

- To configure the time interval for SNMP trap notifications to wait for topology changes (in seconds):

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@router# set ptopo-configuration-trap-interval seconds
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@router# set ptopo-configuration-trap-interval 600
```

- To specify the holding time (used in combination with the **ptopo-configuration-trap-interval** value) to maintain dynamic topology entries (in seconds):

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@router# set ptopo-configuration-maximum-hold-time seconds
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@router# set ptopo-configuration-maximum-hold-time 2147483647
```

Specifying a Management Address for the LLDP Management TLV

You can configure an IPv4 or IPv6 management address to be used in the LLDP Management Address type, length, and value (TLV) messages. Only out-of-band management addresses must be used as the value for the `management-address` statement.

To configure the management address:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@router# set management-address ip-address
```

NOTE: Ensure that the interface with the configured management address has LLDP enabled using the `set protocols lldp interface` command. If you configure a customized management address for LLDP on an interface that has LLDP disabled, the `show lldp local-information` command output will not display the correct interface information.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, devices use Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) and Link Layer Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) to learn and distribute device information on network links.

Configuring Server Fail Fallback on MX Series Routers in Enhanced LAN Mode

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, server fail fallback allows you to specify how end devices connected to the router are supported if the RADIUS authentication server becomes unavailable or sends a RADIUS access-reject message.

802.1X and MAC RADIUS authentication work by using an *authenticator port access entity* (the router) to block all traffic to and from an end device at the interface until the end device's credentials are presented and matched on the *authentication server* (a RADIUS server). When the end device has been authenticated, the router stops blocking and opens the interface to the end device.

When you set up 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication on the router, you specify a primary authentication server and one or more backup authentication servers. If the primary authentication server cannot be reached by the router and the secondary authentication servers are also unreachable, a RADIUS server timeout occurs. Because the authentication server grants or denies access to the end devices awaiting authentication, the router does not receive access instructions for end devices attempting access to the LAN and normal authentication cannot be completed. Server fail fallback allows you to configure authentication alternatives that permit the router to take appropriate actions toward end devices awaiting authentication or reauthentication.

NOTE: The authentication fallback method called *server-reject VLAN* provides limited access to a LAN, typically just to the Internet, for responsive end devices that are 802.1X-enabled but that have sent the wrong credentials. If the end device that is authenticated using the server-reject VLAN is an IP phone, voice traffic is not allowed.

To configure basic server fail fallback options using the CLI:

- Configure an interface to allow traffic to flow from a supplicant to the LAN if a RADIUS server timeout occurs (as if the end device had been successfully authenticated by a RADIUS server):

```
[edit protocols authentication-access-control]
user@router# set interface ge-0/0/1 dot1x server-fail permit
```

- Configure an interface to prevent traffic flow from an end device to the LAN (as if the end device had failed authentication and had been rejected by the RADIUS server):

```
[edit protocols authentication-access-control]
user@router# set  interface ge-0/0/1 dot1x server-fail deny
```

- Configure an interface to move an end device to a specified VLAN if a RADIUS server timeout occurs (in this case, the VLAN name is **vlan1**):

```
[edit protocols authentication-access-control]
user@router# set  interface ge-0/0/1 dot1x server-fail vlan-name
vlan1
```

- Configure an interface to recognize already connected end devices as reauthenticated if there is a RADIUS timeout during reauthentication (new users will be denied access):

```
[edit protocols authentication-access-control]
user@router# set  interface ge-0/0/1 dot1x server-fail use-cache
```

- Configure an interface that receives a RADIUS access-reject message from the authentication server to move end devices attempting LAN access on the interface to a specified VLAN already configured on the router (in this case, the VLAN name is **vlan-sf**):

```
[edit protocols authentication-access-control]
user@router# set  interface ge-0/0/1 dot1x server-reject-vlan vlan-sf
```

NOTE: If an IP phone is authenticated in the server-reject VLAN, voice traffic is not allowed.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, server fail fallback allows you to specify how end devices connected to the router are supported if the RADIUS authentication server becomes unavailable or sends a RADIUS access-reject message.

Understanding Captive Portal Authentication on the MX Series Routers

IN THIS SECTION

- Limitations of Captive Portal | 637

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, captive portal authentication (hereafter referred to as captive portal) allows you to authenticate users on MX Series routers by redirecting Web browser requests to a

login page that requires users to input a username and password before they are allowed access to the network.Captive portal controls network access by requiring users to provide information that is authenticated against a RADIUS server database using EAP-MD5, You can also use captive portal to display an acceptable-use policy to users before they access your network.

Juniper Networks Junos Software for MX Series routers provides a template that allows you to easily design and modify the look of the captive portal login page. You enable specific interfaces for captive portal. The first time a client connected to a captive portal interface attempts to access a webpage, the switch presents the captive portal login page. Upon successful authentication, the user is allowed access to the network and to continue to the original page requested.

NOTE: If Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) is enabled, Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) requests are redirected to an HTTPS connection for the captive portal authentication process. After authentication, the client is returned to the HTTP connection.

If there are clients that are not HTTP-enabled connected to the captive portal interface, you can allow them to bypass captive portal authentication by adding their MAC address to an authentication allowlist. (If the MAC address has already been learned on the interface, you must clear it using the **clear captive-portal interface** ***interface-name***) before adding it to the allowlist.)

When the user is authenticated by the RADIUS server, any per-user policies (attributes) associated with that user are also sent to the switch.

Limitations of Captive Portal

Captive portal on MX Series routers has the following limitations:

- The captive portal interface must be configured for **family ethernet-switching** and set to port mode access. The VLAN must be configured with a *routed VLAN interface* (*RVI*).
- The DHCP gateway IP address for the switch must be configured as the IP address of the routed VLAN interface.
- Captive portal does not support dynamic assignment of VLANs downloaded from the RADIUS server.
- If the user is idle for more than about 5 minutes and there is no traffic passed, the user is required to log back in to the captive portal.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, captive portal authentication (hereafter referred to as captive portal) allows you to authenticate users on MX Series routers by redirecting Web browser requests to a login page that requires users to input a username and password before they are allowed access to the network.

Understanding Authentication Session Timeout on MX Series Routers

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, you can specify authentication session timeout values for captive portal authentication sessions and 802.1X and MAC RADIUS authentication sessions.

For captive portal authentication, the length of the session depends on the value configured for the `session-expiry` statement. The remainder of this topic pertains only to 802.1X and MAC RADIUS authentication sessions.

For 802.1X and MAC RADIUS authentication sessions, the timeout of the session depends on the value of **reauthentication interval** for **dot1x authentication**. The authentication session might also end when the MAC table aging time expires because, unless you configure it not to, the session is removed from the authentication session table when the MAC address is removed from the Ethernet switching table.

Information about each 802.1X and MAC RADIUS authentication session—including the associated interfaces and VLANs for each MAC address that is authenticated by 802.1X authentication or MAC RADIUS authentication—is stored in the authentication session table. The authentication session table is tied to the Ethernet switching table (also called the MAC table). Each time the switch detects traffic from a MAC address, it updates the timestamp for that network node in the Ethernet switching table. A timer on the switch periodically checks the timestamp and if its value exceeds the user-configured **mac-table-aging-time** value, the switch removes the MAC address from the Ethernet switching table. When a MAC address ages out of the Ethernet switching table, the entry for that MAC address is also removed from the authentication database, with the result that the session ends.

You can control variables affecting timeout of authentication sessions in the following ways:

- Set the authentication session timeout on all interfaces or on selected interfaces using the `reauthentication` statement.

- Disassociate the authentication session table from the Ethernet switching table using the `no-mac-table-binding` statement. This setting prevents the termination of the authentication session when the associated MAC address ages out of the Ethernet switching table.

Release History Table

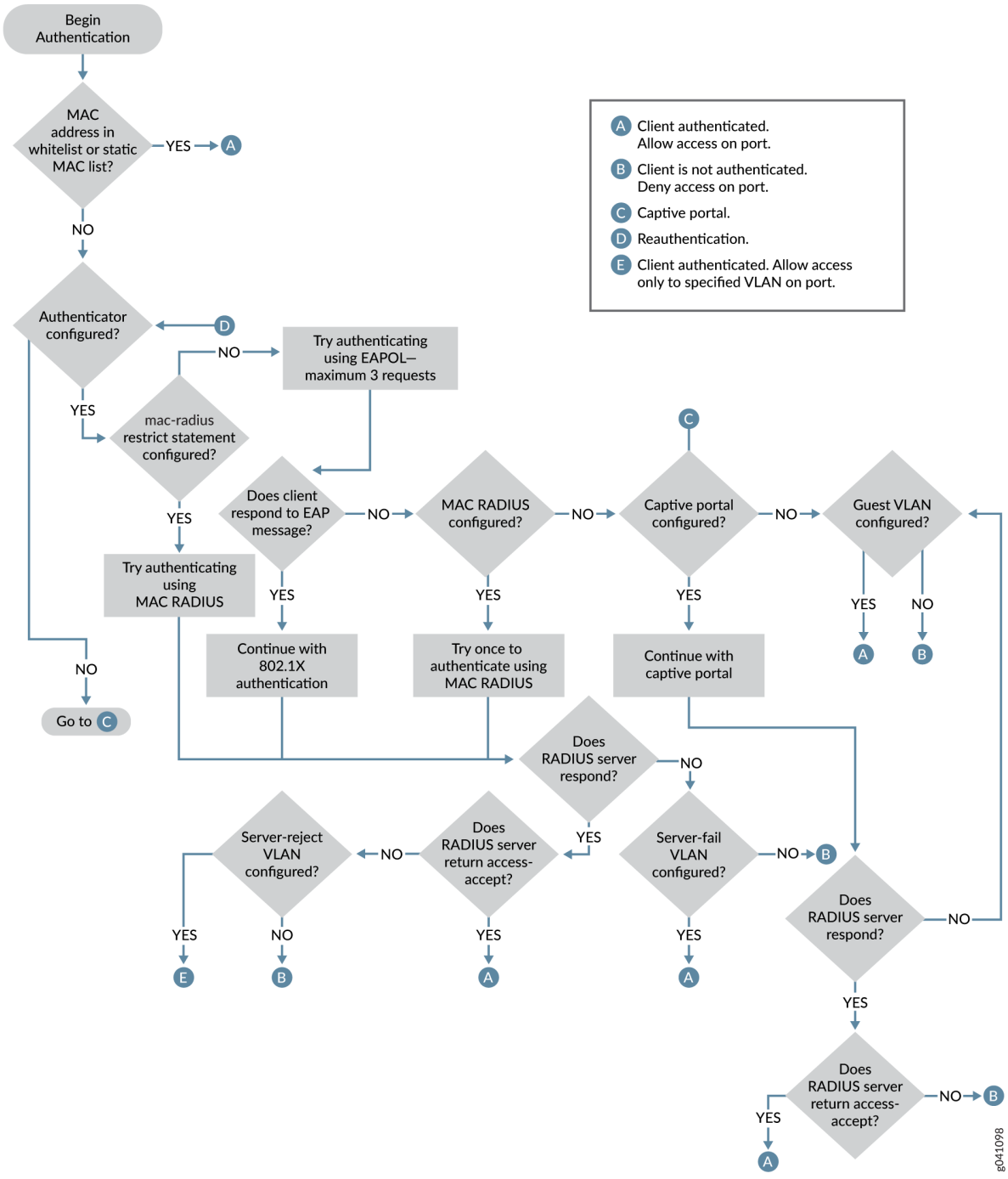
Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, you can specify authentication session timeout values for captive portal authentication sessions and 802.1X and MAC RADIUS authentication sessions.

Authentication Process Flow for MX Series Routers in Enhanced LAN Mode

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, you can control access to your network through an MX Series router by using several different authentication methods—including 802.1X, MAC RADIUS, or captive portal.

Figure 29 on page 641 illustrates the authentication process:

Figure 29: Authentication Process Flow for an MX Series Router



Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, you can control access to your network through an MX Series router by using several different authentication methods—including 802.1X, MAC RADIUS, or captive portal.

Specifying RADIUS Server Connections on an MX Series Router in Enhanced LAN Mode

IEEE 802.1X and MAC RADIUS authentication both provide network edge security, protecting Ethernet LANs from unauthorized user access by blocking all traffic to and from devices at the interface until the supplicant's credentials or MAC address are presented and matched on the *authentication server* (a RADIUS server). When the supplicant is authenticated, the router stops blocking access and opens the interface to the supplicant.

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, to use 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication, you must specify the connections on the router for each RADIUS server to which you will connect.

To configure a RADIUS server on the router:

1. Define the IP address of the RADIUS server, the RADIUS server authentication port number, and the secret password. You can define more than one RADIUS server. The secret password on the router must match the secret password on the server:

```
[edit access]
user@router# set radius-server 10.0.0.100 port 1812 secret abc
```

NOTE: Specifying the authentication port is optional, and port 1812 is the default. However, we recommend that you configure it in order to avoid confusion as some RADIUS servers might refer to an older default.

2. (Optional) Specify the IP address by which the router is identified by the RADIUS server. If you do not specify this, the RADIUS server uses the address of the interface sending the RADIUS request. We recommend that you specify this IP address because if the request gets diverted on an alternate

route to the RADIUS server, the interface relaying the request might not be an interface on the router.

```
[edit access]
user@router# set radius-server source-address 10.93.14.100
```

3. Configure the authentication order, making **radius** the first method of authentication:

```
[edit access]
user@router# set profile profile1 authentication-order radius
```

4. Create a profile and specify the list of RADIUS servers to be associated with the profile. For example, you might choose to group your RADIUS servers geographically by city. This feature enables easy modification whenever you want to change to a different sent of authentication servers.

```
[edit access profile]
user@router# set atlanta radius authentication-server 10.0.0.100 10.2.14.200
```

5. Specify the group of servers to be used for 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication by identifying the profile name:

```
[edit access profile]
user@router# set protocols authentication-access-control authentication-profile-name denver
```

6. Configure the IP address of the MX Series router in the list of clients on the RADIUS server. For specifics on configuring the RADIUS server, consult the documentation for your server.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, to use 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication, you must specify the connections on the router for each RADIUS server to which you will connect.

Configuring Captive Portal Authentication on MX Series Routers in Enhanced LAN Mode

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Secure Access for Captive Portal | 645
- Enabling an Interface for Captive Portal | 645
- Configuring Bypass of Captive Portal Authentication | 646

NOTE: This example uses Junos OS for MX240, MX480, and MX960 routers with support for the Enhanced LAN mode configuration style. If your router does not run MX-LAN mode, you cannot configure port-based authentication settings in the same manner as described in this section. If you remove the network-services lan statement at the [edit chassis] hierarchy level, the system does not run in MX-LAN mode. Therefore, all of the settings that are supported outside of the MX-LAN mode are displayed and are available for definition in the CLI interface. In such a scenario, you must use the statements at the `[edit protocols dot1x]` hierarchy level to configure 802.1x and MAC RADIUS authentication, and the options at the `[edit services captive-portal]` hierarchy level to configure captive portal authentication. In MX-LAN mode, you can configure all the port-based network access control methodologies using the statements at the `[edit protocols authentication-access-control]` hierarchy level.

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, configure captive portal authentication (hereafter referred to as captive portal) on an MX Series router so that users connected to the router are authenticated before being allowed to access the network. When the user requests a webpage, a login page is displayed that requires the user to input a username and password. Upon successful authentication, the user is allowed to continue with the original page request and subsequent access to the network.

Before you begin, be sure you have:

- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the router.
- Generated an SSL certificate and installed it on the router.
- Configured basic access between the MX Series router and the RADIUS server.
- Designed your captive portal login page.

This topic includes the following tasks:

Configuring Secure Access for Captive Portal

To configure secure access for captive portal:

1. Associate the security certificate with the Web server and enable HTTPS on the router:

```
[edit]
user@router# set system services web-management https local-certificate my-signed-cert
```

> **NOTE**: You can enable HTTP instead of HTTPS, but we recommend HTTPS for security purposes.

2. Configure captive portal to use HTTPS:

```
[edit]
user@router# set protocols custom-options-captive-portal secure-authentication https
```

Enabling an Interface for Captive Portal

To enable an interface for use with captive portal authentication:

```
[edit]
user@router# set authentication-access-control interface ge-0/0/10
```

Configuring Bypass of Captive Portal Authentication

You can allow specific clients to bypass captive portal authentication:

```
[edit]
user@router# set authentication-access-control static 00:10:12:e0:28:22
```

NOTE: Optionally, you can use `set authentication-access-control static 00:10:12:e0:28:22 interface ge-0/0/10.0` to limit the scope to the interface.

NOTE: If the client is already attached to the router, you must clear its MAC address from the captive portal authentication by using the `clear captive-portal mac-address` *`session-mac-addr`* command after adding its MAC address to the allowlist. Otherwise the new entry for the MAC address will not be added to the Ethernet switching table and the authentication bypass will not be allowed.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, configure captive portal authentication (hereafter referred to as captive portal) on an MX Series router so that users connected to the router are authenticated before being allowed to access the network.

Designing a Captive Portal Authentication Login Page on an MX Series Router

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, you can set up captive portal authentication on your switch to redirect all Web browser requests to a login page that requires the user to input a username and password before they are allowed access.Upon successful authentication, the user is allowed access to the network and redirected to the original page requested.

Junos OS provides a customizable template for the captive portal window that allows you to easily design and modify the look of the captive portal login page. You can modify the design elements of the

template to change the look of your captive portal login page and to add instructions or information to the page. You can also modify any of the design elements of a captive portal login page.

The first screen displayed before the captive login page requires the user to read the “Terms and Conditions of Use”. By clicking the Agree button, the user can access the captive portal login page.

Figure 30 on page 647 shows an example of a captive portal login page:

Figure 30: Example of a Captive Portal Login Page

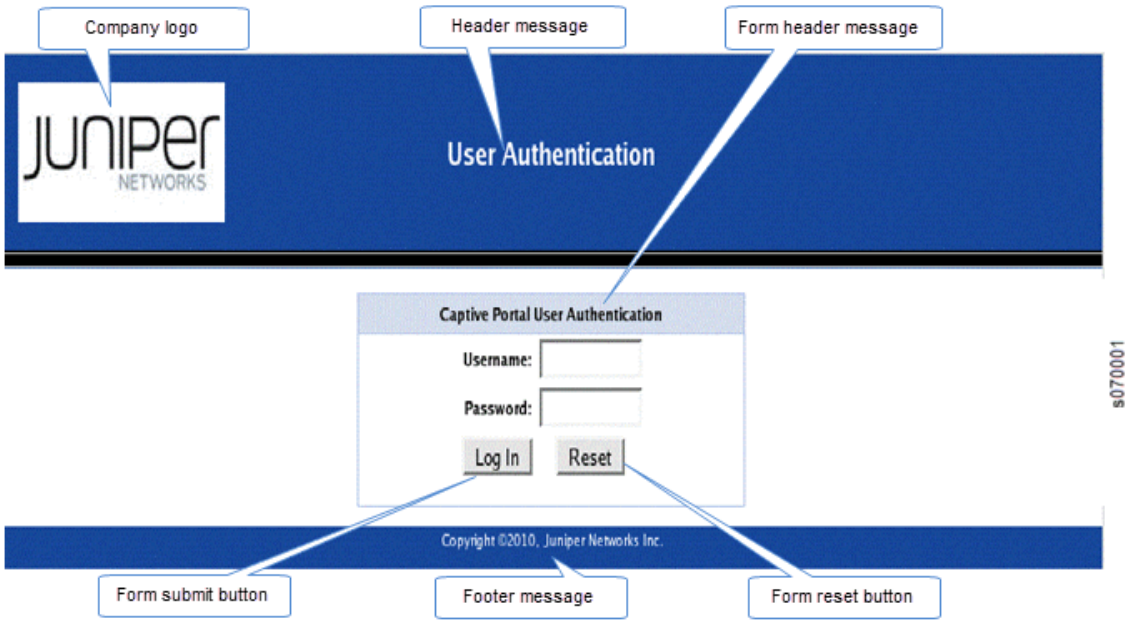


Table 35 on page 647 summarizes the configurable elements of a captive portal login page.

Table 35: Configurable Elements of a Captive Portal Login Page

Element	CLI Statement	Description
Footer background color	**footer-bgcolor** *hex-color*	The HTML hexadecimal code for the background color of the captive portal login page footer.

Table 35: Configurable Elements of a Captive Portal Login Page *(Continued)*

Element	CLI Statement	Description
Footer message	**footer-message** ***text-string***	Text displayed in the footer of the captive portal login page. You can include copyright information, links, and additional information such as help instructions, legal notices, or a privacy policy The default text shown in the footer is **Copyright @2010, Juniper Networks Inc.**
Footer text color	**footer- text-color** ***color***	Color of the text in the footer. The default color is white.
Form header background color	**form-header-bgcolor** ***hex-color***	The HTML hexadecimal code for the background color of the header bar across the top of the form area of the captive portal login page.
Form header message	**form-header-message** ***text-string***	Text displayed in the header of the captive portal login page. The default text is **Captive Portal User Authentication**
Form header text color	**form-header- text-color** *color*	Color of the text in the form header. The default color is black.
Form reset button label	**form-reset-label** ***label-name***	Using the **Reset** button, the user can clear the username and password fields on the form.
Form submit button label	**form-submit-label** ***label-name***	Using the **Login** button, the user can submit the login information.
Header background color	**header-bgcolor** ***hex-color***	The HTML hexadecimal code for the background color of the captive portal login page header.

Table 35: Configurable Elements of a Captive Portal Login Page *(Continued)*

Element	CLI Statement	Description
Header logo	**header-logo** *filename*	Filename of the file containing the image of the logo that you want to appear in the header of the captive portal login page. The image file can be in GIF, JPEG, or PNG format You can upload a logo image file to the switch. Copy the logo to the /var/tmp directory on the switch (during commit, the files are saved to persistent locations). If you do not specify a logo image, the Juniper Networks logo is displayed.
Header message	**header-message** *text-string*	Text displayed in the page header. The default text is **User Authentication**.
Header text color	**header-text-color***color*	Color of the text in the header. The default color is white.
Post-authentication URL	**post-authentication-url** *url*	URL to which the users are directed on successful authentication. By default, users are directed to the page they had originally requested.

To design the captive portal login page:

1. (Optional) Upload your logo image file to the switch:

```
user@router> file copy ftp://username:prompt@ftp.hostname.net/var/tmp/my-logo.jpeg
```

2. Configure the custom options to specify the background colors and text displayed in the captive portal page:

```
[edit protocols]
user@router# set captive-portal-custom-options header-bgcolor #006600
set captive-portal-custom-options header-message “Welcome to Our Network”
set captive-portal-custom-options banner-message “Please enter your username and
password”.The banner displays the message ”XXXXXXX” by default. The user can modify this
```

```
message.
set custom-options footer-message “Copyright ©2010, Our Network”
```

Now you can commit the configuration.

NOTE: For the custom options that you do not specify, the default value is used.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, you can set up captive portal authentication on your switch to redirect all Web browser requests to a login page that requires the user to input a username and password before they are allowed access.

Configuring Static MAC Bypass of Authentication on MX Series Routers in Enhanced LAN Mode

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, you can configure a static MAC bypass list (sometimes called the exclusion list) on the switch to specify MAC addresses of devices allowed access to the LAN without 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication requests to the RADIUS server.

To configure the static MAC bypass list:

- Specify a MAC address to bypass authentication:

```
[edit protocols authentication-access-control]
user@router# set static 00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe
```

- Configure a supplicant to bypass authentication if connected through a particular interface:

```
[edit protocols authentication-access-control]
user@router# set static 00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe interface ge-0/0/5
```

- You can configure a supplicant to be moved to a specific VLAN after it is authenticated:

```
[edit protocols authentication-access-control]
user@router# set static 00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe interface ge-0/0/5 vlan-assignment default-vlan
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, you can configure a static MAC bypass list (sometimes called the exclusion list) on the switch to specify MAC addresses of devices allowed access to the LAN without 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication requests to the RADIUS server.

Controlling Authentication Session Timeouts on an MX Series Router in Enhanced LAN Mode

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, for 802.1X and MAC RADIUS authentication sessions, you can specify authentication session timeout values using the `reauthentication` statement.

The session might also end when the MAC table aging time expires, because the session is removed from the authentication session table when the MAC address is removed from the Ethernet switching table. In order to prevent the session from being removed from the authentication session table, you must disassociate the authentication table from the Ethernet switching table using the `no-mac-table-binding` statement.

Before you begin:

- Specify the RADIUS server or servers to be used as the authentication server.
- Configure 802.1X authentication on the router.

To configure the authentication session time on all interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@router# set protocols authentication-access-control interface all dot1x reauthentication
seconds;
```

To configure the authentication session time on a single interface:

```
[edit]
user@router# set protocols authentication-access-control interface interface-name dot1x
reauthentication seconds;
```

To disable removal of authentication sessions from the authentication session table when a MAC address ages out of the Ethernet switching table, remove the binding of the authentication table to the Ethernet switching table.

To remove the binding on all interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@router# set protocols authentication-access-control no-mac-table-binding interface all;
```

To remove the binding on a single interface:

```
[edit]
user@router# set protocols authentication-access-control no-mac-table-binding interface
interface-name;
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, for 802.1X and MAC RADIUS authentication sessions, you can specify authentication session timeout values using the reauthentication statement.

Configuring MAC RADIUS Authentication on MX Series Routers in Enhanced LAN Mode

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, you can permit devices that are not 802.1X-enabled LAN access by configuring MAC RADIUS authentication on the MX Series router interfaces to which the hosts are connected.

NOTE: You can also allow non-802.1X-enabled devices to access the LAN by configuring their MAC address for static MAC bypass of authentication.

You can configure MAC RADIUS authentication on an interface that also allows 802.1X authentication, or you can configure either authentication method alone.

If both MAC RADIUS and 802.1X authentication are enabled on the interface, the router first sends the host three EAPOL requests to the host. If there is no response from the host, the router sends the host's MAC address to the RADIUS server to check whether it is a permitted MAC address. If the MAC address is configured as permitted on the RADIUS server, the RADIUS server sends a message to the router that the MAC address is a permitted address, and the router opens LAN access to the nonresponsive host on the interface to which it is connected.

If MAC RADIUS authentication is configured on the interface but 802.1X authentication is not (by using the **mac-radius restrict** option), the router attempts to authenticate the MAC address with the RADIUS server without delaying by attempting 802.1X authentication first.

Before you configure MAC RADIUS authentication, be sure you have:

- Configured basic access between the MX Series router and the RADIUS server.
- Configured MX240, MX480, and MX960 routers to function in enhanced LAN mode by entering the `network-services lan` statement at the `[edit chassis]` hierarchy level.

To configure MAC RADIUS authentication using the CLI:

- On the router, configure the interfaces to which the nonresponsive hosts are attached for MAC RADIUS authentication, and add the **restrict** qualifier for interface **ge-0/0/20** to have it use only MAC RADIUS authentication:

```
[edit]
user@router# set protocols authentication-access-control interface ge-0/0/19 dot1x mac-radius
user@router# set protocols authentication-access-control interface ge-0/0/20 dot1x mac-radius
restrict
```

- On a RADIUS authentication server, create user profiles for each nonresponsive host using the MAC address (without colons) of the nonresponsive host as the username and password (here, the MAC addresses are **00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe** and **00:04:ae:cd:23:5f**):

```
[root@freeradius]#
edit /etc/raddb
```

```
vi users
00040ffdacfe Auth-type:=Local, User-Password = "00040ffdacfe"
 0004aecd235f Auth-type:=Local, User-Password = "0004aecd235f"
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, you can permit devices that are not 802.1X-enabled LAN access by configuring MAC RADIUS authentication on the MX Series router interfaces to which the hosts are connected.

Example: Configuring MAC RADIUS Authentication on an MX Series Router

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 654
- Overview and Topology | 655
- Configuration | 656
- Verification | 658

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2 to permit hosts that are not 802.1X-enabled to access the LAN, you can configure MAC RADIUS authentication on the router interfaces to which the non-802.1X-enabled hosts are connected. When MAC RADIUS authentication is configured, the router will attempt to authenticate the host with the RADIUS server using the host's MAC address.

This example describes how to configure MAC RADIUS authentication for two non-802.1X-enabled hosts:

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 14.2 or later for MX240, MX480, or MX960 routers running in enhanced LAN mode.
- An MX Series router acting as an authenticator port access entity (PAE). The ports on the authenticator PAE form a control gate that blocks all traffic to and from supplicants until they are authenticated.
- A RADIUS authentication server. The authentication server acts as the backend database and contains credential information for hosts (supplicants) that have permission to connect to the network.

Before you connect the server to the router, be sure you have:

- Configured enhanced LAN mode on the router.
- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the router.
- Configured users on the RADIUS authentication server.

Overview and Topology

IN THIS SECTION

- Topology | 656

IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Network Access Control (PNAC) authenticates and permits devices access to a LAN if the devices can communicate with the router using the 802.1X protocol (are 802.1X-enabled). To permit non-802.1X-enabled end devices to access the LAN, you can configure MAC RADIUS authentication on the interfaces to which the end devices are connected. When the MAC address of the end device appears on the interface, the router consults the RADIUS server to check whether it is a permitted MAC address. If the MAC address of the end device is configured as permitted on the RADIUS server, the router opens LAN access to the end device.

You can configure both MAC RADIUS authentication and 802.1X authentication methods on an interface configured for multiple supplicants. Additionally, if an interface is only connected to a non-802.1X-enabled host, you can enable MAC RADIUS and not enable 802.1X authentication using the **mac-radius restrict** option, and thus avoid the delay that occurs while the router determines that the device is does not respond to EAP messages.

Two printers are connected to an MX Series router over interfaces, ge-0/0/19 and ge-0/0/20.

Table 36 on page 656 shows the components in the example for MAC RADIUS authentication.

Table 36: Components of the MAC RADIUS Authentication Configuration Topology

Property	Settings
Router hardware	Ports (ge-0/0/0 through ge-0/0/23)
VLAN name	sales
Connections to printers	ge-0/0/19, MAC address 00040ffdacfe ge-0/0/20, MAC address 0004aecd235f
RADIUS server	Connected to the router on interface **ge-0/0/10**

The printer with the MAC address 00040ffdacfe is connected to access interface ge-0/0/19. A second printer with the MAC address 0004aecd235f is connected to access interface ge-0/0/20. In this example, both interfaces are configured for MAC RADIUS authentication on the router, and the MAC addresses (without colons) of both printers are configured on the RADIUS server. Interface ge-0/0/20 is configured to eliminate the normal delay while the router attempts 802.1X authentication; MAC RADIUS authentication is enabled and 802.1X authentication is disabled using the `mac radius restrict` option.

Topology

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | **657**

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure MAC RADIUS authentication, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```
[edit]
  set protocols authentication-access-control interface ge-0/0/19 dot1x mac-radius

  set protocols authentication-access-control authenticator interface ge-0/0/20 dot1x mac-radius
restrict
```

NOTE: You must also configure the two MAC addresses as usernames and passwords on the RADIUS server, as is done in step 2 of the Step-by-Step Procedure.

Step-by-Step Procedure

Configure MAC RADIUS authentication on the router and on the RADIUS server:

1. On the router, configure the interfaces to which the printers are attached for MAC RADIUS authentication, and configure the **restrict** option on interface **ge-0/0/20**, so that only MAC RADIUS authentication is used:

   ```
   [edit]
   user@router# set protocols authentication-access-control interface ge-0/0/19 dot1x mac-radius

     user@router# set protocols authentication-access-control authenticator interface ge-0/0/20
   dot1x mac-radius restrict
   ```

2. On the RADIUS server, configure the MAC addresses **00040ffdacfe** and **0004aecd235f** as usernames and passwords:

   ```
   [root@freeradius]#
                              edit /etc/raddb
                              vi users
   ```

```
                                00040ffdacfe Auth-type:=EAP, User-Password = "00040ffdacfe"
                                0004aecd235f Auth-type:=EAP, User-Password = "0004aecd235f"
```

Results

Display the results of the configuration on the router:

```
user@router> show configuration
protocols {
    authentication-access-control {
        authentication-profile-name profile52;
        interface {
            ge-0/0/19.0 {
                dot1x {
                    mac-radius;
                }
            }
            ge-0/0/20.0 {
                dot1x {
                    mac-radius {
                        restrict;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying That the Supplicants Are Authenticated | 659

Verify that the supplicants are authenticated:

Verifying That the Supplicants Are Authenticated

Purpose

After supplicants are configured for MAC RADIUS authentication on the router and on the RADIUS server, verify that they are authenticated and display the method of authentication:

Action

Display information about 802.1X-configured interfaces **ge-0/0/19** and **ge-0/0/20**:

```
user@router> show dot1x interface ge-0/0/19.0 detail
ge-0/0/19.0
  Role: Authenticator
  Administrative state: Auto
  Supplicant mode: Single
  Number of retries: 3
  Quiet period: 60 seconds
  Transmit period: 30 seconds
  Mac Radius: Enabled
  Mac Radius Restrict: Disabled
  Reauthentication: Enabled
  Configured Reauthentication interval: 3600 seconds
  Supplicant timeout: 30 seconds
  Server timeout: 30 seconds
  Maximum EAPOL requests: 2
  Guest VLAN member: <not configured>
  Number of connected supplicants: 1
    Supplicant: user101, 00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe
      Operational state: Authenticated
      Authentication method: Radius
      Authenticated VLAN: vo11
      Dynamic Filter: match source-dot1q-tag 10 action deny
      Session Reauth interval: 60 seconds
      Reauthentication due in 50 seconds

user@router> show dot1x interface ge-0/0/20.0 detail
ge-0/0/20.0
  Role: Authenticator
  Administrative state: Auto
  Supplicant mode: Single
  Number of retries: 3
```

```
    Quiet period: 60 seconds
    Transmit period: 30 seconds
    Mac Radius: Enabled
    Mac Radius Restrict: Enabled
    Reauthentication: Enabled
    Configured Reauthentication interval: 3600 seconds
    Supplicant timeout: 30 seconds
    Server timeout: 30 seconds
    Maximum EAPOL requests: 2
    Guest VLAN member: <not configured>
    Number of connected supplicants: 1
      Supplicant: user102, 00:04:ae:cd:23:5f
        Operational state: Authenticated
        Authentcation method: Radius
        Authenticated VLAN: vo11
        Dynamic Filter: match source-dot1q-tag 10 action deny
        Session Reauth interval: 60 seconds
        Reauthentication due in 50 seconds
```

Meaning

The sample output from the `show dot1x interface detail` command displays the MAC address of the connected end device in the **Supplicant** field. On interface ge-0/0/19, the MAC address is **00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe**, which is the MAC address of the first printer configured for MAC RADIUS authentication. The **Authentication method** field displays the authentication method as **MAC Radius**. On interface **ge-0/0/20**, the MAC address is **00:04:ae:cd:23:5f**, which is the MAC address of the second printer configured for MAC RADIUS authentication. The **Authentication method** field displays the authentication method as **MAC Radius**.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2 to permit hosts that are not 802.1X-enabled to access the LAN, you can configure MAC RADIUS authentication on the router interfaces to which the non-802.1X-enabled hosts are connected.

Example: Setting Up Captive Portal Authentication on an MX Series Router

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 661
- Overview and Topology | 662
- Configuration | 662
- Verification | 666
- Troubleshooting | 667

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, you can set up captive portal authentication (hereafter referred to as captive portal) on a router to redirect Web browser requests to a login page that requires the user to input a username and password. Upon successful authentication, the user is allowed to continue with the original page request and subsequent access to the network.

This example describes how to set up captive portal on an MX Series router:

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- An MX Series router that supports captive portal
- Junos OS Release 14.2 or later for MX Series routers

Before you begin, be sure you have:

- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the router.
- Generated an SSL certificate and installed it on the router.
- Configured basic access between the MX Series router and the RADIUS server.
- Designed your captive portal login page. .

Overview and Topology

IN THIS SECTION

- Topology | 662

This example shows the configuration required on the router to enable captive portal on an interface. To permit a printer connected to the captive portal interface to access the LAN without going through captive portal, add its MAC address to the authentication allowlist. The MAC addresses in this list are permitted access on the interface without captive portal.

Topology

The topology for this example consists of one MX Series router connected to a RADIUS authentication server. One interface on the router is configured for captive portal. In this example, the interface is configured in multiple supplicant mode.

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- CLI Quick Configuration | 663
- Procedure | 663

To configure captive portal on your router:

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure captive portal on the router after completing the tasks in the Requirements section, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```
[edit]
set system services web-management http
set system services web-management https local-certificate my-signed-cert
set protocols captive-portal-custom-options secure-authentication https
set protocols authentication-access-control interface ge-0/0/10.0 supplicant multiple
set protocols authentication-access-control static 00:10:12:e0:28:22
set protocols captive-portal-custom-options post-authentication-url http://www.my-home-page.com
```

Procedure

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure captive portal on the router:

1. Enable HTTP access on the router:

```
[edit]
user@router# set system services web-management http
```

2. To create a secure channel for Web access to the router, configure captive portal for HTTPS:

NOTE: You can enable HTTP without enabling HTTPS, but we recommend HTTPS for security purposes.

Step-by-Step Procedure

a. Associate the security certificate with the Web server and enable HTTPS access on the router:

```
[edit]
user@router# set system services web-management https local-certificate my-signed-cert
```

b. Configure captive portal to use HTTPS:

```
[edit]
user@router# set protocols captive-portal-custom-options secure-authentication https
```

3. Enable an interface for captive portal:

```
[edit]
user@router# set protocols authentication-access-control interface ge-0/0/10.0 supplicant
multiple
```

4. (Optional) Allow specific clients to bypass captive portal:

NOTE: If the client is already attached to the router, you must clear its MAC address from the captive portal authentication by using the `clear captive-portal mac-address` *mac-address* command after adding its MAC address to the allowlist. Otherwise the new entry for the MAC address will not be added to the Ethernet routering table and authentication bypass will not be allowed.

```
[edit]
user@router# set protocols authentication-access-control static 00:10:12:e0:28:22
```

NOTE: Optionally, you can use `set ethernet-switching-options authentication-whitelist 00:10:12:e0:28:22 interface ge-0/0/10.0` to limit the scope to the interface.

5. (Optional) To redirect clients to a specified page rather than the page they originally requested, configure the post-authentication URL:

```
[edit services captive-portal]
user@router# set protocols captive-portal-custom-options post-authentication-url http://
www.my-home-page.com
```

Results

Display the results of the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@router> show
system {
    services {
        web-management {
            http;
            https {
                local-certificate my-signed-cert;
            }
        }
    }
}
security {
    certificates {
        local {
            my-signed-cert {
                "-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----\nMIICXwIBAAKBgQDk8sUggnXdDUmr7T vLv63yJq/
LRpDASfIDZlX3z9ZDe1Kfk5C9\nr/tkyvzv
 ...
Pt5YmvWDoGo0mSjoE/liH0BqYdh9YGqv3T2IEUfflSTQQHEOShS0ogWDHF\ nnyOb1O/vQtjk20X9NVQg JHBwidssY9eRp
\n-----END CERTIFICATE-----\n"; ## SECRET-DATA
            }
        }
    }
}
protocols {
    authentication-access-control {
    static 00:10:12:e0:28:22/48;
        interface {
            ge-0/0/10.0 {
                supplicant multiple;
            }
        }
    custom-captive-portal-options {
        secure-authentication https;
        post-authentication-url http://www.my-home-page.com;
```

```
    }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying That Captive Portal Is Enabled on the Interface | 666
- Verify That Captive Portal Is Working Correctly | 667

To confirm that captive portal is configured and working properly, perform these tasks:

Verifying That Captive Portal Is Enabled on the Interface

Purpose

Verify that captive portal is configured on interface ge-0/0/10.

Action

Use the operational mode command `show captive-portal interface` *`interface-name`* `detail`:

```
user@router> show captive-portal interface ge-0/0/10.0 detail
ge-0/0/10.0
  Supplicant mode: Multiple
  Number of retries: 3
  Quiet period: 60 seconds
  Configured CP session timeout: 3600 seconds
  Server timeout: 15 seconds
```

Meaning

The output confirms that captive portal is configured on interface ge-0/0/10 with the default settings for number of retries, quiet period, CP session timeout, and server timeout.

Verify That Captive Portal Is Working Correctly

Purpose

Verify that captive portal is working on the router.

Action

Connect a client to interface ge-0/0/10. From the client, open a Web browser and request a webpage. The captive portal login page that you designed should be displayed. After you enter your login information and are authenticated against the RADIUS server, the Web browser should display either the page you requested or the post-authentication URL that you configured.

Troubleshooting

IN THIS SECTION

- Troubleshooting Captive Portal | 667

To troubleshoot captive portal, perform these tasks:

Troubleshooting Captive Portal

Problem

The router does not return the captive portal login page when a user connected to a captive portal interface on the router requests a Web page.

Solution

You can examine the ARP, DHCP, HTTPS, and DNS counters—if one or more of these counters are not incrementing, this provides an indication of where the problem lies. For example, if the client cannot get

an IP address, check the router interface to determine whether the DHCP counter is incrementing—if the counter increments, the DHCP packet was received by the router.

```
user@router> show captive-portal firewall ge-0/0/10.0
ge-0/0/10.0
  Filter name: dot1x_ge-0/0/10
Counters:
Name                          Bytes              Packets
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_arp         7616                  119
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_dhcp           0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_http           0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_https          0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_t_dns          0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_u_dns          0                    0
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, you can set up captive portal authentication (hereafter referred to as captive portal) on a router to redirect Web browser requests to a login page that requires the user to input a username and password.

Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an MX Series Router

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 669
- Overview and Topology | 669
- Configuration | 670
- Verification | 672

802.1X is the IEEE standard for Port-Based Network Access Control (PNAC). You use 802.1X to control network access. Only users and devices providing credentials that have been verified against a user database are allowed access to the network. Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, you can use a RADIUS server as the user database for 802.1X authentication, as well as for MAC RADIUS authentication.

This example describes how to connect a RADIUS server to an MX Series router, and configure it for 802.1X:

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 14.2 or later for MX240, MX480, or MX960 routers running in enhanced LAN mode and Junos OS Release 14.2R3 for all other routers.
- One router acting as an authenticator port access entity (PAE). The ports on the authenticator PAE form a control gate that blocks all traffic to and from supplicants until they are authenticated.
- One RADIUS authentication server that supports 802.1X. The authentication server acts as the backend database and contains credential information for hosts (supplicants) that have permission to connect to the network.

Before you connect the server to the router, be sure you have:

- Configured enhanced LAN mode on the router.
- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the router.
- Configured users on the RADIUS authentication server.

Overview and Topology

The MX Series router acts as an authenticator Port Access Entity (PAE). It blocks all traffic and acts as a control gate until the supplicant (client) is authenticated by the server. All other users and devices are denied access.

Consider an MX Series router that functions as an authenticator port. It is connected using the interface, ge-0/0/10, over the IP network to a RADIUS server. The router is also linked to a conference room using the interface, ge-0/0/1, to a printer using the interface, ge-0/0/20, to a hub using the interface, ge-0/0/8, and to two supplicants or clients over interfaces, ge-0/0/2 and ge-0/0/9 respectively.

Table 37: Components of the Topology

Property	Settings
Router hardware	MX Series router
VLAN name	**default**
One RADIUS server	Backend database with an address of **10.0.0.100** connected to the switch at port **ge-0/0/10**

In this example, connect the RADIUS server to access port **ge-0/0/10** on the MX Series router. The switch acts as the authenticator and forwards credentials from the supplicant to the user database on the RADIUS server. You must configure connectivity between the MX Series router and the RADIUS server by specifying the address of the server and configuring the secret password. This information is configured in an access profile on the switch.

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 670

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly connect the RADIUS server to the switch, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
set access radius-server 10.0.0.100 secret juniper
set access radius-server 10.0.0.200 secret juniper
```

```
set access profile profile1 authentication-order radius
set access profile profile1 radius authentication-server [10.0.0.100 10.0.0.200]
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To connect the RADIUS server to the switch:

1. Define the address of the servers, and configure the secret password. The secret password on the switch must match the secret password on the server:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set access radius-server 10.0.0.100 secret juniper
user@switch# set access radius-server 10.0.0.200 secret juniper
```

2. Configure the authentication order, making **radius** the first method of authentication:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set access profile profile1 authentication-order radius
```

3. Configure a list of server IP addresses to be tried in order to authenticate the supplicant:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set access profile profile1 radius authentication-server [10.0.0.100 10.0.0.200]
```

Results

Display the results of the configuration:

```
user@switch> show configuration access
radius-server {

    10.0.0.100
        port 1812;

        secret "$9$qPT3ApBSrv69rvWLVb.P5"; ## SECRET-DATA
        }
    }
    profile profile1{
```

```
        authentication-order radius;
        radius {

            authentication-server 10.0.0.100 10.0.0.200;
        }
    }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verify That the Switch and RADIUS Server are Properly Connected | **672**

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform these tasks:

Verify That the Switch and RADIUS Server are Properly Connected

Purpose

Verify that the RADIUS server is connected to the switch on the specified port.

Action

Ping the RADIUS server to verify the connection between the switch and the server:

```
user@switch> ping 10.0.0.100
PING 10.0.0.100 (10.0.0.100): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.93.15.218: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=9.734 ms
64 bytes from 10.93.15.218: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.228 ms
```

Meaning

ICMP echo request packets are sent from the switch to the target server at 10.0.0.100 to test whether it is reachable across the IP network. ICMP echo responses are being returned from the server, verifying that the switch and the server are connected.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, you can use a RADIUS server as the user database for 802.1X authentication, as well as for MAC RADIUS authentication.

Example: Setting Up 802.1X in Conference Rooms to Provide Internet Access to Corporate Visitors on an MX Series Router

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | **674**
- Overview and Topology | **674**
- Configuration of a Guest VLAN That Includes 802.1X Authentication | **675**
- Verification | **677**

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, 802.1X on MX Series routers provides LAN access to users who do not have credentials in the RADIUS database.These users, referred to as guests, are authenticated and typically provided with access to the Internet.

This example describes how to create a guest VLAN and configure 802.1X authentication for it.

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 14.2 or later for MX240, MX480, or MX960 routers running in enhanced LAN mode.
- One router acting as an authenticator port access entity (PAE). The ports on the authenticator PAE form a control gate that blocks all traffic to and from supplicants until they are authenticated.
- One RADIUS authentication server that supports 802.1X. The authentication server acts as the backend database and contains credential information for hosts (supplicants) that have permission to connect to the network.

Before you connect the server to the router, be sure you have:

- Configured enhanced LAN mode on the router.
- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the router.
- Configured users on the RADIUS authentication server.

Overview and Topology

The MX Series router acts as an authenticator Port Access Entity (PAE). It blocks all traffic and acts as a control gate until the supplicant (client) is authenticated by the server. All other users and devices are denied access.

Consider an MX Series router that functions as an authenticator port. It is connected using the interface, ge-0/0/10, over the IP network to a RADIUS server. The router is also linked to a conference room using the interface, ge-0/0/1, to a printer using the interface, ge-0/0/20, to a hub using the interface, ge-0/0/8, and to two supplicants or clients over interfaces, ge-0/0/2 and ge-0/0/9 respectively.

Table 38: Components of the Topology

Property	Settings
Router hardware	MX Series router
VLAN name	**default**

Table 38: Components of the Topology *(Continued)*

Property	Settings
One RADIUS server	Backend database with an address of **10.0.0.100** connected to the switch at port **ge-0/0/10**

In this example, access interface **ge-0/0/1** provides LAN connectivity in the conference room. Configure this access interface to provide LAN connectivity to visitors in the conference room who are not authenticated by the corporate VLAN.

Configuration of a Guest VLAN That Includes 802.1X Authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 675

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure a guest VLAN, with 802.1X authentication, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
set vlans bridge-domain-name vlan-id 300
 set protocols dot1x authenticator interface all guest-bridge-domain bridge-domain-name
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure a guest VLAN that includes 802.1X authentication on MX Series routers:

1. Configure the VLAN ID for the guest VLAN:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set bridge-domains bridge-domain-name vlan-id 300
```

2. Configure the guest VLAN under dot1x protocols:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols dot1x authenticator interface all guest-bridge-domain bridge-
domain-name
```

Results

Check the results of the configuration:

```
user@switch> show configuration
protocols {
    dot1x {
        authenticator {
        interface {
            all {
                    guest-bridge-domain {
                        bridge-domain-name;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        }
    }
}
bridge-domains {
    bridge-domain-name {
        vlan-id 300;
    }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying That the Guest VLAN is Configured | 677

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform these tasks:

Verifying That the Guest VLAN is Configured

Purpose

Verify that the guest VLAN is created and that an interface has failed authentication and been moved to the guest VLAN.

Action

Use the operational mode commands:

```
user@switch> show bridge-domain

Instance                  Bridging Domain          Type
            Primary Table                                      Active
vs1                       dynamic                   bridge
            bridge.0                                           2
vs1                       guest                     bridge
            bridge.0                                           0
vs1                       guest-vlan                bridge
            bridge.0                                           0
vs1                       vlan_dyn                  bridge
            bridge.0                                           0


user@switch> show dot1x interface ge-0/0/1.0 detail
ge-0/0/1.0
  Role: Authenticator
  Administrative state: Auto
```

```
    Supplicant mode: Single
    Number of retries: 3
    Quiet period: 60 seconds
    Transmit period: 30 seconds
    Mac Radius: Enabled
    Mac Radius Restrict: Disabled
    Reauthentication: Enabled
    Configured Reauthentication interval: 3600 seconds
    Supplicant timeout: 30 seconds
    Server timeout: 30 seconds
    Maximum EAPOL requests: 2
    Guest VLAN member: guest-vlan
    Number of connected supplicants: 1
      Supplicant: user1, 00:00:00:00:13:23
        Operational state: Authenticated
        Authentication method: Radius
        Authenticated VLAN: vo11
        Dynamic Filter: match source-dot1q-tag 10 action deny
        Session Reauth interval: 60 seconds
        Reauthentication due in 50 seconds
```

Meaning

The output from the `show bridge domain` command shows bridge-domain-name as the name of the VLAN and the VLAN ID as **300**.

The output from the `show dot1x interface ge-0/0/1.0 detail` command displays the bridge domain name , indicating that a supplicant at this interface failed 802.1X authentication and was passed through to the bridge-domain-name.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, 802.1X on MX Series routers provides LAN access to users who do not have credentials in the RADIUS database.

Example: Configuring Static MAC Bypass of Authentication on an MX Series Router

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 679
- Overview and Topology | 680
- Configuration | 681
- Verification | 683

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, to allow devices to access your LAN through 802.1X-configured interfaces without authentication, you can configure a static MAC bypass list on the MX Series router.The static MAC bypass list, also known as the *exclusion list*, specifies MAC addresses that are allowed on the router without a request to an authentication server.

You can use static MAC bypass of authentication to allow connection for devices that are not 802.1X-enabled, such as printers. If a host's MAC address is compared and matched against the static MAC address list, the nonresponsive host is authenticated and an interface opened for it.

This example describes how to configure static MAC bypass of authentication for two printers:

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 14.2 or later for MX240, MX480, or MX960 routers running in enhanced LAN mode.
- One router acting as an authenticator port access entity (PAE). The ports on the authenticator PAE form a control gate that blocks all traffic to and from supplicants until they are authenticated.

Before you connect the server to the router, be sure you have:

- Configured enhanced LAN mode on the router.
- Performed basic bridging and VLAN configuration on the router.

- Configured users on the RADIUS authentication server.

Overview and Topology

IN THIS SECTION

- Topology | 680

To permit printers access to the LAN, add them to the static MAC bypass list. The MAC addresses on this list are permitted access without authentication from the RADIUS server.

Consider an MX Series router that functions as an authenticator port. It is connected using the interface, ge-0/0/10, over the IP network to a RADIUS server. The router is also linked to a conference room using the interface, ge-0/0/1, to a printer using the interface, ge-0/0/20, to a hub using the interface, ge-0/0/8, and to two supplicants or clients over interfaces, ge-0/0/2 and ge-0/0/9 respectively.

The interfaces shown in Table 39 on page 680 will be configured for static MAC authentication.

Table 39: Components of the Static MAC Authentication Configuration Topology

Property	Settings
Router hardware	MX Series router
VLAN name	**default**
Connections to integrated printer/fax/copier machines (no PoE required)	**ge-0/0/19**, MAC address 00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe **ge-0/0/20**, MAC address 00:04:ae:cd:23:5f

The printer with the MAC address 00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe is connected to access interface **ge-0/0/19**. A second printer with the MAC address 00:04:ae:cd:23:5f is connected to access interface **ge-0/0/20**. Both printers will be added to the static list and bypass 802.1X authentication.

Topology

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 681

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure static MAC authentication, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```
[edit]

set protocols authentication-access-control static [00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe 00:04:ae:cd:23:5f]
set protocols authentication-access-control interface all supplicant multiple
set protocols authentication-access-control authenticaton-profile-name profile1
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

Configure static MAC authentication:

1. Configure MAC addresses **00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe** and **00:04:ae:cd:23:5f** as static MAC addresses:

```
[edit protocols]
user@router# set authentication-access-control static [00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe 00:04:ae:cd:23:5f]
```

2. Configure the 802.1X authentication method:

```
[edit protocols]
user@router# set authentication-access-control interface all supplicant multiple
```

3. Configure the authentication profile name (access profile name) to use for authentication:

```
[edit protocols]
user@router# set authentication-access-control authentication-profile-name profile1
```

NOTE: Access profile configuration is required only for 802.1X clients, not for static MAC clients.

Results

Display the results of the configuration:

```
user@router> show
interfaces {
    ge-0/0/19 {
        unit 0 {
            family bridge {
                vlan-id 10;
            }
        }
    }
    ge-0/0/20 {
        unit 0 {
            family bridge {
                vlan-id 10;
            }
        }
    }
}
protocols {
    authentication-access-control {
        authentication-profile-name profile1;
        static [00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe 00:04:ae:cd:23:5f];
        interface {
            all {
                supplicant multiple;
            }
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying Static MAC Bypass of Authentication | 683

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform these tasks:

Verifying Static MAC Bypass of Authentication

Purpose

Verify that the MAC address for both printers is configured and associated with the correct interfaces.

Action

Use the operational mode command:

```
user@switch> show dot1x static-mac-address

MAC address           VLAN-Assignment          Interface
00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe     default                  ge-0/0/19.0
00:04:ae:cd:23:5f     default                  ge-0/0/20.0
```

Meaning

The output field **MAC address** shows the MAC addresses of the two printers.

The output field **Interface** shows that the MAC address **00:04:0f:fd:ac:fe** can connect to the LAN through interface **ge-0/0/19.0** and that the MAC address **00:04:ae:cd:23:5f** can connect to the LAN through interface **ge-0/0/20.0**.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, to allow devices to access your LAN through 802.1X-configured interfaces without authentication, you can configure a static MAC bypass list on the MX Series router.

Example: Applying Firewall Filters to Multiple Supplicants on Interfaces Enabled for 802.1X or MAC RADIUS Authentication on MX Series Routers

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | **684**
- Overview and Topology | **685**
- Configuration | **687**
- Verification | **690**

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, on MX Series routers, firewall filters that you apply to interfaces enabled for 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication are dynamically combined with the per-user policies sent to the switch from the RADIUS server.The switch uses internal logic to dynamically combine the interface firewall filter with the user policies from the RADIUS server and create an individualized policy for each of the multiple users or nonresponsive hosts that are authenticated on the interface.

This example describes how dynamic firewall filters are created for multiple supplicants on an 802.1X-enabled interface (the same principles shown in this example apply to interfaces enabled for MAC RADIUS authentication):

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 14.2 or later for MX Series routers
- One MX Series router
- One RADIUS authentication server. The authentication server acts as the backend database and contains credential information for hosts (supplicants) that have permission to connect to the network.

Before you apply firewall filters to an interface for use with multiple supplicants, be sure you have:

- Set up a connection between the router and the RADIUS server.
- Configured 802.1X authentication on the router, with the authentication mode for interface **ge-0/0/2** set to **multiple**.
- Configured users on the RADIUS authentication server.

Overview and Topology

IN THIS SECTION

- Topology | **685**

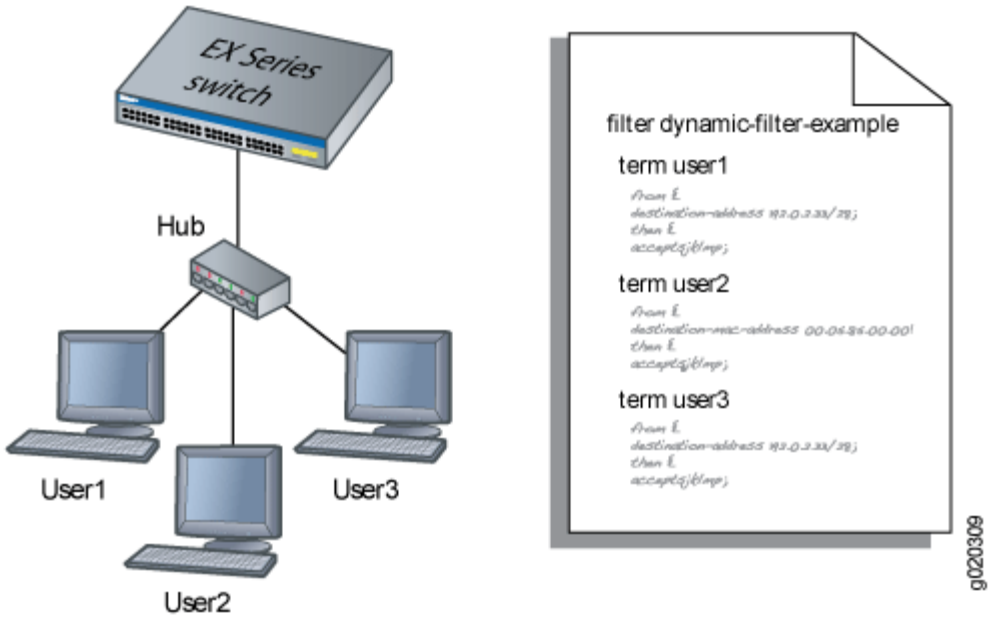
Topology

When the 802.1X configuration on an interface is set to multiple supplicant mode, the system dynamically combines interface firewall filter with the user policies sent to the router from the RADIUS server during authentication and creates separate terms for each user. Because there are separate terms for each user authenticated on the interface, you can, as shown in this example, use counters to view the activities of individual users that are authenticated on the same interface.

When a new user (or a nonresponsive host) is authenticated on an interface, the system adds a term to the firewall filter associated with the interface, and the term (policy) for each user is associated with the MAC address of the user. The term for each user is based on the user-specific filters set on the RADIUS server and the filters configured on the interface. For example, as shown in Figure 31 on page 686,

when User1 is authenticated by the MX Series router, the system creates the firewall filter **dynamic-filter-example**. When User2 is authenticated, another term is added to the firewall filter, and so on.

Figure 31: Conceptual Model: Dynamic Filter Updated for Each New User



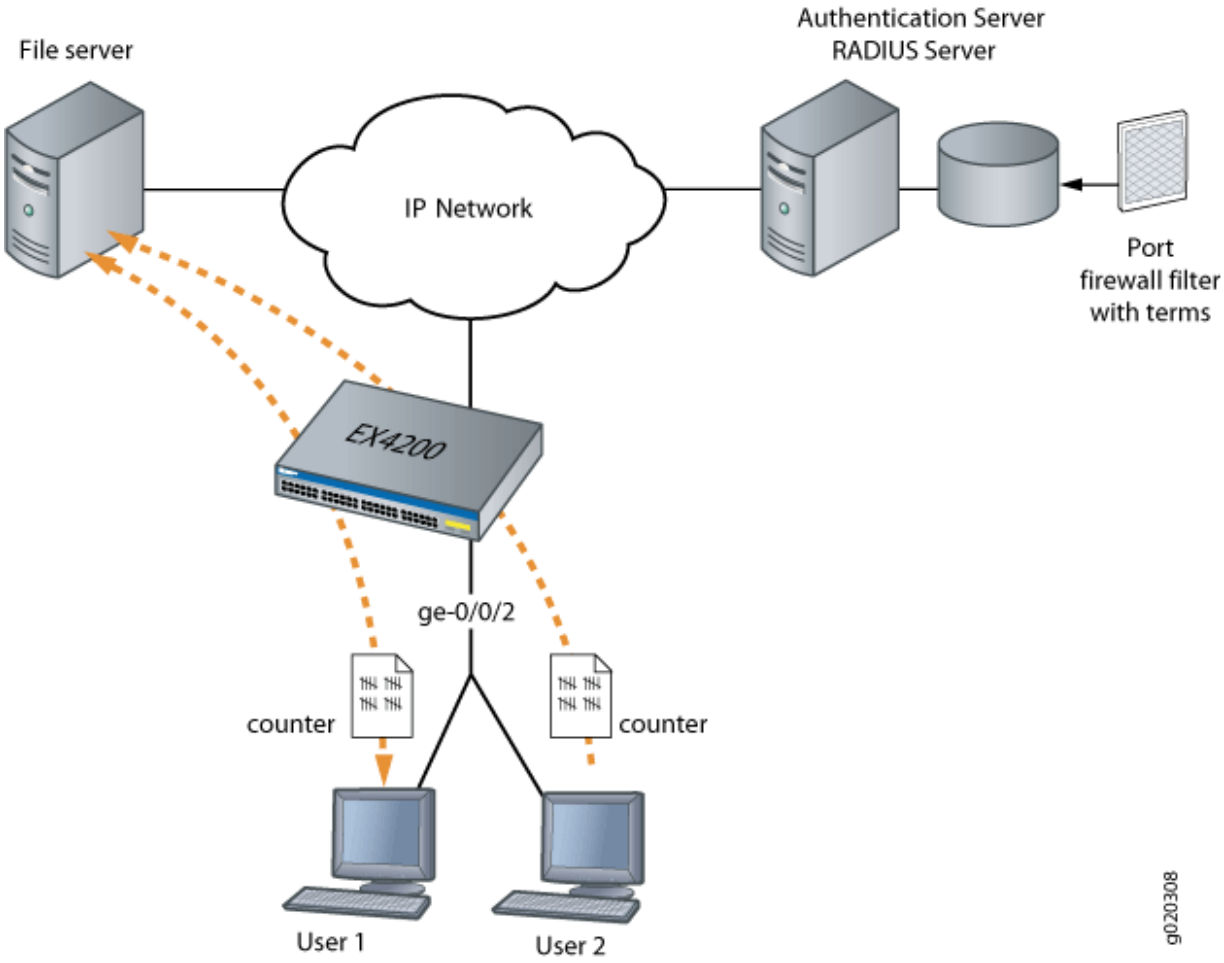
This is a conceptual model of the internal process—you cannot access or view the dynamic filter.

> **NOTE**: If the firewall filter on the interface is modified after the user (or nonresponsive host) is authenticated, the modifications are not reflected in the dynamic filter unless the user is reauthenticated.

In this example, you configure a firewall filter to count the requests made by each endpoint authenticated on interface **ge-0/0/2** to the file server, which is located on subnet **192.0.2.16/28**, and

set policer definitions to rate limit the traffic. Figure 32 on page 687 shows the network topology for this example.

Figure 32: Multiple Supplicants on an 802.1X-Enabled Interface Connecting to a File Server



Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Firewall Filters on Interfaces with Multiple Supplicants | **688**

To configure firewall filters for multiple supplicants on 802.1X-enabled interfaces:

Configuring Firewall Filters on Interfaces with Multiple Supplicants

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure firewall filters for multiple supplicants on an 802.1X-enabled interface copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```
[edit]
                        set protocols authentication-access-control interface ge-0/0/2
supplicant multiple
                        set firewall family bridge filter filter1 term term1 from destination-
address 192.0.2.16/28
set firewall policer p1 if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 1m
set firewall policer p1 if-exceeding burst-size-limit 1k
                        set firewall family bridge filter filter1 term term1 then count
counter1
set firewall family bridge filter filter1 term term2 then policer p1
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure firewall filters on an interface enabled for multiple supplicants:

1. Configure interface **ge-0/0/2** for multiple supplicant mode authentication:

```
[edit protocols]
user@router# set authentication-access-control interface ge-0/0/2 supplicant
multiple
```

2. Set policer definition:

```
user@router# show policer p1 |display set
set firewall policer p1 if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 1m
set firewall policer p1 if-exceeding burst-size-limit 1k
set firewall policer p1 then discard
```

3. Configure a firewall filter to count packets from each user and a policer that limits the traffic rate. As each new user is authenticated on the multiple supplicant interface, this filter term will be included in the dynamically created term for the user:

```
[edit firewall family bridge]
user@router# set filter filter1 term term1 from destination-address 192.0.2.16/28
user@router# set filter filter1 term term1 then count counter1
user@router# set filter filter1 term term2 then policer p1
```

Results

Check the results of the configuration:

```
user@router> show configuration

firewall {
    family bridge {
        filter filter1 {
            term term1 {
                from {
                    destination-address {
                        192.0.2.16/28;
                    }
                }
                then count counter1;
                term term2 {
                from {
                    destination-address {
                        192.0.2.16/28;
                    }
                }
                then policer p1;
            }
        }
    }
    policer p1 {
        if-exceeding {
            bandwidth-limit 1m;
                burst-size-limit 1k;
            }
            then discard;
```

```
        }
}
protocols {
    authentication-access-control {
        interface ge-0/0/2 {
            supplicant multiple;
        }
    }
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying Firewall Filters on Interfaces with Multiple Supplicants | 690

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform these tasks:

Verifying Firewall Filters on Interfaces with Multiple Supplicants

Purpose

Verify that firewall filters are functioning on the interface with multiple supplicants.

Action

1. Check the results with one user authenticated on the interface. In this case, the user is authenticated on **ge-0/0/2**:

```
user@router> show dot1x firewall

Filter: dot1x_ge-0/0/2
Counters
counter1_dot1x_ge-0/0/2_user1 100
```

2. When a second user, User2, is authenticated on the same interface, **ge-0/0/2**, you can verify that the filter includes the results for both of the users authenticated on the interface:

```
user@router>  show dot1x firewall

Filter: dot1x-filter-ge-0/0/0
Counters
counter1_dot1x_ge-0/0/2_user1 100
counter1_dot1x_ge-0/0/2_user2 400
```

Meaning

The results displayed by the `show dot1x firewall` command output reflect the dynamic filter created with the authentication of each new user. User1 accessed the file server located at the specified destination address 100 times, while User2 accessed the same file server 400 times.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, on MX Series routers, firewall filters that you apply to interfaces enabled for 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication are dynamically combined with the per-user policies sent to the switch from the RADIUS server.

9

CHAPTER

Device Discovery

Device Discovery Using LLDP and LLDP-MED on Switches | 693

NetBIOS Snooping on EX Series Switches | 710

Device Discovery Using LLDP and LLDP-MED on Switches

IN THIS SECTION

- Understanding LLDP | 693
- Configuring LLDP (CLI Procedure) | 694
- Configuring LLDP (J-Web Procedure) | 700
- Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches | 702
- Configuring LLDP-MED (CLI Procedure) | 706

The Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is an industry-standard, vendor-neutral method to allow networked devices to advertise capabilities, identity, and other information onto a LAN. It also provides additional TLVs for capabilities discovery, network policy, Power over Ethernet (PoE), and inventory management. For more information, read this topic.

Understanding LLDP

The device uses Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) to learn and distribute device information on network links. The information enables the switch to identify a variety of devices quickly. This quick identification results in a LAN that interoperates smoothly and efficiently.

LLDP-capable devices transmit information in type, length, and value (TLV) messages to neighbor devices. Device information can include specifics, such as chassis and port identification and system name and system capabilities. The TLVs leverage this information from parameters that have already been configured in Junos OS.

The device supports the following basic TLVs:

- **Chassis Identifier**—The MAC address associated with the local system.
- **Port Identifier**—The port identification for the specified port in the local system.
- **Port Description**—The user-configured port description. The port description can be a maximum of 256 characters.

- **System Name**—The user-configured name of the local system. The system name can be a maximum of 256 characters.
- **System Description**—The system description containing information about the software and current image running on the system. This information cannot be configured, but is taken from the software.
- **System Capabilities**—The primary function performed by the system. The capabilities that system supports are defined; for example, bridge or router. This information cannot be configured, but is based on the model of the product.
- **Management Address**—The IP management address of the local system.

The device supports the following 802.3 TLVs:

- **Power via MDI**—A TLV that advertises media dependent interface (MDI) power support, power source equipment (PSE) power pair, and power class information.
- **MAC/PHY Configuration Status**—A TLV that advertises information about the physical interface, such as autonegotiation status and support and MAU type. The information cannot be configured, but is based on the physical interface structure.
- **Link Aggregation**—A TLV that advertises whether the port is aggregated and its aggregated port ID.
- **Maximum Frame Size**—A TLV that advertises the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) of the interface sending LLDP frames.
- **Port Vlan**—A TLV that advertises the VLAN name configured on the interface.

Configuring LLDP (CLI Procedure)

IN THIS SECTION

- Enabling LLDP on Interfaces | **695**
- Adjusting LLDP Advertisement Settings | **695**
- Adjusting SNMP Notification Settings of LLDP Changes | **696**
- Specifying a Management Address for the LLDP Management TLV | **697**
- Configuring LLDP Power Negotiation | **698**
- Disabling LLDP TLVs | **699**

Devices use Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) and Link Layer Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) to learn and distribute device information on network links. The information enables the device to quickly identify a variety of other devices, resulting in a LAN that interoperates smoothly and efficiently.

This topic describes:

Enabling LLDP on Interfaces

LLDP is enabled on all interfaces by default. If it is disabled, you can enable LLDP by configuring it on all interfaces or on specific interfaces.

- To configure LLDP on all interfaces:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set interface all
```

- To configure LLDP on a specific interface:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set interface interface-name
```

Adjusting LLDP Advertisement Settings

You can adjust the following settings for LLDP advertisements for troubleshooting or verification purposes. The default values are applied when LLDP is enabled. For normal operations, we recommend that you do not change the default values.

- To specify the frequency at which LLDP advertisements are sent (in seconds):

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set advertisement-interval seconds
```

For example, using the default value:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set advertisement-interval 45
```

- To specify the number of seconds that LLDP information is held before it is discarded (the multiplier value is used in combination with the advertisement-interval value):

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set hold-multiplier seconds
```

For example, using the default value:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set hold-multiplier 5
```

- To specify the number of seconds the device waits before sending advertisements to neighbors after a change is made in a TLV (type, length, or value) element in LLDP or in the state of the local system, such as a change in hostname or management address, set the transmit delay. The transmit delay is enabled by default on switches to reduce the delay in notifying neighbors of a change in the local system. The default value is 2 seconds (if the advertisement-interval value is set to 8 seconds or more) or 1 second (if the advertisement-interval value is set to less than 8 seconds).

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set transmit-delay seconds
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set transmit-delay 2
```

NOTE: The advertisement-interval value must be greater than or equal to four times the transmit-delay value; otherwise, an error is returned when you attempt to commit the configuration.

Adjusting SNMP Notification Settings of LLDP Changes

You can adjust the following settings for SNMP notifications of LLDP changes. If the values are not specified or if the interval values are set to 0, the notifications are disabled.

- To specify the frequency at which LLDP database changes are sent (in seconds):

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set lldp-configuration-notification-interval seconds
```

  For example:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set lldp-configuration-notification-interval 600
```

- To configure the time interval for SNMP trap notifications to wait for topology changes (in seconds):

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set ptopo-configuration-trap-interval seconds
```

  For example:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set ptopo-configuration-trap-interval 600
```

- To specify the holding time (used in combination with the ptopo-configuration-trap-interval value) to maintain dynamic topology entries (in seconds):

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set ptopo-configuration-maximum-hold-time seconds
```

  For example:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set ptopo-configuration-maximum-hold-time 2147483647
```

Specifying a Management Address for the LLDP Management TLV

You can configure an IPv4 or IPv6 management address to be used in the LLDP Management Address type, length, and value (TLV) messages. Only an out-of-band management address must be used as the value for the `management-address` statement.

To configure the management address:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set management-address ip-address
```

NOTE: Ensure that the interface with the configured management address has LLDP enabled using the `set protocols lldp interface` command. If you configure a customized management address for LLDP on an interface that has LLDP disabled, the `show lldp local-information` command output does not display the correct interface information.

Configuring LLDP Power Negotiation

LLDP power negotiation enables the switch's Power over Ethernet (PoE) controller to dynamically allocate PoE power to PoE interfaces, based on the needs of the powered device, by negotiating with LLDP-enabled powered devices.

NOTE: LLDP power negotiation is not supported on EX3200 or EX4200 switches (except for the EX4200-PX models).

LLDP power negotiation is supported on switches running PoE controller software version 4.04 or later. For information about upgrading the PoE controller software, see *Upgrading the PoE Controller Software*.

LLDP power negotiation is automatically enabled when the PoE management mode is set to `class`:

- ```
  [edit poe]
  user@switch# set management class
  ```

To disable LLDP power negotiation:

- On switch interfaces:

  ```
  [edit protocols lldp interface all power-negotiation]
  user@switch# disable
  ```
  ```

- On a specific switch interface:

```
[edit protocols lldp interface interface-name power-negotiation]
user@switch# disable
```

Disabling LLDP TLVs

LLDP sends TLV messages by default. You can configure LLDP to disable non-mandatory TLVs. Mandatory TLVs are: chassis-id, port-id, and time-to-live. In this procedure, any reference to disabling all TLVs means disabling all non-mandatory TLVs.

There are two options for disabling TLVs:

- *tlv-select*—Select which TLVs are allowed to be advertised by LLDP. This approach is useful if you want to allow only a few TLVs and nothing else.
- *tlv-filter*—Filter the TLVs that should not be advertised by LLDP. This approach is useful if you want to filter only few TLVs, and allow everything else.

NOTE: The `tlv-select` and `tlv-filter` are mutually exclusive and cannot be used on the same configuration stanza at the same time.

You can disable TLVs on a specific interfaces or on all interfaces. The configuration under the interface configuration stanza takes precedence over global the global configuration.

To select which TLVs are allowed to be advertised by LLDP:

- On all interfaces:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set tlv-select tlv-name
```

- On a specific interface:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set interface interface-name tlv-select tlv-name
```

To filter TLVs that should not be advertised by LLDP:

- On all interfaces:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set tlv-filter tlv-name
```

- On a specific interface:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set interface interface-name tlv-filter tlv-name
```

The following example disables all TLVs except port-description:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set tlv-select port-description
```

The following example disables the system-description TLV on ge-2/1/1 interface:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set interface ge-2/1/1 tlv-filter system-description
```

The following example disables all TLVs except port-description and system-description on all interfaces except on the ge-0/0/1 interface, where it disables only the system-name TLV:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set tlv-select [port-description system-description]
user@switch# set interface ge-0/0/1 tlv-filter system-name
```

You can also disable TLVs for the LLDP Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) protocol. See *Configuring LLDP-MED (CLI Procedure)* for more information.

Configuring LLDP (J-Web Procedure)

NOTE: This topic applies only to the J-Web Application package.

Use the LLDP Configuration page to configure LLDP global and port settings for an EX Series switch on the J-Web interface.

To configure LLDP:

1. Select **Configure** > **Switching** > **LLDP**.

   The LLDP Configuration page displays LLDP Global Settings and Port Settings.

   The second half of the screen displays operational details for the selected port.

   > **NOTE**: After you make changes to the configuration on this page, you must commit the changes for them to take effect. To commit all changes to the active configuration, select **Commit Options** > **Commit**. See Using the Commit Options to Commit Configuration Changes for details about all commit options.

2. For an EX8200 Virtual Chassis configuration, select the member and the slot (FPC) from the list.
3. To modify LLDP Global Settings, click **Global Settings**.

   Enter information as described in Table 40 on page 701.
4. To modify Port Settings, click **Edit** in the Port Settings section.

   Enter information as described in Table 41 on page 702.

Table 40: Global Settings

Field	Function	Your Action
Advertising interval	Specifies the frequency of outbound LLDP advertisements. You can increase or decrease this interval.	Type the number of seconds.
Hold multiplier	Specifies the multiplier factor to be used by an LLDP-enabled switch to calculate the time-to-live (TTL) value for the LLDP advertisements it generates and transmits to LLDP neighbors.	Type the required number in the field.
Fast start count	Specifies the number of LLDP advertisements sent in the first second after the device connects. The default is 3. Increasing this number results in the port initially advertising LLDP–MED at a faster rate for a limited time.	Type the Fast start count.

Table 41: Edit Port Settings

Field	Function	Your Action
LLDP Status	Specifies whether LLDP has been enabled on the port.	Select one: **Enabled**, **Disabled**, or **None**.
LLDP-MED Status	Specifies whether LLDP–MED has been enabled on the port.	Select **Enable** from the list.

Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches

IN THIS SECTION

- Benefits of LLDP and LLDP-MED | **702**
- LLDP and LLDP-MED Overview | **703**
- Supported LLDP TLVs | **703**
- Supported LLDP-MED TLVs | **704**
- Disabling TLVs | **705**

EX Series Ethernet Switches use Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) and Link Layer Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) to learn and distribute device information on network links. The information enables the switch to quickly identify a variety of devices, resulting in a LAN that interoperates smoothly and efficiently.

Benefits of LLDP and LLDP-MED

- Enables the switch to quickly identify a variety of devices.
- Provides PoE power management capabilities.
- Ensures that voice traffic gets tagged and prioritized with the correct values at the source itself.

LLDP and LLDP-MED Overview

LLDP-capable devices transmit information in type, length, and value (TLV) messages to neighbor devices. Device information can include information such as chassis and port identification and system name and system capabilities. The TLVs leverage this information from parameters that have already been configured in the Junos operating system (Junos OS).

LLDP-MED goes one step further than LLDP, exchanging IP-telephony messages between the switch and the IP telephone.

> **NOTE**: If your IP telephone is configured for VoIP (VoIP), the switch automatically detects the configuration and assigns the telephone to the voice VLAN. The implementation of a voice VLAN on an IP telephone is vendor-specific. Consult the documentation that came with your IP telephone for instructions on configuring a voice VLAN. For example, on an Avaya phone, you can ensure that the phone gets the correct VoIP VLAN ID even in the absence of LLDP-MED by enabling DHCP option 176.

LLDP and LLDP-MED also provide PoE power management capabilities. LLDP power negotiation allows the switch to manage PoE power by negotiating with LLDP-enabled powered devices to dynamically allocate PoE power as needed. LLDP power priority allows an LLDP-enabled powered device to set the PoE power priority on the switch interface to which it connects.

The switch also uses these protocols to ensure that voice traffic gets tagged and prioritized with the correct values at the source itself. For example, 802.1p CoS and 802.1Q tag information can be sent to the IP telephone.

Supported LLDP TLVs

EX Series switches and QFX5100 switches support the following basic management TLVs:

- Chassis ID—The MAC address associated with the local system.

  > **NOTE**: The Chassis ID TLV has a subtype for the network address family. LLDP frames are validated only if this subtype has a value of 1 (IPv4) or 2 (IPv6). For any other value, the transmitting device is detected by LLDP as a neighbor and displayed in the output of the `show lldp neighbors` command, but is not assigned to the VLAN.

- Port ID—The port identification for the specified port in the local system.
- Time to Live—The length of time that the received information should remain valid.

- Port Description—Textual description of the interface or the logical unit. The description for the logical unit is used, if available; otherwise, the Port Description TLV contains the description configured on the physical interface. For example, LAG member interfaces do not contain a logical unit; therefore, only the description configured on the physical interface can be used.
- System Name—The user-configured name of the local system. The system name can be a maximum of 256 characters. The system name field contains the host name and the domain name in the following format: *host-name.domain-name.*
- System Description—The system description that contains information about the software and current image running on the system. This information is not configurable, but taken from the software.
- System Capabilities—The primary function performed by the system. The capabilities that the system supports—for example, bridge or router. This information is not configurable, but based on the model of the product.
- Management Address—The IPv4 or IPv6 management address of the local system.

EX Series switches and QFX5100 switches support the following organizationally defined TLVs:

- Power via MDI—A TLV that advertises MDI (media dependent interface) power support, PSE (power sourcing equipment) power pair, and power class information.
- MAC/PHY Configuration Status—A TLV that advertises information about the physical interface, such as autonegotiation status and support and MAU (medium attachment unit) type. The information is not configurable, but based on the physical interface structure.

  NOTE: The MAC/PHY Configuration Status TLV has a subtype for the PMD Auto-Negotiation Advertised Capability field. This field contains a value of `other` or `unknown` if the LLDP packet is transmitted from a 10-gigabit SFP+ port.

- Link Aggregation—A TLV that advertises whether the port is aggregated and its aggregated port ID.
- Maximum Frame Size—A TLV that advertises the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the interface sending LLDP frames.
- Port Vlan—A TLV that advertises the VLAN name configured on the interface.

Supported LLDP-MED TLVs

EX Series switches and QFX5100 switches support the following LLDP-MED TLVs:

- LLDP-MED Capabilities—A TLV that advertises the primary function of the port. The values of capabilities range from 0 through 15:
  - 0—Capabilities
  - 1—Network Policy
  - 2—Location Identification
  - 3—Extended Power via MDI-PSE
  - 4—Inventory
  - 5-15—Reserved
- LLDP-MED Device Class Values—Categorizes media endpoint devices into classes:
  - 0—Class not defined
  - 1—Class 1 (generic endpoints). This class definition is applicable to all endpoints that require the base LLDP discovery services.
  - 2—Class 2 (media endpoints). This class includes endpoints that have IP media capabilities.
  - 3—Class 3 (communication endpoints). Devices acting as end user communication applicances
  - 4—Network Connectivity Device
  - 5-255—Reserved
- Network Policy—A TLV that advertises the port VLAN configuration and associated Layer 2 and Layer 3 attributes. Attributes include the policy identifier, application types, such as voice or streaming video, 802.1Q VLAN tagging, and 802.1p priority bits and Diffserv code points.
- Endpoint Location— A TLV that advertises the physical location of the endpoint.
- Extended Power via MDI— A TLV that advertises the power type, power source, power priority, and power value of the port. It is the responsibility of the PSE device (network connectivity device) to advertise the power priority on a port.

Disabling TLVs

In multi-vendor networks, it might not be desirable to send TLV messages because they can contain sensitive information about a network device. You can configure LLDP or LLDP-MED to disable any non-mandatory TLV message. Mandatory TLVs are: chassis-id, port-id, and time-to-live. All other TLVs can be disabled, either on specific interfaces or on a global basis. See *Configuring LLDP (CLI Procedure)* and *Configuring LLDP-MED (CLI Procedure)* for more information.

SEE ALSO

Understanding PoE on EX Series Switches

Configuring LLDP-MED (CLI Procedure)

IN THIS SECTION

- Enabling LLDP-MED on Interfaces | 706
- Configuring Location Information Advertised by the Switch | 707
- Configuring a Fast Start for LLDP-MED | 707
- Disabling LLDP-MED TLVs | 708

Link Layer Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) is an extension of LLDP. The EX Series switch uses LLDP-MED to support device discovery of VoIP telephones and to create location databases for these telephone locations.

LLDP-MED is enabled by default on EX Series switches.

This topic describes:

Enabling LLDP-MED on Interfaces

LLDP-MED is enabled on all interfaces by default. If it is disabled, you can enable LLDP-MED by configuring it on all interfaces or on specific interfaces.

NOTE: On switches running Junos OS for EX Series switches with support for the Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) configuration style, configure LLDP-MED on the physical interface–for example, on ge-0/0/2. For more about ELS, see *Using the Enhanced Layer 2 Software CLI*.

To configure LLDP-MED on all interfaces or on a specific interface:

```
[edit protocols lldp-med]
user@switch# set interface interface-name
```

Configuring Location Information Advertised by the Switch

You can configure the location information that is advertised from the switch to the LLDP-MED device. You can specify a civic-based location (geographic location) or a location based on an ELIN (Emergency Location Identification Number):

- To specify a location by geography:

```
[edit protocols lldp-med]

user@switch# set interface ge-0/0/2.0 location civic-based country-code country-
code
user@switch# set interface ge-0/0/2.0 location civic-based ca-type ca-type ca-value ca-
value
```

- To specify a location by using an `elin` string:

```
[edit protocols lldp-med]

user@switch# set interface ge-0/0/2.0 location elin 4085551212
```

Configuring a Fast Start for LLDP-MED

When the switch detects an LLDP-MED capable device, it begins to send LLDP advertisements from the port connected to the device. The fast start count indicates how many advertisements will be send in the first second after the switch detects the LLDP-MED device. The default is 3; to set it to another value:

```
[edit protocols lldp-med]
user@switch# set fast-start seconds
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols lldp-med]
user@switch# set fast-start 6
```

NOTE: If an interface is configured as a VoIP interface, then the switch does not wait for an attached phone to identify itself as an LLDP-MED device before it performs an LLDP-MED fast start after a graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) or a reboot. Instead, it immediately performs an LLDP-MED fast start after a GRES or reboot. This behavior prevents certain models of IP phones from resetting after a GRES.

Disabling LLDP-MED TLVs

LLDP-MED sends TLV messages by default. You can configure LLDP-MED to disable non-mandatory TLVs. Mandatory TLVs are: chassis-id, port-id, and time-to-live. In this procedure, any reference to disabling all TLVs means disabling all non-mandatory TLVs.

There are two options for disabling TLVs:

- *tlv-select*—Select which TLVs are allowed to be advertised by LLDP. This approach is useful if you want to allow only a few TLVs and nothing else.
- *tlv-filter*—Filter the TLVs that should not be advertised by LLDP. This approach is useful if you want to filter only few TLVs, and allow everything else.

NOTE: The `tlv-select` and `tlv-filter` are mutually exclusive and cannot be used on the same configuration stanza at the same time.

You can disable TLVs on a specific interfaces or on all interfaces. The configuration under the interface configuration stanza takes precedence over global the global configuration.

To select which TLVs are allowed to be advertised by LLDP-MED:

- On all interfaces:

```
[edit protocols lldp-med]
user@switch# set tlv-select tlv-name
```

- On a specific interface:

```
[edit protocols lldp-med]
user@switch# set interface interface-name tlv-select tlv-name
```

To filter TLVs that should not be advertised by LLDP-MED:

- On all interfaces:

```
[edit protocols lldp-med]
user@switch# set tlv-filter tlv-name
```

- On a specific interface:

```
[edit protocols lldp-med]
user@switch# set interface interface-name tlv-filter tlv-name
```

The following example disables all TLVs except location-id:

```
[edit protocols lldp-med]
user@switch# set tlv-select location-id
```

The following example disables the ext-power-via-mdi TLV on ge-2/1/1 interface:

```
[edit protocols lldp-med]
user@switch# set interface ge-2/1/1 tlv-filter ext-power-via-mdi
```

The following example disables all TLVs except location-id and ext-power-via-mdi on all interfaces except on the ge-0/0/1 interface, where it disables only the network-policy TLV:

```
[edit protocols lldp-med]
user@switch# set tlv-select [location-id ext-power-via-mdi]
user@switch# set interface ge-0/0/1 tlv-filter network-policy
```

You can also disable TLVs for the LLDP protocol. See *Configuring LLDP (CLI Procedure)* for more information.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch

Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch with ELS Support

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

VoIP on EX Series Switches | 540

NetBIOS Snooping on EX Series Switches

IN THIS SECTION

- Understanding NetBIOS Snooping | 710
- Configuring NetBIOS Snooping (CLI Procedure) | 711

NetBIOS snooping enables an EX Series switch to learn information about NetBIOS hosts that are connected to the switch. The NetBIOS snooping-enabled switch extracts the host details from the NetBIOS name registration packet and stores the details in the LLDP neighbor database. for more information, read this topic.

Understanding NetBIOS Snooping

IN THIS SECTION

- What Is a NetBIOS Name? | 710
- How NetBIOS Snooping Works | 711

NetBIOS snooping allows Juniper Networks EX Series Ethernet Switches to discover NetBIOS hosts that are connected to the switch.

What Is a NetBIOS Name?

A NetBIOS name is a key element in communications between NetBIOS resources. A NetBIOS name identifies a NetBIOS resource on the network. A NetBIOS name is either a unique (exclusive) name or a group (nonexclusive) name. When a NetBIOS resource communicates with one other NetBIOS resource,

a unique name is used in that communication. When a NetBIOS resource communicates with multiple resources, a group name is used.

The NetBIOS name of each NetBIOS resource is stored on the NetBIOS Name Server (NBNS). The NetBIOS name of a NetBIOS resource is mapped to its IP address.

A NetBIOS name is a 16-byte address. The first 15 bytes contain the name and the last byte contains the name type.

The NetBIOS name service is supported over UDP port 137.

How NetBIOS Snooping Works

You can enable NetBIOS snooping on the switch so that the switch can identify NetBIOS resources that are connected to it.

When a host connected to the switch initializes itself, it attempts to register its NetBIOS name by sending a NetBIOS name registration request message. The host can opt for either a unique or a group NetBIOS name. For a unique NetBIOS name, the host either broadcasts a NetBIOS name query message on the local network or unicasts it to the NBNS to check whether the requested name is already being used by another host. If so, the host that previously registered the name or the NBNS responds with a negative name registration response. If the host receives no negative response, it broadcasts the NetBIOS name registration packet to confirm the name. For a NetBIOS group name, the host sends a NetBIOS name registration packet, which generates no responses from other hosts because multiple hosts can use the same group name at the same time.

The NetBIOS snooping-enabled switch extracts the host details from the NetBIOS name registration packet and stores the details in the LLDP neighbor database.

SEE ALSO

Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches

Configuring NetBIOS Snooping (CLI Procedure)

IN THIS SECTION

Enabling NetBIOS Snooping | 712

- Disabling NetBIOS Snooping | 712

NetBIOS snooping enables an EX Series switch to learn information about NetBIOS hosts that are connected to the switch.

This topic describes:

Enabling NetBIOS Snooping

To enable NetBIOS snooping:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# set netbios-snooping
```

Disabling NetBIOS Snooping

To disable NetBIOS snooping:

```
[edit protocols lldp]
user@switch# delete netbios-snooping
```

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show lldp neighbors

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lldp | 1227

CHAPTER 10

Domain Name Security

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DNSSEC Overview

Junos OS devices support the domain name service security extensions (DNSSEC) standard. DNSSEC is an extension of DNS that provides authentication and integrity verification of data by using public-key based signatures.

In DNSSEC, all the resource records in a DNS are signed with the private key of the zone owner. The DNS resolver uses the public key of the owner to validate the signature. The zone owner generates a private key to encrypt the hash of a set of resource records. The private key is stored in RRSIG record. The corresponding public key is stored in the DNSKEY record. The resolver uses the public key to decrypt the RRSIG and compares the result with the hash of the resource record to verify that it has not been altered.

Similarly, the hash of the public DNSKEY is stored in a DS record in a parent zone. The zone owner generates a private key to encrypt the hash of the public key. The private key is stored in the RRSIG record. The resolver retrieves the DS record and its corresponding RRSIG record and public key. Using the public key, the resolver decrypts the RRSIG record and compares the result with the hash of the public DNSKEY to verify that it has not been altered. This establishes a chain of trust between the resolver and the name servers.

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DNS Overview

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Example: Configuring Secure Domains and Trusted Keys for DNSSEC | **717**

Configuring the TTL Value for DNS Server Caching

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- Requirements | **715**
- Overview | **715**
- Configuration | **715**
- Verification | **716**

This section describes how to configure the TTL value for a DNS server cache to define the period for which DNS query results are cached.

Requirements

No special configuration beyond device initialization is required before performing this task.

Overview

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The DNS name server stores DNS query responses in its cache for the TTL period specified in the TTL field of the resource record. When the TTL value expires, the name server sends a fresh DNS query and updates the cache. You can configure the TTL value from 0 to 604,800 seconds. You can also configure the TTL value for cached negative responses. Negative caching is the storing of the record that a value does not exist. In this example, you set the maximum TTL value for cached (and negative cached) responses to 86,400 seconds.

Topology

Configuration

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Procedure

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure the TTL value for a DNS server cache:

1. Specify the maximum TTL value for cached responses, in seconds. (In this example, 86400 seconds equals 24 hours.)

```
[edit]
user@host# set system services dns max-cache-ttl 86400
```

2. Specify the maximum TTL value for negative cached responses, in seconds.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system services dns max-ncache-ttl 86400
```

3. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Verification

To verify the configuration is working properly, enter the `show system services` command.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

DNS Overview

Example: Configuring DNSSEC

DNS-enabled devices run a DNS resolver (proxy) that listens on loopback address 127.0.0.1 or ::1. The DNS resolver performs a hostname resolution for DNSSEC. Users need to set name server IP address to 127.0.0.1 or ::1 so the DNS resolver forwards all DNS queries to DNSSEC instead of to DNS. If the name server IP address is not set, DNS will handle all queries instead of to DNSSEC.

The following example shows how to set the server IP address to 127.0.0.1:

```
[edit]
user@host# set system name-server 127.0.0.1
```

The DNSSEC feature is enabled by default. You can disable DNSSEC in the server by using the following CLI command:

```
[edit]
set system services dns dnssec disable
```

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Example: Configuring Secure Domains and Trusted Keys for DNSSEC

IN THIS SECTION

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This example shows how to configure secure domains and trusted keys for DNSSEC.

Requirements

Set the name server IP address so the DNS resolver forwards all DNS queries to DNSSEC instead of DNS. See "Example: Configuring DNSSEC" on page 717 for more information.

Overview

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You can configure secure domains and assign trusted keys to the domains. Both signed and unsigned responses can be validated when DNSSEC is enabled.

When you configure a domain as a secure domain and if DNSSEC is enabled, all unsigned responses to that domain are ignored and the server returns a SERVFAIL error code to the client for the unsigned responses. If the domain is not configured as a secure domain, unsigned responses will be accepted.

When the server receives a signed response, it checks if the DNSKEY in the response matches any of the trusted keys that are configured. If it finds a match, the server accepts the signed response.

You can also attach a DNS root zone as a trusted anchor to a secure domain to validate the signed responses. When the server receives a signed response, it queries the DNS root zone for a DS record. When it receives the DS record, it checks if the DNSKEY in the DS record matches the DNSKEY in the signed response. If it finds a match, the server accepts the signed response.

Topology

Configuration

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Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

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

```
set system services dns dnssec secure-domains domain1.net
set system services dns dnssec secure-domains domain2.net
set system services dns dnssec trusted-keys key domain1.net.ABC123ABCh
set system services dns dnssec dlv domain domain2.net trusted-anchor dlv.isc.org
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure secure domains and trusted keys for DNSSEC:

1. Configure domain1.net and domain2.net as secure domains.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system services dns dnssec secure-domains domain1.net
user@host# set system services dns dnssec secure-domains domain2.net
```

2. Configure trusted keys to domain1.net.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system services dns dnssec trusted-keys key "domain1.net.ABC123ABCh"
```

3. Attach a root zone div.isc.org as a trusted anchor to a secure domain.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system services dns dnssec dlv domain domain2.net trusted-anchor dlv.isc.org
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show system services` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
dns {
    dnssec {
        trusted-keys {
            key domain1.net.ABC123ABCh; ## SECRET-DATA
        }
        dlv {
            domain domain2.net trusted-anchor dlv.isc.org;
        }
        secure-domains {
            domain1.net;
            domain2.net;
        }
    }
}
```

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

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Example: Configuring Keys for DNSSEC | 721

Example: Configuring Keys for DNSSEC

You can load a public key from a file or you can copy and paste the key file from a terminal. In both cases, you must save the keys to the configuration instead of to a file. The following example shows how to load a key from a file:

```
[edit system services dns dnssec trusted-keys]
#load-key filename
```

The following example explains how to load the key from a terminal:

```
[edit system services dns dnssec trusted-keys]
# set key “...pasted-text...”
```

If you are done loading the keys from the file or terminal, click `commit` in the CLI editor.

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Example: Configuring Secure Domains and Trusted Keys for DNSSEC | 717

DNS Proxy Overview

IN THIS SECTION

- DNS Proxy Cache | 722
- DNS Proxy with Split DNS | 722
- Dynamic Domain Name System Client | 725

A domain name system (DNS) proxy allows clients to use an SRX300, SRX320, SRX340, SRX345, SRX550M, or SRX1500 device as a DNS proxy server. A DNS proxy improves domain lookup

performance by caching previous lookups. A typical DNS proxy processes DNS queries by issuing a new DNS resolution query to each name server that it has detected until the hostname is resolved.

DNS Proxy Cache

When a DNS query is resolved by a DNS proxy, the result is stored in the device's DNS cache. This stored cache helps the device to resolve subsequent queries from the same domain and avoid network latency delay.

If the proxy cache is not available, the device sends the query to the configured DNS server, which results in network latency delays.

DNS proxy maintains a cache entry for each resolved DNS query. These entries have a time-to-live (TTL) timer so the device purges each entry from the cache as it reaches its TTL and expires. You can clear a cache by using the `clear system services dns-proxy cache` command , or the cache will automatically expire along with TTL when it goes to zero.

DNS Proxy with Split DNS

The split DNS proxy feature allows you to configure your proxy server to split the DNS query based on both the interface and the domain name. You can also configure a set of name servers and associate then with a given domain name. When you query that domain name, the device sends the DNS queries to only those name servers that are configured for that domain name to ensure localization of DNS queries.

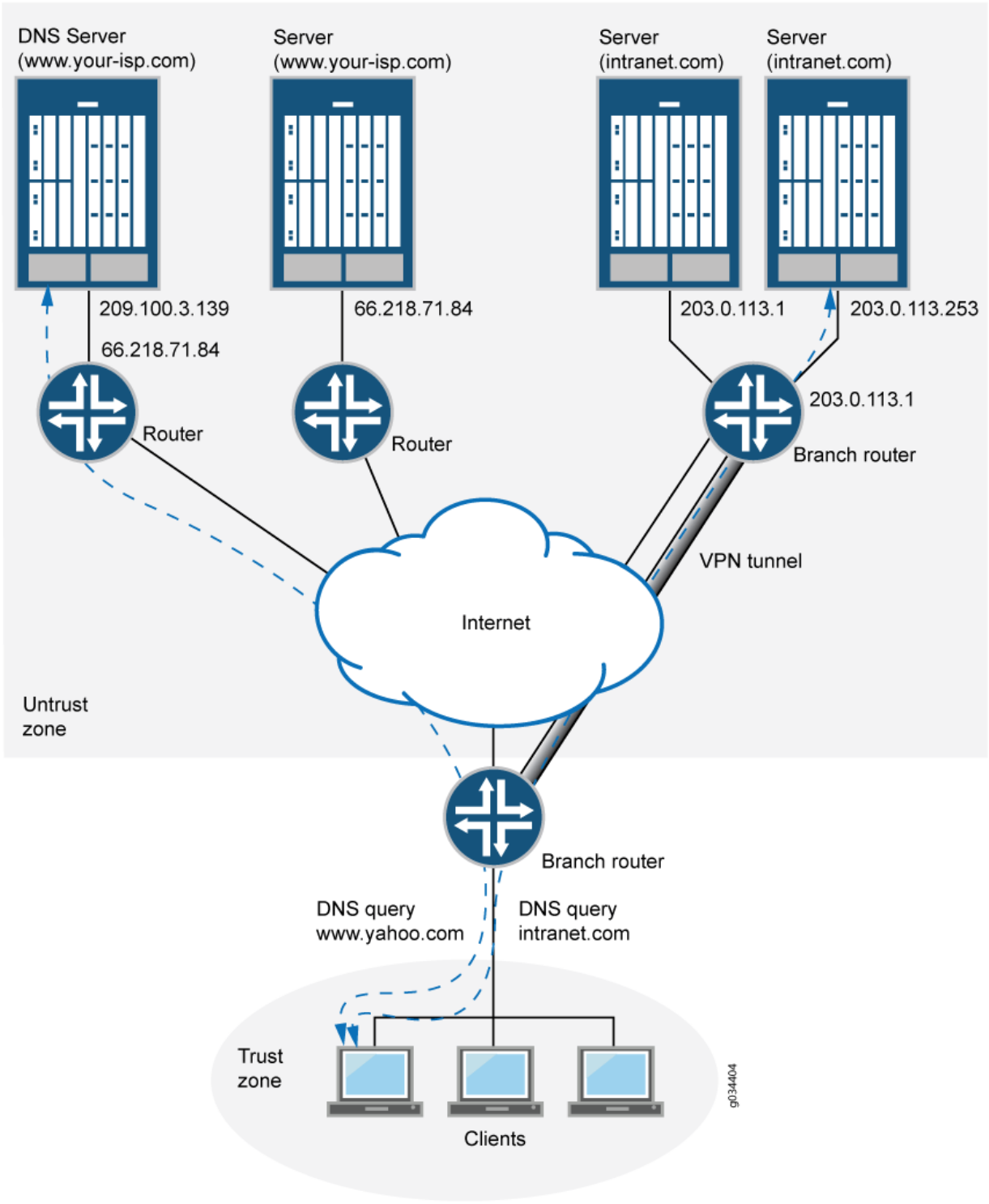
You can configure the transport method used to resolve a given domain name—for example, when the device connects to the corporate network through an IPsec VPN or any other secure tunnel. When you configure a secure VPN tunnel to transport the domain names belonging to the corporate network, the DNS resolution queries are not leaked to the ISP DNS server and are contained within the corporate network.

You can also configure a set of default domain (*) and name servers under the default domain to resolve the DNS queries for a domain for which a name server is not configured.

Each DNS proxy must be associated with an interface. If an interface has no DNS proxy configuration, all the DNS queries received on that interface are dropped.

Figure 33 on page 724 shows how the split DNS proxy works in a corporate network.

Figure 33: DNS Proxy with Split DNS



In the corporate network shown in Figure 33 on page 724, a PC client that points to the SRX Series device as its DNS server makes two queries—to www.your-isp.com and to www.intranet.com, The DNS proxy redirects the www.intranet.com, query to the www.intranet.com DNS server (203.0.113.253), while the www.your-isp.com query is redirected to the ISP DNS server (209.100.3.130). Although the query for www.your-isp.com is sent to the ISP DNS server as a regular DNS query using clear text protocols (TCP/UDP), the query for the www.intranet.com domain goes to the intranet's DNS servers over a secure VPN tunnel.

A split DNS proxy has the following advantages:

- Domain lookups are usually more efficient. For example, DNS queries meant for a corporate domain (such as acme.com) can go to the corporate DNS server exclusively, while all others go to the ISP DNS server. Splitting DNS lookups reduces the load on the corporate server and can also prevent corporate domain information from leaking onto the Internet.
- A DNS proxy allows you to transmit selected DNS queries through a tunnel interface, which prevents malicious users from learning about the internal configuration of a network. For example, DNS queries bound for the corporate server can pass through a tunnel interface to use security features such as authentication and encryption.

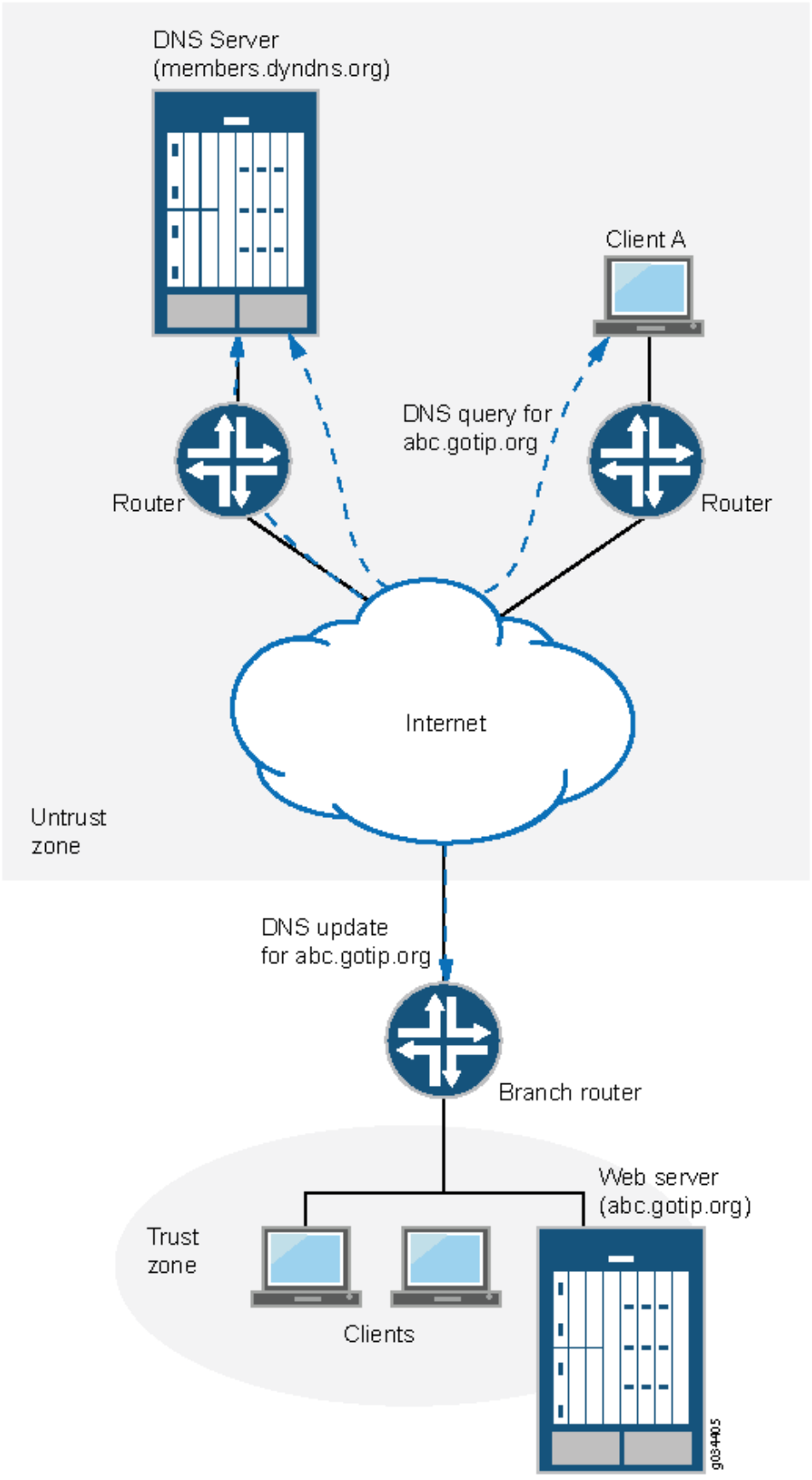
Dynamic Domain Name System Client

Dynamic DNS (DDNS) allows clients to dynamically update IP addresses for registered domain names. This feature is useful when an ISP uses Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), or external authentication (XAuth) to dynamically change the IP address for a customer premises equipment (CPE) router (such as a security device) that protects a Web server. Internet clients can reach the Web server by using a domain name even if the IP address of the security device has previously changed dynamically.

A DDNS server maintains a list of the dynamically changed addresses and their associated domain names. The device updates these DDNS servers with this information periodically or in response to IP address changes. The Junos OS DDNS client supports popular DDNS servers such as dyndns.org and ddo.jp

Figure 34 on page 727 illustrates how the DDNS client works.

Figure 34: Dynamic DNS



The IP address of the internal Web server is translated by Network Address Translation (NAT) to the IP address of the untrust zone interface on the device. The hostname abc-host.com is registered with the DDNS server and is associated with the IP address of the device's untrust zone interface, which is monitored by the DDNS client on the device. When the IP address of abc-host.com is changed, the DDNS server is informed of the new address.

If a client in the network shown in Figure 34 on page 727 needs to access abc-host.com, the client queries the DNS servers on the Internet. When the query reaches the DDNS server, it resolves the request and provides the client with the latest IP address of abc-host.com.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring the Device as a DNS Proxy | 728

Configuring the Device as a DNS Proxy

The Junos operating system (Junos OS) incorporates domain name system (DNS) support, which allows you to use domain names as well as IP addresses for identifying locations. A DNS server keeps a table of the IP addresses associated with domain names. Using DNS enables an SRX300, SRX320, SRX340, SRX345, SRX550M, or SRX1500 device to reference locations by domain name (such as www.example.net) in addition to using the routable IP address.

DNS features include:

- DNS proxy cache—The device proxies hostname resolution requests on behalf of the clients behind the SRX Series device. DNS proxy improves domain lookup performance by using caching.
- Split DNS—The device redirects DNS queries over a secure connection to a specified DNS server in the private network. Split DNS prevents malicious users from learning the network configuration, and thus also prevents domain information leaks. Once configured, split DNS operates transparently.
- Dynamic DNS (DDNS) client—Servers protected by the device remain accessible despite dynamic IP address changes. For example, a protected Web server continues to be accessible with the same hostname, even after the dynamic IP address is changed because of address reassignment by the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) or Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) by Internet service provider (ISP).

To configure the device as a DNS proxy, you enable DNS on a *logical interface* and configure DNS proxy servers. Configuring a static cache enables branch office and corporate devices to use hostnames to communicate. Configuring dynamic DNS (DDNS) clients allows IP address changes.

Perform the following procedure to configure the device as a DNS proxy server by enabling DNS proxy on a logical interface—for example, ge-2/0/0.0—and configuring a set of name servers that are to be used for resolving the specified domain names. You can specify a default domain name by using an asterisk (*) and then configure a set of name servers for resolution. Use this approach when you need global name servers to resolve domain name entries that do not have a specific name server configured.

1. DNS proxy with non-split dns configuration

   - Enable DNS proxy on a logical interface.

     ```
     [edit]
     user@host# set system services dns dns-proxy interface ge-0/0/3.0
     ```

   - Set dns resolver to forward received dns query.

     ```
     [edit]
     user@host# set system services dns forwarders 192.0.2.0
     ```

   - If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

     ```
     [edit]
     user@host# commit
     ```

     To verify if the configuration is working properly, execute the show command.

     ```
     user@host# show system services dns dns-proxy
     ```

2. DNS proxy with split dns configuration

   - Enable DNS proxy on a logical interface.

     ```
     [edit]
     user@host# set system services dns dns-proxy interface ge-2/0/0.0
     ```

- Configure view for split DNS, specify the internal IP interface to handle the DNS query and view the logical subnet address.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system services dns dns-proxy view internal match-clients 1.1.1.0/24
```

- Set a default internal domain name, and specify IP server for forwarding the DNS query according to their IP addresses.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system services dns dns-proxy view internal domain aa.internal.com
forwarders 1.1.1.1
user@host# set system services dns dns-proxy view internal domain bb.internal.com
forwarders 2.2.2.2
```

- Configure view for split DNS, specify the external IP interface to handle the DNS query and view the logical subnet address.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system services dns dns-proxy view external match-clients 11.1.1.0/24
```

- Set a default external domain name, and specify IP server for forwarding the DNS query according to their IP addresses.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system services dns dns-proxy view external domain aa.external.com
forwarders 3.3.3.3
user@host# set system services dns dns-proxy view external domain bb.external.com
forwarders 4.4.4.4
```

- If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

To verify if the configuration is working properly, execute the show command.

```
user@host# show system services dns dns-proxy
```

3. DNS proxy cache configuration

   - Configure the dns proxy static cache entries to specify the host's IPv4 address.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system services dns dns-proxy cache aa.example.net inet 10.10.10.10
user@host# set system services dns dns-proxy cache bb.example.net inet 20.20.20.20
```

   - If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

   To verify if the configuration is working properly, execute the show command.

```
user@host# show system services dns dns-proxy
```

4. Dynamic DNS proxy configuration

   - Enable client.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system services dynamic-dns client abc.com agent juniper interface
ge-2/0/0.0 username test password test123
```

   - Configure the server.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system services dynamic-dns client abc.com agent juniper interface
ge-2/0/0.0 username test password test123 server ddo
user@host# set system services dynamic-dns client abc.com agent juniper interface
ge-2/0/0.0 username test password test123 server dyndns
```

- If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

To verify if the configuration is working properly

```
user@host# show system services dynamic-dns client
```

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11

CHAPTER

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access

Can view the access configuration in configuration mode.

Commands

```
clear unified-edge
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-radius-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gy>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element
```

```
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-ne-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gx>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-ip-reassembly-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers bearer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge sgw
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw charging
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging path
clear unified-edge sgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer statistics
```

```
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering statistics
<clear-mobile-gw-sgw-idle-mode-buffering-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-sgw-ip-reassembly-statistics-sgw>
clear unified-edge sgw statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge tdf
clear unified-edge tdf aaa
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client statistics
<clear-radius-client-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element statistics
<clear-radius-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server statistics
<clear-radius-server-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment statistics
<clear-radius-snoop-segment-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa statistics
<clear-tdf-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-statistics>
```

```
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control statistics
<clear-tdf-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element statistics
<clear-diameter-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-diameter-statistics-gx>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer statistics
<clear-diameter-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf statistics
<clear-tdf-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers
<clear-mobile-tdf-subscribers>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-subscribers-peer>
request unified-edge
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace
<monitor-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge sgw
request unified-edge sgw call-trace
request unified-edge sgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge tdf
request unified-edge tdf call-trace
```

```
request unified-edge tdf call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-stop-information>
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit access]
[edit access diameter]
[edit access ppp-options]
[edit access radius]
[edit access radsec]
[edit dynamic-profile]
[edit logical-systems access]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers access-
profile]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers dynamic-
profile]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers group access-
profile]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers group
dynamic-profile]
[edit logical-systems system services static-subscribers access-profile]
[edit logical-systems system services static-subscribers dynamic-profile]
[edit logical-systems system services static-subscribers group access-profile]
[edit logical-systems system services static-subscribers group dynamic-profile]
[edit routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers access-profile]
[edit routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers dynamic-profile]
[edit routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers group access-profile]
[edit routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers group dynamic-profile]
[edit system services extensible-subscriber-services access-profile]
[edit system services static-subscribers access-profile]
[edit system services static-subscribers dynamic-profile]
[edit system services static-subscribers group access-profile]
[edit system services static-subscribers group dynamic-profile]
[edit unified-edge]
```

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Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105

access-control | 740

access-control

Can view access configuration information. Can edit access configuration at the `[edit access]`, `[edit logical-systems]`, `[edit routing-instances`, and `[edit system services]` hierarchy levels.

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit access]
[edit access ppp-options]
[edit access radsec]
[edit dynamic-profile]
[edit logical-systems access]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers access-
profile]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers dynamic-
profile]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers group access-
profile]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers group
dynamic-profile]
[edit logical-systems system services static-subscribers access-profile]
[edit logical-systems system services static-subscribers dynamic-profile]
[edit logical-systems system services static-subscribers group access-profile]
[edit logical-systems system services static-subscribers group dynamic-profile]
[edit routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers access-profile]
[edit routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers dynamic-profile]
[edit routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers group access-profile]
[edit routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers group dynamic-profile]
```

```
[edit system services static-subscribers access-profile]
[edit system services static-subscribers dynamic-profile]
[edit system services static-subscribers group access-profile]
[edit system services static-subscribers group dynamic-profile]
```

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- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105
- access | 735

admin

Can view user account information in configuration mode.

Commands

```
clear unified-edge
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-radius-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-cac-statistics>
```

```
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gy>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-ne-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gx>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-ip-reassembly-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers bearer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-charging>
```

```
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge sgw
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw charging
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging path
clear unified-edge sgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering statistics
<clear-mobile-gw-sgw-idle-mode-buffering-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-sgw-ip-reassembly-statistics-sgw>
clear unified-edge sgw statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge tdf
clear unified-edge tdf aaa
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius
```

```
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client statistics
<clear-radius-client-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element statistics
<clear-radius-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server statistics
<clear-radius-server-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment statistics
<clear-radius-snoop-segment-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa statistics
<clear-tdf-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control statistics
<clear-tdf-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element statistics
<clear-diameter-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-diameter-statistics-gx>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer statistics
<clear-diameter-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf statistics
<clear-tdf-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers
<clear-mobile-tdf-subscribers>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-subscribers-peer>
request unified-edge
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace
<monitor-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace clear
```

```
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge sgw
request unified-edge sgw call-trace
request unified-edge sgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge tdf
request unified-edge tdf call-trace
request unified-edge tdf call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-stop-information>
show system audit
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit protocols uplink-failure-detection]
[edit system]
[edit system accounting]
[edit system diag-port-authentication]
[edit system extensions]
[edit system login]
[edit system pic-console-authentication]
[edit system root-authentication]
[edit system services ssh authorized-keys-command]
[edit system services ssh authorized-keys-command-user]
```

```
[edit system services ssh ciphers]
[edit system services ssh client-alive-count-max]
[edit system services ssh client-alive-interval]]
[edit system services ssh fingerprint-hash]
[edit system services ssh hostkey-algorithm]
[edit system services ssh  key-exchange]
[edit system services ssh macs]
[edit system services ssh max-sessions-per-connection]
[edit system services ssh no-tcp-fowarding]
[edit system services ssh protocol-version]
[edit system services ssh root-login]
[edit system services ssh tcp-fowarding]
[edit unified-edge]
```

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- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61
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- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105
- admin-control | 746

admin-control

Can view user account information and configure it at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level.

Commands

```
show system audit
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit protocols uplink-failure-detection]
[edit system]
```

```
[edit system accounting]
[edit system diag-port-authentication]
[edit system extensions]
[edit system login]
[edit system pic-console-authentication]
[edit system root-authentication]
[edit system services ssh ciphers]
[edit system services ssh hostkey-algorithm]
[edit system services ssh  key-exchange]
[edit system services ssh macs]
[edit system services ssh protocol-version]
[edit system services ssh root-login]
```

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- admin | 741

all-control

Can access all operational mode commands and configuration mode commands. Can modify configuration in all the configuration hierarchy levels.

Commands

All CLI commands.

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

All CLI configuration hierarchy levels and statements.

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Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105

clear

Can clear (delete) information learned from the network that is stored in various network databases.

Commands

```
clear
clear access-security
clear access-security router-advertisement-entries
<clear-as-router-advetisement-entry>
clear amt
clear amt statistics
<clear-amt-statistics>
clear amt tunnel
clear-amt-tunnel
clear amt tunnel gateway-address
<clear amt tunnel gateway-address>
clear amt tunnel statistics
<clear-amt-tunnel-statistics>
clear amt tunnel statistics gateway-address
<clear-amt-tunnel-gateway-address-statistics>
clear amt tunnel statistics tunnel-interface
<clear-amt-tunnel-interface-statistics>
clear amt tunnel tunnel-interface
<clear-amt-tunnel-interface<>
clear ancp
clear ancp neighbor
 <clear-ancp-neighbor-connection>
clear ancp statistics
<clear-ancp-statistics>
clear ancp subscriber
```

```
<clear-ancp-subscriber-connection>
clear-appqos-counter
<clear-appqos-rate-limiters-statistics>
clear-appqos-rate-limiter-statistics
clear-appqos-rule-statistics
clear arp
 <clear-arp-table>
clear auto-configuration
clear auto-configuration interfaces
<clear-auto-configuration-interfaces>
clear bfd
clear bfd adaptation
<clear-bfd-adaptation-information>
clear bfd adaptation address
<clear-bfd-adaptation-address>
clear bfd adaptation discriminator
<clear-bfd-adaptation-discriminator>
clear bfd session
<clear-bfd-session-information>
clear bfd session address
<clear-bfd-session-address>
clear bfd session discriminator
<clear-bfd-session-discriminator>
clear bgp
clear bgp damping
 <clear-bgp-damping>
clear bgp neighbor
 <clear-bgp-neighbor>
clear bgp table
 <clear-bgp-table>
clear bridge
clear bridge evpn
clear bridge evpn arp-table
<clear-bridge-evpn-arp-table>
clear bridge evpn nd-table
<clear-bridge-evpn-nd-table>
clear bridge mac-table
 <clear-bridge-mac-table>
clear bridge mac-table interface
 <clear-bridge-interface-mac-table>
clear bridge recovery-timeout
<clear-bridge-recovery>
clear bridge recovery-timeout interface
```

```
<clear-bridge-recovery-interface>
clear bridge satellite
clear bridge satellite logging
<clear-satellite-control-logging>
clear bridge satellite vlan-auto-sense
<clear-satellite-control-plane-vlan-auto-sense>
clear captive-portal
clear captive-portal firewall
<clear-captive-portal-firewall>
clear captive-portal firewall interface
<clear-captive-portal-firewall-interface>
clear captive-portal interface
<clear-captive-portal-interface-session>
clear captive-portal mac-address
<clear-captive-portal-mac-session>
clear cli
clear cli logical-system
<clear-cli-logical-system>
clear database-replication
clear database-replication statistics
 <clear-database-replication-statistics-information>
clear ddos-protection
clear ddos-protection protocols
clear ddos-protection protocols all-fiber-channel-enode
clear ddos-protection protocols all-fiber-channel-enode aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols all-fiber-channel-enode aggregate culprit-flows
<clear-ddos-all-fc-enode-aggregate-flows>
clear ddos-protection protocols all-fiber-channel-enode aggregate states
<clear-ddos-all-fc-enode-aggregate-states>
clear ddos-protection protocols all-fiber-channel-enode aggregate statistics
<clear-ddos-all-fc-enode-aggregate-statistics>
clear ddos-protection protocols all-fiber-channel-enode culprit-flows
<clear-ddos-all-fc-enode-flows>
clear ddos-protection protocols all-fiber-channel-enode states
<clear-ddos-all-fc-enode-states>
clear ddos-protection protocols all-fiber-channel-enode statistics
<clear-ddos-all-fc-enode-statistics>
clear ddos-protection protocols amtv4
clear ddos-protection protocols amtv4 aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols amtv4 aggregate culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols amtv4 aggregate states
clear ddos-protection protocols amtv4 aggregate statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols amtv4 culprit-flows
```

```
clear ddos-protection protocols amtv4 states
clear ddos-protection protocols amtv4 statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols amtv6
clear ddos-protection protocols amtv6 aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols amtv6 aggregate culprit-flows
<clear-ddos-amtv6-aggregate-flows>
clear ddos-protection protocols amtv6 aggregate states
<clear-ddos-amtv6-aggregate-states>
clear ddos-protection protocols amtv6 aggregate statistics
<clear-ddos-amtv6-aggregate-statistics>
clear ddos-protection protocols amtv6 culprit-flows
<clear-ddos-amtv6-flows>
clear ddos-protection protocols amtv6 states
<clear-ddos-amtv6-states<>
clear ddos-protection protocols amtv6 statistics
<clear-ddos-amtv6-statistics>
clear ddos-protection protocols ancp aggregate culprit-flows
<clear-ddos-ancp-aggregate-flows>
clear ddos-protection protocols ancp culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols ancp
clear ddos-protection protocols ancp aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols ancp aggregate states
clear ddos-protection protocols ancp aggregate statistics
<clear-ddos-ancp-aggregate-statistics>
clear ddos-protection protocols ancp states
<clear-ddos-ancp-states>
clear ddos-protection protocols ancp statistics
<clear-ddos-ancp-statistics>
clear ddos-protection protocols ancpv6
clear ddos-protection protocols ancpv6 aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols ancpv6 aggregate states

clear ddos-protection protocols ancpv6 aggregate culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols arp aggregate statistics
clear-ddos-arp-aggregate-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols arp aggregate culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols arp states
clear-ddos-arp-states
clear ddos-protection protocols arp statistics
<clear-ddos-arp-statistics>
clear ddos-protection protocols arp-snoop
clear ddos-protection protocols arp-snoop aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols arp-snoop aggregate culprit-flows
```

```
<clear-ddos-arp-snoop-aggregate-flows>
clear ddos-protection protocols arp-snoop aggregate states
<clear-ddos-arp-snoop-aggregate-states>
clear ddos-protection protocols arp-snoop aggregate statistics
<clear-ddos-arp-snoop-aggregate-statistics>
clear ddos-protection protocols arp-snoop culprit-flows
<clear-ddos-arp-snoop-flows>
clear ddos-protection protocols arp-snoop states
<clear-ddos-arp-snoop-states>
clear ddos-protection protocols arp-snoop statistics
<clear-ddos-arp-snoop-statistics>
clear ddos-protection protocols arp culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols atm
clear ddos-protection protocols atm aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols atm aggregate culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols atm aggregate states
<clear-ddos-atm-aggregate-states>
clear ddos-protection protocols atm aggregate statistics
<clear-ddos-atm-aggregate-statistics>
clear ddos-protection protocols atm culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols bfd aggregate culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols atm states
clear-ddos-atm-states
clear ddos-protection protocols atm statistics
clear-ddos-atm-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols bfd
clear ddos-protection protocols bfd aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols bfd culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols bfd aggregate states
clear-ddos-bfd-aggregate-states
 clear ddos-protection protocols bfd aggregate statistics
clear-ddos-bfd-aggregate-statistics
 clear ddos-protection protocols bfd states
clear-ddos-bfd-states
clear ddos-protection protocols bfd statistics
clear-ddos-bfd-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols bfdv6
clear ddos-protection protocols bfdv6 aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols bfdv6 culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols bfdv6 aggregate states
clear-ddos-bfdv6-aggregate-states
clear ddos-protection protocols bfdv6 aggregate statistics
clear-ddos-bfdv6-aggregate-statistics
```

```
clear ddos-protection protocols bfdv6 states
clear-ddos-bfdv6-states
clear ddos-protection protocols bfdv6 statistics
clear-ddos-bfdv6-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols bgp
clear ddos-protection protocols bgp aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols bgp aggregate culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols bgp aggregate states
clear-ddos-bgp-aggregate-states
clear ddos-protection protocols bgp aggregate statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols bgp culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols bgp states
clear-ddos-bgp-states
clear ddos-protection protocols bgp statistics
clear-ddos-bgp-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols bgpv6
clear ddos-protection protocols bgpv6 aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols bgpv6 aggregate culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols bgpv6 aggregate states
clear-ddos-bgpv6-aggregate-states
clear ddos-protection protocols bgpv6 aggregate statistics
clear-ddos-bgpv6-aggregate-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols bgpv6 states
clear-ddos-bgp-aggregate-states
clear-ddos-bgp-aggregate-statistics
clear-ddos-bgp-states
clear-ddos-bgp-statistics
clear-ddos-bgpv6-aggregate-states
clear-ddos-bgpv6-aggregate-statistics
clear-ddos-bgpv6-states
clear ddos-protection protocols bgpv6 statistics
<clear-ddos-bgpv6-statistics>
clear ddos-protection protocols bridge-control
clear ddos-protection protocols bridge-control aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols bridge-control aggregate culprit-flows
<clear-ddos-brg-ctrl-aggregate-flows>
clear ddos-protection protocols bridge-control aggregate states
<clear-ddos-brg-ctrl-aggregate-states>
clear ddos-protection protocols bridge-control aggregate statistics
<clear-ddos-brg-ctrl-aggregate-statistics>
clear ddos-protection protocols bridge-control culprit-flows
<clear-ddos-brg-ctrl-flows>
clear ddos-protection protocols bridge-control states
```

```
<clear-ddos-brg-ctrl-states>
clear ddos-protection protocols bridge-control statistics
<clear-ddos-brg-ctrl-statistics>
clear ddos-protection protocols culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols demux-autosense
clear ddos-protection protocols demux-autosense aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols demux-autosense aggregate culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols demux-autosense aggregate states
clear-ddos-demuxauto-aggregate-states
clear ddos-protection protocols demux-autosense aggregate statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols demux-autosense culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols demux-autosense states
clear-ddos-demuxauto-states
clear ddos-protection protocols demux-autosense statistics
clear-ddos-demuxauto-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 ack
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 ack culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 ack states
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 ack statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4v6
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4v6 aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4v6 aggregate culprit-flows
<clear-ddos-dhcpv4v6-aggregate-flows>
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4v6 aggregate states
<clear-ddos-dhcpv4v6-aggregate-states>
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4v6 aggregate statistics
<clear-ddos-dhcpv4v6-aggregate-statistics>
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clear-ddos-demuxauto-statistics
clear-ddos-dhcpv4-ack-states
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 ack statistics
clear-ddos-dhcpv4-ack-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 aggregate
```

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clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 aggregate states
clear-ddos-dhcpv4-aggregate-states
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 aggregate statistics
clear-ddos-dhcpv4-aggregate-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 bad-packets
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 bad-packets states
clear-ddos-dhcpv4-bad-pack-states
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 bad-packets statistics
clear-ddos-dhcpv4-bad-pack-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 bootp
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 bootp states
clear-ddos-dhcpv4-bootp-states
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 bootp statistics
clear-ddos-dhcpv4-bootp-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 decline
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 decline culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 decline states
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clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 decline statistics
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clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 discover statistics
clear-ddos-dhcpv4-discover-statistics
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clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 force-renew states
clear-ddos-dhcpv4-forcerenew-states
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 force-renew statistics
clear-ddos-dhcpv4-forcerenew-statistics
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clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 inform states
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clear-ddos-dhcpv4-decline-statistics
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clear-ddos-dhcpv4-discover-statistics
clear-ddos-dhcpv4-forcerenew-states
clear-ddos-dhcpv4-forcerenew-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 unclassified culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 unclassified states
clear-ddos-dhcpv4-unclass-states
```

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clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 advertise culprit-flows
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clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 advertise statistics
clear-ddos-dhcpv6-advertise-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 aggregate states
clear-ddos-dhcpv6-aggregate-states
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 aggregate statistics
clear-ddos-dhcpv6-aggregate-statistics
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clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 confirm states
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clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 confirm statistics
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clear-ddos-dhcpv6-decline-states
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 decline statistics
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clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 information-request statistics
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clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 leasequery states
clear-ddos-dhcpv6-leasequery-states
clear ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 leasequery statistics
clear-ddos-dhcpv6-leasequery-statistics
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clear-ddos-dhcpv6-aggregate-statistics
clear-ddos-dhcpv6-confirm-states
```

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clear-ddos-dhcpv6-info-req-statistics
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clear-ddos-dhcpv6-leasequery-statistics
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clear-ddos-dhcpv6-release-statistics
```

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```

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clear-ddos-dynvlan-statistics
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clear ddos-protection protocols esmc aggregate states
```

```
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clear-ddos-dynvlan-aggregate-statistics
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```
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```

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<clear-ddos-sample-source-aggregate-states>
clear ddos-protection protocols sample-source aggregate statistics
<clear-ddos-sample-source-aggregate-statistics>
clear ddos-protection protocols sample-source culprit-flows
```

```
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clear ddos-protection protocols sample-source states
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clear ddos-protection protocols sample tap statistics
<clear-ddos-sample-tap-statistics>
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clear ddos-protection protocols services aggregate states
clear-ddos-services-aggregate-states
clear ddos-protection protocols services aggregate statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols services bsdt
clear ddos-protection protocols services bsdt culprit-flows
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clear ddos-protection protocols services bsdt states
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clear-ddos-services-states
clear ddos-protection protocols services statistics
clear-ddos-services-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols snmp
clear ddos-protection protocols snmp aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols snmp aggregate states
clear-ddos-snmp-aggregate-states
clear ddos-protection protocols snmp aggregate statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols snmp culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols snmp states
clear-ddos-snmp-states
clear ddos-protection protocols snmp statistics
clear-ddos-snmp-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols snmpv6
```

```
clear ddos-protection protocols snmpv6 aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols snmpv6 aggregate states
clear-ddos-snmpv6-aggregate-states
clear ddos-protection protocols snmpv6 aggregate statistics
clear-ddos-snmpv6-aggregate-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols snmpv6 states
clear-ddos-snmpv6-states
clear ddos-protection protocols snmpv6 statistics
clear-ddos-snmpv6-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols ssh
clear ddos-protection protocols ssh aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols ssh aggregate states
clear-ddos-ssh-aggregate-states
clear ddos-protection protocols ssh aggregate statistics
clear-ddos-ssh-aggregate-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols ssh states
clear-ddos-ssh-states
clear ddos-protection protocols ssh statistics
clear-ddos-ssh-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols sshv6
clear ddos-protection protocols sshv6 aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols sshv6 aggregate states
clear-ddos-sshv6-aggregate-states
clear ddos-protection protocols sshv6 aggregate statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols sshv6 culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols sshv6 states
clear-ddos-sshv6-states
clear ddos-protection protocols sshv6 statistics
clear-ddos-sshv6-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols states
clear-ddos-protocols-states
clear ddos-protection protocols statistics
clear-ddos-protocols-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols stp
clear ddos-protection protocols stp aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols stp aggregate states
clear-ddos-stp-aggregate-states
clear ddos-protection protocols stp aggregate statistics
clear-ddos-stp-aggregate-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols stp states
clear-ddos-stp-states
clear ddos-protection protocols stp statistics
clear-ddos-stp-statistics
```

```
clear ddos-protection protocols tacacs
clear ddos-protection protocols tacacs aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols tacacs aggregate states
clear-ddos-tacacs-aggregate-states
clear ddos-protection protocols tacacs aggregate statistics
clear-ddos-tacacs-aggregate-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols tacacs states
clear-ddos-tacacs-states
clear ddos-protection protocols tacacs statistics
clear-ddos-tacacs-statistics
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clear ddos-protection protocols tcc aggregate
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clear ddos-protection protocols tcc aggregate states
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clear ddos-protection protocols tcc aggregate statistics
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clear ddos-protection protocols tcc ethernet-tcc statistics
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clear ddos-protection protocols tcc iso-tcc statistics
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clear ddos-protection protocols tcc statistics
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clear ddos-protection protocols tcc unclassified
clear ddos-protection protocols tcc unclassified culprit-flows
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clear ddos-protection protocols tcc unclassified states
<clear-ddos-tcc-unclass-states>
```

```
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clear ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags aggregate states
clear-ddos-tcp-flags-aggregate-states
clear ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags aggregate statistics
clear-ddos-tcp-flags-aggregate-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags established
clear ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags established states
clear-ddos-tcp-flags-establish-states
clear ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags established statistics
clear-ddos-tcp-flags-establish-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags initial
clear ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags initial culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags initial states
clear-ddos-tcp-flags-initial-states
clear ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags initial statistics
clear-ddos-tcp-flags-initial-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags states
clear-ddos-tcp-flags-states
clear ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags statistics
clear-ddos-tcp-flags-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags unclassified
clear ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags unclassified states
clear-ddos-tcp-flags-unclass-states
clear ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags unclassified statistics
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clear ddos-protection protocols telnet aggregate states
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clear-ddos-telnet-aggregate-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols telnet states
clear-ddos-telnet-states
clear ddos-protection protocols telnet statistics
clear-ddos-telnet-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols telnetv6
clear ddos-protection protocols telnetv6 aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols telnetv6 aggregate states
clear-ddos-telnetv6-aggregate-states
```

```
clear ddos-protection protocols telnetv6 aggregate statistics
clear-ddos-telnetv6-aggregate-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols telnetv6 states
clear-ddos-telnetv6-states
clear ddos-protection protocols telnetv6 statistics
clear-ddos-telnetv6-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols ttl
clear ddos-protection protocols ttl aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols ttl aggregate culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols ttl aggregate states
clear-ddos-ttl-aggregate-states
clear ddos-protection protocols ttl aggregate statistics
clear-ddos-ttl-aggregate-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols ttl states
clear-ddos-ttl-states
clear ddos-protection protocols ttl statistics
clear-ddos-ttl-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols tunnel-fragment
clear ddos-protection protocols tunnel-fragment aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols tunnel-fragment aggregate states
clear-ddos-tun-frag-aggregate-states
clear ddos-protection protocols tunnel-fragment aggregate statistics
clear-ddos-tun-frag-aggregate-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols tunnel-fragment states
clear-ddos-tun-frag-states
clear ddos-protection protocols tunnel-fragment statistics
clear-ddos-tun-frag-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified aggregate states
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified aggregate statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified control-layer2
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified control-layer2 culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified control-layer2 states
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified control-layer2 statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified control-v4
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified control-v4 culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified control-v4 states
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified control-v4 statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified control-v6
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified control-v6 culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified control-v6 states
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified control-v6 statistics
```

```
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified filter-v4 culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified filter-v4 states
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified filter-v4 statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified filter-v6
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified filter-v6 culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified filter-v6 states
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified filter-v6 statistics
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clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified fw-host culprit-flows
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clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified host-route-v4 states
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified host-route-v4 states
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified host-route-v4 statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified host-route-v6
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified host-route-v6 culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified host-route-v6 states
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified host-route-v6 statistics
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clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified mcast-copy statistics
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clear ddos-protection protocols unknown-l2mc
clear ddos-protection protocols unknown-l2mc aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols unknown-l2mc aggregate culprit-flows
<clear-ddos-unknown-l2mc-aggregate-flows>
clear ddos-protection protocols unknown-l2mc aggregate states
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clear ddos-protection protocols unknown-l2mc states
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 clear ddos-protection protocols unknown-l2mc statistics
```

```
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clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified other culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified other states
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified other statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified resolve-v4
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified resolve-v4 culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified resolve-v4 states
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified resolve-v4 statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified resolve-v6
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified resolve-v6 culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified resolve-v6 states
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified resolve-v6 statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified states
clear ddos-protection protocols unclassified statistics
<clear-ddos-uncls-statistics>
```

```
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clear ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis aggregate culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis aggregate states
clear-ddos-protocols-states
clear-ddos-protocols-statistics
clear-ddos-radius-server-states
clear-ddos-radius-server-statistics
clear-ddos-radius-states
clear-ddos-radius-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols re-services
 clear ddos-protection protocols re-services aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols re-services aggregate culprit-flows
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clear ddos-protection protocols re-services aggregate states
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clear ddos-protection protocols re-services aggregate statistics
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clear ddos-protection protocols re-services-v6 captive-portal culprit-flows
<clear-ddos-re-services-v6-captive-portal-v6-flows>
clear ddos-protection protocols re-services-v6 captive-portal states
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```
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clear-ddos-rip-states
clear-ddos-rip-statistics
clear-ddos-ripv6-aggregate-states
clear-ddos-ripv6-aggregate-statistics
clear-ddos-ripv6-states
clear-ddos-ripv6-statistics
clear-ddos-rsvp-aggregate-states
clear-ddos-rsvp-aggregate-statistics
clear-ddos-rsvp-states
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clear-ddos-rsvpv6-aggregate-states
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clear-ddos-snmpv6-aggregate-states
clear-ddos-snmpv6-aggregate-statistics
clear-ddos-snmpv6-states
clear-ddos-snmpv6-statistics
clear-ddos-ssh-aggregate-states
clear-ddos-ssh-aggregate-statistics
clear-ddos-ssh-states
```

```
clear-ddos-ssh-statistics
clear-ddos-sshv6-aggregate-states
clear-ddos-sshv6-aggregate-statistics
clear-ddos-sshv6-states
clear-ddos-sshv6-statistics
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clear-ddos-stp-aggregate-statistics
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clear-ddos-stp-statistics
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clear-ddos-tcp-flags-aggregate-statistics
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clear-ddos-tcp-flags-establish-statistics
clear-ddos-tcp-flags-initial-states
clear-ddos-tcp-flags-initial-statistics
clear-ddos-tcp-flags-states
clear-ddos-tcp-flags-statistics
clear-ddos-tcp-flags-unclass-states
clear-ddos-tcp-flags-unclass-statistics
clear-ddos-telnet-aggregate-states
clear-ddos-telnet-aggregate-statistics
clear-ddos-telnet-states
clear-ddos-telnet-statistics
clear-ddos-telnetv6-aggregate-states
clear-ddos-telnetv6-aggregate-statistics
```

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clear-ddos-telnetv6-statistics
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clear-ddos-ttl-states
clear-ddos-ttl-statistics
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clear-ddos-tun-frag-aggregate-statistics
clear-ddos-tun-frag-states
clear-ddos-tun-frag-statistics
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clear ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis control-high states
clear-ddos-vchassis-control-hi-states
clear ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis control-high statistics
clear-ddos-vchassis-control-hi-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis control-low
clear ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis control-low states
clear-ddos-vchassis-control-lo-states
clear ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis control-low statistics
clear-ddos-vchassis-control-lo-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis states
clear-ddos-vchassis-states
clear ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis statistics
clear-ddos-vchassis-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis unclassified
clear ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis unclassified culprit-flows
```

```
clear ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis unclassified states
clear-ddos-vchassis-unclass-states
clear ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis unclassified statistics
clear-ddos-vchassis-unclass-statistics
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clear-ddos-vchassis-vc-packets-states
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clear-ddos-vchassis-vc-packets-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis vc-ttl-errors
clear ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis vc-ttl-errors states
clear-ddos-vchassis-vc-ttl-err-states
clear ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis vc-ttl-errors statistics
clear-ddos-vchassis-vc-ttl-err-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols vrrp
clear ddos-protection protocols vrrp aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols vrrp aggregate states
clear-ddos-vrrp-aggregate-states
clear ddos-protection protocols vrrp aggregate statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols vrrp culprit-flows
clear ddos-protection protocols vrrp statistics
clear-ddos-vrrp-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols vrrpv6
clear ddos-protection protocols vrrpv6 aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols vrrpv6 aggregate states
clear-ddos-vrrpv6-aggregate-states
clear ddos-protection protocols vrrpv6 aggregate statistics
clear-ddos-vrrpv6-aggregate-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols vrrpv6 states
clear-ddos-vrrpv6-states
clear ddos-protection protocols vrrpv6 statistics
clear-ddos-uncls-host-rt-v4-flows
clear-ddos-vchassis-aggregate-statistics
clear-ddos-vchassis-control-hi-states
clear-ddos-vchassis-control-hi-statistics
clear-ddos-vchassis-control-lo-states
clear-ddos-vchassis-control-lo-statistics
clear-ddos-vchassis-states
clear-ddos-vchassis-statistics
clear-ddos-vchassis-unclass-states
clear-ddos-vchassis-unclass-statistics
clear-ddos-vchassis-vc-packets-states
clear-ddos-vchassis-vc-packets-statistics
```

```
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clear-ddos-vchassis-vc-ttl-err-statistics
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clear-ddos-vrrp-aggregate-statistics
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clear-ddos-vrrp-statistics
clear-ddos-vrrpv6-aggregate-states
clear-ddos-vrrpv6-aggregate-statistics
clear-ddos-vrrpv6-states
clear-ddos-vrrpv6-statistics
clear ddos-protection protocols vxlan
clear ddos-protection protocols vxlan aggregate
clear ddos-protection protocols vxlan aggregate culprit-flows
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clear dhcp client statistics
<clear-client-statistics-information>
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clear dhcp proxy-client statistics
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clear dhcp relay binding
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clear dhcp relay binding interface
<clear-dhcp-interface-bindings>
clear dhcp relay statistics
 <clear-dhcp-relay-statistics-information>
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clear interfaces statistics all
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<clear-local-policy-decision-function-statistics-subscriber>
clear services server-load-balance
 clear services server-load-balance external-manager-statistics
<clear-external-manager-statistics
 clear services server-load-balance hash-table
<clear-hash-table-information>
clear services server-load-balance health-monitor-statistics>
<clear-health-monitor-statistics>
clear services server-load-balance real-server-group-statistics
<clear-real-server-group-statistics>
clear services server-load-balance real-server-statistics
<clear-real-server-statistics>
clear services server-load-balance sticky
<clear-sticky-table>
clear services server-load-balance virtual-server-statistics>
<clear-virtual-server-statistics>
clear services service-sets statistics integrity-drops
clear services service-sets statistics syslog
 <clear-service-set-syslog-statistics>
clear services service-sets statistics tcp
<clear-service-tcp-tracker-statistics>
clear services stateful-firewall flow-analysis
 <clear-service-flow-analysis>
clear services stateful-firewall flows
<clear-service-sfw-flow-table-information>
clear services stateful-firewall sip-call
<clear-service-sfw-sip-call-information>
clear services stateful-firewall sip-register
<clear-service-sfw-sip-register-information>
clear services stateful-firewall statistics
<clear-stateful-firewall-statistics>
clear services stateful-firewall subscriber-analysis
<clear-service-subs-analysis>
clear services subscriber
clear services subscriber sessions
<get-services-subscriber-sessions>
```

```
clear services video-monitoring
<clear-service-video-monitoring-information>
clear services video-monitoring mdi
<clear-service-video-monitoring-mdi-information>
clear services video-monitoring mdi alarm
<clear-service-video-monitoring-mdi-alarm-information>
clear services video-monitoring mdi alarm errors
<clear-services-video-monitoring-mdi-alarm-errors>
clear services video-monitoring mdi alarm stats
<clear-services-video-monitoring-mdi-alarm-statistics>
clear services video-monitoring mdi errors
<clear-service-video-monitoring-mdi-errors>
clear services video-monitoring mdi statistics
<clear-service-video-monitoring-mdi-statistics>
clear services sessions analysis
<clear-service-msp-session-analysis-information>
clear services softwire
clear services softwire statistics
<clear-services-softwire-statistics>
clear services stateful-firewall
clear services stateful-firewall flow-analysis
<clear-service-flow-analysis>
clear services stateful-firewall flows
<clear-service-sfw-flow-table-information>
clear services pgcp
clear services pgcp gates
 <clear-service-pgcp-gates>
clear services pgcp gates gateway
 <clear-service-pgcp-gates-gateway>
clear services pgcp statistics
 <clear-service-pgcp-statistics>
clear services pgcp statistics gateway
 <clear-service-pgcp-statistics-gateway>
<clear-rfc2544-information>
<clear-aborted-tests-information>
<clear-active-tests-information>
<clear-completed-tests-information>
clear sflow
clear sflow collector
clear sflow collector statistics
<clear-sflow-collector-statistics>
clear shmlog
clear shmlog all-info
```

```
<clear-shmlog-all-information>
clear shmlog entries
<clear-shmlog-entries>
clear shmlog statistics
<clear-shmlog-statistics>
clear snmp
clear snmp history
<clear-snmp-history>
<clear-health-monitor-routing-engine-history>.
clear snmp statistics
<clear-snmp-statistics>
clear spanning-tree
clear spanning-tree protocol-migration
clear spanning-tree protocol-migration interface
<clear-interface-stp-protocol-migration>
clear spanning-tree statistics
<clear-stp-interface-statistics>
clear spanning-tree statistics bridge
clear spanning-tree statistics interface
clear spanning-tree statistics routing-instance
<clear-stp-routing-instance-statistics>
clear spanning-tree stp-buffer
clear spanning-tree topology-change-counter
<clear-stp-topology-change-counter>
clear synchronous-ethernet
clear synchronous-ethernet esmc
clear synchronous-ethernet esmc statistics
clear system
clear system boot-media
<clear-boot-media>
clear system login
 clear system login lockout
< clear-system-login-lockout>
clear-twamp-information
clear-twamp-server-information
clear-twamp-server-connection-information
clear unified-edge
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-radius-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa statistics
```

```
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gy>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-ne-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gx>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly
```

```
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-ip-reassembly-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers bearer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge sgw
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw charging
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging path
clear unified-edge sgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering statistics
<clear-mobile-gw-sgw-idle-mode-buffering-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-sgw-ip-reassembly-statistics-sgw>
clear unified-edge sgw statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-statistics>
```

```
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-peer>
clear validation
clear validation database
<clear-validation-database>
clear validation session
<clear-validation-session>
clear validation statistics
<clear-validation-statistics>
clear virtual-chassis
clear virtual-chassis heartbeat
<clear-virtual-chassis-heartbeat-statistics>
<clear virtual-chassis protocol>
clear virtual-chassis protocol statistics
<clear-virtual-chassis-statistics>
<clear-virtual-chassis-port-statistics>
clear vpls
clear vpls mac-address
<clear-vpls-mac-address>
clear vpls mac-table
 <clear-vpls-mac-table>
clear vpls mac-table interface
 <clear-vpls-interface-mac-table>
request interface rebalance
request pppoe
request pppoe connect
request pppoe disconnect
request security ike debug-disable
<get-disable-ike-debug>
request security ike debug-enable
<get-enable-ike-debug>
request services rpm twamp start
request services rpm twamp start client
<twamp-test-start>
request services rpm twamp stop
    request services rpm twamp stop client
<twamp-test-stop>
request snmp
<request-snmp-utility-mib-clear>
```

```
<request-snmp-utility-mib-set>
clear vpls statistics
<clear-vpls-statistics>
clear vrrp
<clear-vrrp-information>
clear vrrp interface
<clear-vrrp-interface-statistics>
request mpls
request mpls lsp
request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth
<request-mpls-lsp-autobandwidth-adjust>
clear services inline stateful-firewall
clear services inline stateful-firewall flows
<clear-service-inline-sfw-flow-table-information>
clear services inline stateful-firewall statistics
<clear-inline-stateful-firewall-statistics>
clear services service-sets statistics drop-flow-limit>
<clear-service-set-drop-flow-statistics>
clear services service-sets statistics jflow-log
<clear-service-set-jflow-log-statistics>
request services ipsec-vpn ipsec
request services ipsec-vpn ipsec switch
request services ipsec-vpn ipsec switch tunnel
request unified-edge
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace
<monitor-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge sgw
request unified-edge sgw call-trace
request unified-edge sgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-start-information>
```

```
request unified-edge sgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-stop-information>
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

No asscociated CLI configuration hierarchy levels and statements.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105

configure

Can enter configuration mode.

Commands

```
configure
request snmp
request-snmp-utility-mib-clear
request-snmp-utility-mib-set
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

No associated CLI configuration hierarchy levels and statements.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61

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Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105

control

Can perform all control-level operations; can modify any configuration.

Commands

```
request jnu
request jnu role
request jnu schema
request jnu schema add
request jnu schema delete
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

No associated CLI configuration hierarchy levels and statements.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61

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Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105

field

Can view field debug commands.

Commands

No associated CLI commands.

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

No associated CLI configuration hierarchy levels and statements.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105

firewall

Can view the firewall filter configuration in configuration mode.

Commands

```
clear unified-edge
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-radius-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa statistics
```

```
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gy>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-ne-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gx>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly
```

```
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-ip-reassembly-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers bearer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge sgw
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw charging
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging path
clear unified-edge sgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering statistics
<clear-mobile-gw-sgw-idle-mode-buffering-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-sgw-ip-reassembly-statistics-sgw>
clear unified-edge sgw statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-statistics>
```

```
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge tdf
clear unified-edge tdf aaa
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client statistics
<clear-radius-client-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element statistics
<clear-radius-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server statistics
<clear-radius-server-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment statistics
<clear-radius-snoop-segment-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa statistics
<clear-tdf-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control statistics
<clear-tdf-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element statistics
<clear-diameter-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-diameter-statistics-gx>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer statistics
<clear-diameter-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf statistics
<clear-tdf-statistics>
```

```
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers
<clear-mobile-tdf-subscribers>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-subscribers-peer>
request unified-edge
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace
<monitor-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge sgw
request unified-edge sgw call-trace
request unified-edge sgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge tdf
request unified-edge tdf call-trace
request unified-edge tdf call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-stop-information>
show firewall
    <get-firewall-information>

show firewall counter
    <get-firewall-counter-information>

show firewall filter
```

```
    <get-firewall-filter-information>

show firewall filter version
    <get-filter-version>

show firewall log
    <get-firewall-log-information>

show firewall prefix-action-stats
    <get-firewall-prefix-action-information>

show policer
<get-policer-information>
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit chassis satellite-management]
[edit firewall][edit dynamic-profiles firewall]
[edit firewall]
[edit logical-systems firewall]
[edit unified-edge]
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105
- firewall-control | 853

firewall-control

Can view and configure firewall filter information at the `[edit dynamic-profiles firewall]`, `[edit firewall]`, and `[edit logical-systems firewall]` hierarchy levels.

Commands

```
show firewall
    <get-firewall-information>

show firewall counter
    <get-firewall-counter-information>

show firewall filter
    <get-firewall-filter-information>

show firewall filter version
    <get-filter-version>

show firewall log
    <get-firewall-log-information>

show firewall prefix-action-stats
    <get-firewall-prefix-action-information>

show policer
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit dynamic-profiles firewall]
[edit firewall]
[edit logical-systems firewall]
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

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- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61
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- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105
- firewall | 848

floppy

Can read from and write to the removable media.

Commands

No associated CLI commands.

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

No associated CLI configuration hierarchy levels and statements.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105

flow-tap

Can view the flow-tap configuration in configuration mode.

Commands

```
clear unified-edge
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-radius-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa statistics
```

```
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gy>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-ne-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gx>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-ip-reassembly-statistics>
```

```
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers bearer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge sgw
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw charging
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging path
clear unified-edge sgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering statistics
<clear-mobile-gw-sgw-idle-mode-buffering-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-sgw-ip-reassembly-statistics-sgw>
clear unified-edge sgw statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers>
```

```
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge tdf
clear unified-edge tdf aaa
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client statistics
<clear-radius-client-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element statistics
<clear-radius-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server statistics
<clear-radius-server-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment statistics
<clear-radius-snoop-segment-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa statistics
<clear-tdf-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control statistics
<clear-tdf-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element statistics
<clear-diameter-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-diameter-statistics-gx>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer statistics
<clear-diameter-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf statistics
<clear-tdf-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers
<clear-mobile-tdf-subscribers>
```

```
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-subscribers-peer>
request unified-edge
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace
<monitor-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge sgw
request unified-edge sgw call-trace
request unified-edge sgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge tdf
request unified-edge tdf call-trace
request unified-edge tdf call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-stop-information>
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit services flow-tap]
[edit services radius-flow-tap]
[edit system services flow-tap-dtcp]
[edit unified-edge]
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105
- flow-tap-control | 860

flow-tap-control

Can view the flow-tap configuration in configuration mode and can configure flow-tap configuration information at the `[edit services flow-tap]`, `[edit services radius-flow-tap]`, and `[edit system services flow-tap-dtcp]` hierarchy levels.

Commands

No associated CLI commands.

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit services flow-tap]
[edit services radius-flow-tap]
[edit system services flow-tap-dtcp]
```

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- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105
- flow-tap | 855

flow-tap-operation

Can make flow-tap requests to the router.

Commands

No associated CLI commands.

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

No associated CLI configuration hierarchy levels and statements.

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- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105

idp-profiler-operation

Can view profiler data.

Commands

No associated CLI commands.

CLI Configuration Hierarchy Levels

No associated CLI configuration hierarchy levels and statements.

interface

Can view the interface configuration in configuration mode.

Commands

```
clear unified-edge
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-radius-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer statistics
```

```
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gy>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-ne-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gx>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-ip-reassembly-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers bearer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge sgw
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw charging
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
```

```
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging path
clear unified-edge sgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering statistics
<clear-mobile-gw-sgw-idle-mode-buffering-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-sgw-ip-reassembly-statistics-sgw>
clear unified-edge sgw statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge tdf
clear unified-edge tdf aaa
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client statistics
<clear-radius-client-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element statistics
<clear-radius-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server statistics
<clear-radius-server-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment statistics
<clear-radius-snoop-segment-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa statistics
```

```
<clear-tdf-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control statistics
<clear-tdf-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element statistics
<clear-diameter-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-diameter-statistics-gx>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer statistics
<clear-diameter-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf statistics
<clear-tdf-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers
<clear-mobile-tdf-subscribers>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-subscribers-peer>
request unified-edge
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace
<monitor-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge sgw
request unified-edge sgw call-trace
request unified-edge sgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-information>
```

```
request unified-edge sgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge tdf
request unified-edge tdf call-trace
request unified-edge tdf call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-stop-information>
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit accounting-options]
[edit chassis]
[edit class-of-service]
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
[edit dynamic-profiles class-of-service]
[edit dynamic-profiles class-of-service interfaces]
[edit dynamic-profiles interfaces]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance system services dhcp-local-server]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers group]
[edit forwarding-options]
[edit interfaces]
[edit jnx-example]
[edit logical-systems forwarding-options]
[edit logical-systems interfaces]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance system services dhcp-local-server]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers group]
[edit logical-systems system services dhcp-local-server]
[edit logical-systems system services static-subscribers group]
[edit routing-instances instance system services dhcp-local-server]
[edit routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers group]
[edit services logging]
[edit services radius-flow-tap]
[edit services radius-flow-tap interfaces]
[edit system services dhcp-local-server]
```

```
[edit system services static-subscribers group]
[edit unified-edge]
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105
- interface-control | 867

interface-control

Can view chassis, class of service (CoS), groups, forwarding options, and interfaces configuration information. Can edit configuration at the `[edit chassis]`, `[edit class-of-service]`, `[edit groups]`, `[edit forwarding-options]`, and `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy levels.

Commands

No associated CLI commands.

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit accounting-options]
[edit chassis]
[edit class-of-service]
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
[edit dynamic-profiles class-of-service]
[edit dynamic-profiles class-of-service interfaces]
[edit dynamic-profiles interfaces]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance system services dhcp-local-server]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers group]
[edit forwarding-options]
[edit interfaces]
```

```
[edit jnx-example]
[edit logical-systems forwarding-options]
[edit logical-systems interfaces]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance system services dhcp-local-server]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers group]
[edit logical-systems system services dhcp-local-server]
[edit logical-systems system services static-subscribers group]
[edit routing-instances instance system services dhcp-local-server]
[edit routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers group]
[edit services logging]
[edit services radius-flow-tap]
[edit services radius-flow-tap interfaces]
[edit system services dhcp-local-server]
[edit system services static-subscribers group]
```

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- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61
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- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105
- interface | 862

maintenance

Can perform system maintenance, including starting a local shell on the router and becoming the superuser in the shell, and can halt and reboot the router.

Commands

```
clear system commit synchronize-server pending-jobs
<clear-pending-commit-sync-jobs>
clear system reboot
    <clear-reboot>
```

```
clear-system-services-reverse-information
file archive
<file-archive>
file change-owner
<file-change-owner>
<extract-file>
monitor traffic
request chassis afeb
request chassis beacon
<request-chassis-beacon>
request chassis cb
<request-chassis-cb>
request chassis ccg
<request-chassis-ccg>

request chassis cfeb
request chassis cfeb master
request chassis cip
request chassis fabric
request chassis fabric device
request chassis fabric guided-cabling
request chassis fabric plane
request chassis fabric upgrade-bandwidth
request chassis fabric upgrade-bandwidth fpc
request chassis fabric upgrade-bandwidth info
request chassis fan-tray
request chassis feb
    <request-feb>

request chassis fpc
<request-chassis-fpc>
request chassis fpc optical-module
<request-fpc-optical-module>
request chassis fpc optical-module amplifier-chain
<request-fpc-optical-module-amplifier-chain>
request chassis fpc optical-module amplifier-chain ila
<request-fpc-optical-module-ila>
request chassis fpc optical-module amplifier-chain ila firmware-upgrade
<request-fpc-optical-module-ila-firmware-upgrade>
request chassis fpc optical-module amplifier-chain ila hard-reset
<request-fpc-optical-module-ila-hard-reset>
request chassis fpc optical-module amplifier-chain ila soft-reset
```

```
<request-fpc-optical-module-ila-soft-reset>
request chassis fpc optical-module firmware-upgrade
<request-fpc-optical-module-firmware-upgrade>
request chassis fpm
request chassis mcs
request chassis mic
request chassis optics
request chassis pcg
request chassis pic
<request-chassis-pic>
request chassis port-led
request chassis port-led start
<request-chassis-port-led-switch-on>
request chassis port-led stop
<request-chassis-port-led-switch-off>

request chassis redundancy
request chassis redundancy feb
    <request-redundancy-feb>
request chassis routing-engine
<request-chassis-routing-engine>
request chassis routing-engine hard-disk-test
request chassis routing-engine master
request chassis satellite device-mode
request chassis satellite disable
<request-chassis-satellite-disable>
request chassis satellite enable
<request-chassis-satellite-enable>
request chassis satellite file-copy
<request-chassis-satellite-file-copy>
request chassis satellite install
<request-chassis-satellite-install>
request chassis satellite interface
request chassis satellite login
<request-chassis-satellite-login>
request chassis satellite reboot
<request-chassis-satellite-reboot>
request chassis satellite restart
<request-chassis-satellite-restart>
request chassis satellite restart process
request chassis satellite shell-command
<request-chassis-satellite-shell-command>
```

```
request chassis scg
request chassis sfb
request chassis sfm
request chassis sfm master
request chassis sib
<request-chassis-sib>
request chassis sib f13

request chassis sib f2s
request chassis sib optics
request chassis spmb
<request-chassis-spmb>
request chassis ssb
request chassis ssb master
request chassis synchronization
request chassis synchronization force
request chassis synchronization force automatic-switching
request chassis synchronization force mark-failed
request chassis synchronization force unmark-failed
request chassis synchronization switch
request chassis tfeb
request chassis vcpu
request chassis vnpu
request diagnostics
request diagnostics tdr
request diagnostics tdr abort
request diagnostics tdr abort interface
<abort-tdr-interface-diagnostics>
request diagnostics tdr start
request diagnostics tdr start interface
<request-tdr-interface-diagnostics>
request extension-service
request extension-service start
<extension-service-start>
request extension-service stop
<extension-service-stop>
request l2circuit-switchover
request mpls
request mpls lsp
request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth
<request-mpls-lsp-autobandwidth-adjust>
request security
request security certificate
```

```
request security certificate enroll
request security datapath-debug
request security datapath-debug action-profile
request security datapath-debug action-profile reload-all
    <reload-eedebug-action-profile>

request security idp
    <request-idp-security-policy-load>

equest security idp security-package
request security idp security-package download
    <request-idp-security-package-download>

request security idp security-package download version
    <request-idp-security-package-download-version>

request security idp security-package install
    <request-idp-security-package-install>
request security idp security-package offline-download
<request-idp-security-package-offline-download>
request security idp ssl-inspection
request security idp ssl-inspection key
request security idp ssl-inspection key add
    <request-idp-ssl-key-add>

request security idp ssl-inspection key delete
    <request-idp-ssl-key-delete>
request security idp storage-cleanup
   <request-idp-storage-cleanup>
request security ike
request security key-pair
request security pki
request security pki ca-certificate
request security pki ca-certificate ca-profile-group
request security pki ca-certificate ca-profile-group load
request security pki ca-certificate enroll
request security pki local-certificate export
request security pki ca-certificate load
    <load-pki-ca-certificate>
request security pki ca-certificate verify
    <verify-pki-ca-certificate>
request security pki crl
request security pki crl load
```

```
    <load-pki-crl>
request security pki generate-certificate-request
    <generate-pki-certificate-request>
request security pki generate-key-pair
    <generate-pki-key-pair>
request security pki local-certificate
request security pki local-certificate enroll
request security pki local-certificate generate-self-signed
    <generate-pki-self-signed-local-certificate>
request security pki local-certificate load
    <load-pki-local-certificate>
request security pki local-certificate verify
    <verify-pki-local-certificate>
request security pki verify-integrity-status
<verify-integrity-status>
request services fips
request services fips authorize
request services fips authorize pic
request services fips zeroize
request services fips zeroize pic
request services flow-collector
request services flow-collector change-destination
    <request-services-flow-collector-destination>

request services ggsn
request services ggsn pdp
request services ggsn pdp terminate
request services ggsn pdp terminate apn
    <request-ggsn-terminate-contexts-apn>

request services ggsn pdp terminate context
    <request-ggsn-terminate-context>

request services ggsn pdp terminate context msisdn
    <request-ggsn-terminate-msisdn-context>

request services ggsn restart
request services ggsn restart interface
    <request-ggsn-restart-interface>

request services ggsn restart node
    <request-ggsn-restart-node>
```

```
request services ggsn start
request services ggsn start interface
request services ggsn stop
request services ggsn stop interface
    <request-ggsn-stop-interface>

request services ggsn stop node
    <request-ggsn-stop-node>

request services ggsn trace
request services ggsn trace software
request services ggsn trace software update
    <request-ggsn-software-update>

request services ggsn trace start
request services ggsn trace start imsi
    <request-ggsn-start-imsi-trace>

request services ggsn trace start msisdn
    <request-ggsn-start-msisdn-trace>

request services ggsn trace stop
request services ggsn trace stop all
    <request-ggsn-stop-trace-activity>

request services ggsn trace stop imsi
    <request-ggsn-stop-imsi-trace>

request services ggsn trace stop msisdn
    <request-ggsn-stop-msisdn-trace>

request support
request support information
request system
request system boot-media
<request-boot-media>
request system certificate
request system certificate add
request system commit
request system commit server
request system commit server pause
<request-commit-server-pause>
request system commit server queue
```

```
request system commit server queue cleanup
<request-commit-server-cleanup>
request system commit server start
<request-commit-server-start>
request system configuration
request system configuration rescue
request system configuration rescue delete
    <request-delete-rescue-configuration>

request system configuration rescue save
    <request-save-rescue-configuration>
request system decrypt
<security-decrypt-password>
request system diagnostics
request system diagnostics log-archive
<request-log>
request system diagnostics transfer-control
<transfer-control>
request system firmware
request system firmware downgrade
request system firmware downgrade cb
<request-fpc-fpga-upgrade>
request system firmware downgrade cb i2c
<request-i2c-fpga-upgrade>
request system firmware downgrade feb
request system firmware downgrade fpc
request system firmware downgrade pic
request system firmware downgrade poe
request system firmware downgrade re
request system firmware downgrade scb
request system firmware downgrade sfm
request system firmware downgrade spmb
request system firmware downgrade ssb
request system firmware downgrade vcpu
request system firmware upgrade
request system firmware upgrade cb i2c
<request-i2c-fpga-upgrade>
request system firmware upgrade feb
request system firmware upgrade fpc
request system firmware upgrade fpga
request system firmware upgrade fpga cb
<request-cb-fpga-upgrade>
request system firmware upgrade fpga fpc
```

```
request system firmware upgrade fpga fpd
<request-fpd-fpga-upgrade>
request system firmware upgrade fpga ftc
<request-ftc-fpga-upgrade>
request system firmware upgrade fpga re
<request-re-fpga-upgrade>

request system firmware upgrade fpga scb
<request-scb-fpga-upgrade>
request system firmware upgrade fpga sib
<request-sib-fpga-upgrade>
request system firmware upgrade pic
request system firmware upgrade poe
request system firmware upgrade re
request system firmware upgrade re bios
request system firmware upgrade scb
request system firmware upgrade sfm
request system firmware upgrade spmb
request system firmware upgrade ssb
request system firmware upgrade vcpu
request system halt
    <request-halt>

request system keep-alive
request system license
request system license add
request system license delete
    <request-license-delete>
request system license revoke-licenses
<license-revoke-licenses>

request system license save
request system license update
    <request-license-update>
request system logout
request system logs
<request-system-logs-copy>

request system partition
request system partition abort
request system partition compact-flash
request system partition hard-disk
request system power-off
```

```
    <request-power-off>

request system power-on
<request-power-on-other-re>
request system process
request system process terminate
<request-process-terminate>
request system reboot
    <request-reboot>
request system recover

request system scripts
request system scripts add
    <request-scripts-package-add>

request system scripts convert
request system scripts convert slax-to-xslt
request system scripts convert xslt-to-slax
request system scripts delete
    <request-scripts-package-delete>

request system scripts event-scripts
request system scripts event-scripts reload
    <reload-event-scripts>

request system scripts refresh-from
   <request-script-refresh-from>

request system scripts rollback
    <request-scripts-package-rollback>

request system scripts synchronize
<request-scripts-synchronize>

request system snapshot
    <request-snapshot>

request system software
request system software abort
request system software abort in-service-upgrade
    <abort-in-service-upgrade>

request system software add
```

```
    <request-package-add>

request system software delete
    <request-package-delete>

request system software delete-backup
    <request-package-delete-backup>

request system software in-service-upgrade
    <request-package-in-service-upgrade>

request system software nonstop-upgrade
   <request-package-nonstop-upgrade>
request system software recovery-package
request system software recovery-package add
request system software recovery-package delete
request system software recovery-package extract
request system software recovery-package extract ex-8200-package
request system software recovery-package extract ex-xre200-package
request system software rollback
    <request-package-rollback>

request system software validate
    <request-package-validate>
request system software validate in-service-upgrade
    <check-in-service-upgrade>

request system storage
request system storage cleanup
    <request-system-storage-cleanup>
request system storage cleanup qfabric
   <remove-qfabric-repository-contents>
request system storage mount
<request-mount>
request system storage unified-edge
request system storage unified-edge charging
request system storage unified-edge charging media
request system storage unified-edge media
request system storage unified-edge media eject
request system storage unified-edge media prepare
request system storage unmount
<request-unmount>
request system subscriber-management
```

```
request system subscriber-management new-sessions-disable
<request-sm-new-sessions-disable>
request system subscriber-management new-sessions-enable
<request-sm-new-sessions-enable>
request system yang enable
<request-yang-enable>
request system yang update
<request-yang-update>
request system yang validate
<request-yang-validate>
request system zeroize
request vmhost
request vmhost cleanup
<request-vmhost-file-cleanup>
request vmhost file-copy
<request-vmhost-file-copy>
request vmhost halt
<request-vmhost-halt>
request vmhost hard-disk-test
<request-vmhost-hard-disk-test>
request vmhost power-off
<request-vmhost-poweroff>
request vmhost power-on
<request-power-on-other-re>
request vmhost reboot
<request-vmhost-reboot>
request vmhost snapshot
<request-vmhost-snapshot>
request vmhost snapshot partition
<request-vmhost-snapshot-partition>
request vmhost snapshot recovery
<request-vmhost-snapshot-recovery>
request vmhost snapshot recovery partition
<request-vmhost-snapshot-recovery-partition>
request vmhost software
request vmhost software abort
request vmhost software abort in-service-upgrade
<abort-in-service-upgrade>
request vmhost software add
<request-vmhost-package-add>
request vmhost software in-service-upgrade
<request-vmhost-package-in-service-upgrade>
request vmhost software rollback
```

```
<request-package-rollback>
request vmhost zeroize
<request-vmhost-zeroize>
request vpls-switchover
set date
set date ntp
show chassis usb
show chassis usb storage
<get-usb-storage-status>
show services fips
show system configuration database
show system configuration database usage
<get-database-usage>
start shell
start shell user
test access
test access profile
    <get-radius-profile-access-test-result>

test access radius-server
    <get-radius-server-access-test-result>
get-test-services-l2tp-tunnel-result
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit event-options]
[edit security ipsec internal]
[edit security ipsect trusted-channel]
[edit services dynamic-flow-capture traceoptions]
[edit services ggsn]
[edit system fips]
[edit services ggsn rule-space]
[edit system processes daemon-process command]
[edit system scripts]
[edit system scripts commit]
[edit system scripts op]
[edit system scripts snmp]
```

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network

Can access the network by using the `ping`, `ssh`, `telnet`, and `traceroute` commands.

Commands

```
mtrace
mtrace from-source
mtrace monitor
mtrace to-gateway
ping
    <ping>

ping atm
ping clns
ping ethernet
    <request-ping-ethernet>
ping fibre-channel
ping mpls
ping mpls bgp
    <request-ping-bgp-lsp>
ping mpls l2circuit
ping mpls l2circuit interface
    <request-ping-l2circuit-interface>

ping mpls l2circuit virtual-circuit
    <request-ping-l2circuit-virtual-circuit>

ping mpls l2vpn
ping mpls l2vpn fec129
```

```
ping mpls l2vpn fec129 interface
        <request-ping-l2vpn-fec129-interface>
ping mpls l2vpn instance
    <request-ping-l2vpn-instance>

ping mpls l2vpn interface
    <request-ping-l2vpn-interface>

ping mpls l3vpn
    <request-ping-l3vpn>

ping mpls ldp
    <request-ping-ldp-lsp>

ping mpls ldp p2mp
    <request-ping-ldp-p2mp-lsp>

ping mpls lsp-end-point
    <request-ping-lsp-end-point>

ping mpls rsvp
    <request-ping-rsvp-lsp>

ping overlay
<request-ping-overlay>
ping vpls
ping vpls instance
    <request-ping-vpls-instance>

request routing-engine
request routing-engine login
<request-routing-engine-login>
request routing-engine login other-routing-engine
<request-login-to-other-routing-engine>
request services flow-collector
request services flow-collector test-file-transfer
    <request-services-flow-collector-test-file-transfer>

show host
show interfaces level-extra descriptions
show multicast mrinfo
ssh
telnet
```

```
traceroute
    <traceroute>

traceroute clns
traceroute ethernet
    <request-traceroute-ethernet>

traceroute monitor
traceroute mpls
traceroute mpls l2vpn
<traceroute-mpls-l2vpn>
traceroute mpls l2vpn fec129
<traceroute-mpls-mspw>
traceroute mpls ldp
<traceroute-mpls-ldp>
traceroute mpls rsvp
<traceroute-mpls-rsvp>
traceroute overlay
<request-traceroute-overlay>
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

No associated CLI configuration hierarchy levels and statements.

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- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105

pgcp-session-mirroring

Can view session mirroring configuration by using the pgcp command.

Commands

```
clear unified-edge
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-radius-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gy>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-ne-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gx>
```

```
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-ip-reassembly-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers bearer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge sgw
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw charging
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging path
clear unified-edge sgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-peer-statistics>
```

```
clear unified-edge sgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering statistics
<clear-mobile-gw-sgw-idle-mode-buffering-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-sgw-ip-reassembly-statistics-sgw>
clear unified-edge sgw statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge tdf
clear unified-edge tdf aaa
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client statistics
<clear-radius-client-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element statistics
<clear-radius-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server statistics
<clear-radius-server-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment statistics
<clear-radius-snoop-segment-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa statistics
<clear-tdf-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control statistics
<clear-tdf-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element
```

```
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element statistics
<clear-diameter-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-diameter-statistics-gx>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer statistics
<clear-diameter-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf statistics
<clear-tdf-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers
<clear-mobile-tdf-subscribers>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-subscribers-peer>
request unified-edge
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace
<monitor-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge sgw
request unified-edge sgw call-trace
request unified-edge sgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge tdf
request unified-edge tdf call-trace
request unified-edge tdf call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace start
```

```
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-stop-information>
show services pgcp gates gate-way display session-mirroring
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit services pgcp gateway session-mirroring]
[edit services pgcp session-mirroring]
[edit unified-edge]
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105
- pgcp-session-mirroring-control | 888

pgcp-session-mirroring-control

Can modify PGCP session mirroring configuration

Commands

```
show services pgcp gates gate-way display session-mirroring
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit services pgcp gateway session-mirroring]
[edit services pgcp session-mirroring]
```

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- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105
- pgcp-session-mirroring | 883

reset

Can restart software processes by using the `restart` command and can configure whether software processes configured at the `[edit system processes]` hierarchy level are enabled or disabled.

Commands

```
request chassis cfeb master switch
request chassis cfeb master switch no-confirm
request chassis routing-engine master acquire
request chassis routing-engine master acquire force
request chassis routing-engine master acquire force no-confirm
request chassis routing-engine master acquire no-confirm
request chassis routing-engine master release
request chassis routing-engine master release no-confirm
request chassis routing-engine master switch
request chassis routing-engine master switch no-confirm
request chassis satellite install no-confirm
request chassis sfm master switch
request chassis sfm master switch no-confirm
request chassis ssb master switch
request chassis ssb master switch no-confirm
restart
restart kernel-replication
   <restart-kernel-replication>
restart-named-service
restart routing
<routing-restart>
restart services
```

```
restart services border-signaling-gateway
<restart-border-signaling-gateway-service>
restart services pgcp
<restart-pgcp-service>
restart web-management
<restart-web-management>
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

No associated CLI configuration hierarchy levels and statements.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | **55**
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | **61**
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | **88**
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | **105**

rollback

Can roll back to previous configurations.

Commands

```
rollback
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit]
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105

routing

Can view general routing, routing protocol, and routing policy configuration information.

Commands

```
clear unified-edge
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-radius-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path
```

```
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gy>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-ne-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gx>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-ip-reassembly-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers bearer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge sgw
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw charging
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr
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clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
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clear unified-edge sgw charging path
clear unified-edge sgw charging path statistics
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clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering statistics
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clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius
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<clear-tdf-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control statistics
<clear-tdf-cac-statistics>
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clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx statistics
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clear unified-edge tdf subscribers
<clear-mobile-tdf-subscribers>
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request mpls lsp
request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth
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request unified-edge ggsn-pgw
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace
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request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start-information>
```

```
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request unified-edge sgw call-trace
request unified-edge sgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace show
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Configuration Hierarchy Levels

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```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105

routing-control | 901

routing-control

Can view general routing, routing protocol, and routing policy configuration information and can configure general routing at the `[edit routing-options]` hierarchy level, routing protocols at the `[edit protocols]` hierarchy level, and routing policy at the `[edit policy-options]` hierarchy level.

Commands

No associated CLI commands.

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

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[edit bridge-domains domain multicast-snooping-options]
[edit bridge-domains domain multicast-snooping-options traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles protocols igmp traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles protocols mld traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles protocols router-advertisement traceoptions]
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[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance protocols ospf traceoptions]
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```
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```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105
- routing | 891

secret

Can view passwords and other authentication keys in the configuration.

Commands

No associated CLI commands.

```
clear unified-edge
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-radius-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-cac-statistics>
```

```
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gy>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-ne-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gx>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-ip-reassembly-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers bearer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-charging>
```

```
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge sgw
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw charging
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging path
clear unified-edge sgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering statistics
<clear-mobile-gw-sgw-idle-mode-buffering-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-sgw-ip-reassembly-statistics-sgw>
clear unified-edge sgw statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge tdf
clear unified-edge tdf aaa
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius
```

```
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client statistics
<clear-radius-client-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element statistics
<clear-radius-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server statistics
<clear-radius-server-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment statistics
<clear-radius-snoop-segment-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa statistics
<clear-tdf-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control statistics
<clear-tdf-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element statistics
<clear-diameter-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-diameter-statistics-gx>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer statistics
<clear-diameter-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf statistics
<clear-tdf-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers
<clear-mobile-tdf-subscribers>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-subscribers-peer>
request unified-edge
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace
<monitor-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace clear
```

```
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge sgw
request unified-edge sgw call-trace
request unified-edge sgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge tdf
request unified-edge tdf call-trace
request unified-edge tdf call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-stop-information>
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit access profile client chap-secret][edit access profile client firewall-user password][edit
access profile client l2tp shared-secret][edit access profile client pap-password][edit access
profile radius-server secret][edit access radius clients accounting secret][edit access radius
snoop-segments shared-secret][edit access radius-disconnect preauthentication-secret][edit
access radius-disconnect secret][edit access radius-server preauthentication-secret][edit access
radius-server secret][edit dynamic-profiles interfaces interface ppp-options chap default-chap-
secret][edit dynamic-profiles interfaces interface ppp-options pap default-password][edit
dynamic-profiles interfaces interface ppp-options pap local-password][edit dynamic-profiles
interfaces interface unit ppp-options chap default-chap-secret][edit dynamic-profiles interfaces
interface unit ppp-options pap default-password][edit dynamic-profiles interfaces interface unit
ppp-options pap local-password][edit interfaces interface ppp-options chap default-chap-secret]
```

```
[edit interfaces interface ppp-options pap default-password][edit interfaces interface ppp-
options pap local-password][edit interfaces interface unit ppp-options chap default-chap-secret]
[edit interfaces interface unit ppp-options pap default-password][edit interfaces interface unit
ppp-options pap local-password][edit logical-systems interfaces interface unit ppp-options chap]
[edit logical-systems interfaces interface unit ppp-options pap default-password][edit logical-
systems interfaces interface unit ppp-options pap local-password][edit logical-systems routing-
instances instance system services static-subscribers authentication password][edit logical-
systems routing-instances instance system services static-subscribers group authentication
password][edit logical-systems system services static-subscribers authentication password][edit
logical-systems system services static-subscribers group authentication password][edit routing-
instances instance system services static-subscribers authentication password][edit routing-
instances instance system services static-subscribers group authentication password][edit
services ggsn apn radius accounting server secret][edit services ggsn apn radius authentication
server secret][edit services ggsn radius server secret][edit system accounting destination
radius server preauthentication-secret][edit system accounting destination radius server secret]
[edit system accounting destination radius server secret][edit system accounting destination
tacplus server secret][edit system radius-server preauthentication-secret][edit system radius-
server secret][edit system services outbound-ssh client secret][edit system services packet-
triggered-subscribers partition-radius accounting-shared-secret][edit system services static-
subscribers authentication password][edit system services static-subscribers group
authentication password][edit system tacplus-server secret][edit unified-edge]
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105
- secret-control | 911

secret-control

Can view passwords and other authentication keys in the configuration and can modify them in configuration mode.

Commands

No associated CLI commands.

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit access profile client chap-secret][edit access profile client firewall-user password][edit
access profile client l2tp shared-secret][edit access profile client pap-password][edit access
profile radius-server secret][edit access radius-disconnect secret][edit dynamic-profiles
interfaces interface ppp-options chap default-chap-secret][edit dynamic-profiles interfaces
interface ppp-options pap default-password][edit dynamic-profiles interfaces interface ppp-
options pap local-password][edit dynamic-profiles interfaces interface unit ppp-options chap
default-chap-secret][edit dynamic-profiles interfaces interface unit ppp-options pap default-
password][edit dynamic-profiles interfaces interface unit ppp-options pap local-password][edit
interfaces interface ppp-options chap default-chap-secret][edit interfaces interface ppp-options
pap default-password][edit interfaces interface ppp-options pap local-password][edit interfaces
interface unit ppp-options chap default-chap-secret][edit interfaces interface unit ppp-options
pap default-password][edit interfaces interface unit ppp-options pap local-password][edit
logical-systems interfaces interface unit ppp-options chap][edit logical-systems interfaces
interface unit ppp-options pap default-password][edit logical-systems interfaces interface unit
ppp-options pap local-password][edit logical-systems routing-instances instance system services
static-subscribers authentication password][edit logical-systems routing-instances instance
system services static-subscribers group authentication password][edit logical-systems system
services static-subscribers authentication password][edit logical-systems system services static-
subscribers group authentication password][edit routing-instances instance system services
static-subscribers authentication password][edit routing-instances instance system services
static-subscribers group authentication password][edit services ggsn apn radius accounting
server secret][edit services ggsn apn radius authentication server secret][edit services ggsn
radius server secret][edit system accounting destination radius server secret][edit system
accounting destination tacplus server secret][edit system radius-server secret][edit system
services outbound-ssh client secret][edit system services packet-triggered-subscribers partition-
radius accounting-shared-secret][edit system services static-subscribers authentication password]
[edit system services static-subscribers group authentication password][edit system tacplus-
server secret]
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105

secret | 906

security

Can view security configuration.

Commands

```
clear security
clear security alarms
   <clear-security-alarm-information>
clear security idp
clear security idp application-ddos
clear security idp application-ddos cache
   <clear-idp-appddos-cache>

clear security idp application-identification
clear security idp application-identification application-system-cache
    <clear-idp-application-system-cache>

clear security idp application-statistics
    <clear-idp-applications-information>

clear security idp attack
clear security idp attack table
    <clear-idp-attack-table>

clear security idp counters
    <clear-idp-counters-by-counter-class>
 clear security idp counters action
clear security idp counters application-ddos
clear security idp counters application-identification
clear security idp counters dfa
clear security idp counters flow
```

```
clear security idp counters http-decoder
clear security idp counters ips
clear security idp counters log
clear security idp counters memory
clear security idp counters packet
clear security idp counters packet-log
clear security idp counters pdf-decoder
clear security idp counters policy-manager
clear security idp counters ssl-inspection
clear security idp counters tcp-reassembler


clear security idp ssl-inspection
clear security idp ssl-inspection session-id-cache
    <clear-idp-ssl-session-cache-information>
clear security idp status
   <clear-idp-status-information>
clear security log
   <clear-security-log-information>
clear security pki
clear security pki ca-certificate
    <clear-pki-ca-certificate>
clear security pki certificate-request
    <clear-pki-certificate-request>
clear security pki crl
    <clear-pki-crl>
clear security pki key-pair
    <clear-pki-key-pair>
clear security pki local-certificate
    <clear-pki-local-certificate>
clear unified-edge
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-radius-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-statistics>
```

```
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gy>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-ne-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gx>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-ip-reassembly-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers>
```

```
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers bearer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge sgw
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw charging
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging path
clear unified-edge sgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering statistics
<clear-mobile-gw-sgw-idle-mode-buffering-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-sgw-ip-reassembly-statistics-sgw>
clear unified-edge sgw statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-peer>
```

```
clear unified-edge tdf
clear unified-edge tdf aaa
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client statistics
<clear-radius-client-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element statistics
<clear-radius-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server statistics
<clear-radius-server-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment statistics
<clear-radius-snoop-segment-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa statistics
<clear-tdf-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control statistics
<clear-tdf-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element statistics
<clear-diameter-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-diameter-statistics-gx>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer statistics
<clear-diameter-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf statistics
<clear-tdf-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers
<clear-mobile-tdf-subscribers>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-subscribers-peer>
request security
request security certificate
```

```
request security certificate enroll
request security datapath-debug
request security datapath-debug action-profile
request security datapath-debug action-profile reload-all
request security idp
    <request-idp-policy-load>
request security idp security-package
request security idp security-package download
    <request-idp-security-package-download>

request security idp security-package download version
    <request-idp-security-package-download-version>

request security idp security-package install
    <request-idp-security-package-install>

request security idp ssl-inspection
request security idp ssl-inspection key
request security idp ssl-inspection key add
    <request-idp-ssl-key-add>

request security idp ssl-inspection key delete
    <request-idp-ssl-key-delete>
request security idp storage-cleanup
   <request-idp-storage-cleanup>
request security key-pair
request security pki
request security pki ca-certificate
request security pki ca-certificate verify
    <verify-pki-ca-certificate>
request security pki ca-certificate enroll
request security pki ca-certificate load
    <load-pki-ca-certificate>
request security pki crl
request security pki crl load
    <request security pki crl load>
request security pki generate-certificate-request
    <generate-pki-certificate-request>
request security pki generate-key-pair
   <generate-pki-key-pair>
request security pki local-certificate
request security pki local-certificate verify
    <verify-pki-local-certificate>
```

```
request security pki verify-integrity-status
<verify-integrity-status>
request security pki local-certificate enroll
request security pki local-certificate generate-self-signed
    <generate-pki-self-signed-local-certificate>
request security pki local-certificate load
    <load-pki-local-certificate>
request system set-encryption-key
request unified-edge
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace
<monitor-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge sgw
request unified-edge sgw call-trace
request unified-edge sgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge tdf
request unified-edge tdf call-trace
request unified-edge tdf call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-stop-information>
show security
show security alarms
   <get-security-alarm-information>
```

```
show security idp
show security idp application-ddos
show security idp application-ddos application
    <get-idp-addos-application-information>

show security idp application-identification
show security idp application-identification application-system-cache
    <get-idp-application-system-cache>

show security idp application-statistics
    <get-idp-applications-information>

show security idp attack
show security idp attack description
   <get-idp-attack-description-information>
show security idp attack detail
   <get-idp-attack-detail-information>
show security idp attack table
    <get-idp-attack-table-information>

show security idp counters
    <get-idp-counter-information>
show security idp counters action
show security idp counters application-ddos
show security idp counters application-identification
show security idp counters dfa
show security idp counters flow
show security idp counters http-decoder
show security idp counters ips
show security idp counters log
show security idp counters memory
show security idp counters packet
show security idp counters packet-log
show security idp counters pdf-decoder
show security idp counters policy-manager
show security idp counters ssl-inspection
show security idp counters tcp-reassembler

show security idp logical-system
show security idp logical-system policy-association
show security idp memory
    <get-idp-memory-information>
```

```
show security idp policies
   <get-idp-subscriber-policy-list>

show security idp policy-templates-list
   <get-idp-policy-template-information>
   <get-idp-predefined-attack-groups>
   <get-idp-predefined-attack-group-filters>
    <get-idp-predefined-attacks>
    <get-idp-predefined-attack-filters>
    <get-idp-recent-security-package-information>
show security idp policy-commit-status
    <get-idp-policy-commit-status>

<get-idp-recent-security-package-information>

show security idp security-package-version
    <get-idp-security-package-information>

show security idp ssl-inspection
show security idp ssl-inspection key
    <get-idp-ssl-key-information>

show security idp ssl-inspection session-id-cache
    <get-idp-ssl-session-cache-information>

show security idp status
    <get-idp-status-information>

show security idp status detail
   <get-idp-detail-status-information>
show security keychain
   <get-hakr-keychain-information>
show security log
   <get-security-log-information>

show security pki
show security pki ca-certificate
    <get-pki-ca-certificate>
show security pki certificate-request
    <get-pki-certificate-request>
show security pki crl
    <get-pki-crl>
```

```
show security pki local-certificate
    <get-pki-local-certificate>
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit security][edit security alarms][edit security log][edit security ssh-known-hosts][edit
unified-edge]
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105
- security-control | 922

security-control

Can view and configure security information at the `[edit security]` hierarchy level.

Commands

```
clear security
clear security alarms
   <clear-security-alarm-information>
clear security idp
clear security idp application-ddos
clear security idp application-ddos cache
   <clear-idp-appddos-cache>

clear security idp application-identification
clear security idp application-identification application-system-cache
    <clear-idp-application-system-cache>
```

```
clear security idp application-statistics
    <clear-idp-applications-information>

clear security idp attack
clear security idp attack table
    <clear-idp-attack-table>

clear security idp counters
    <clear-idp-counters-by-counter-class>

clear security idp ssl-inspection
clear security idp ssl-inspection session-id-cache
    <clear-idp-ssl-session-cache-information>
clear security idp status
   <clear-idp-status-information>
clear security log
   <clear-security-log-information>
clear security pki
clear security pki ca-certificate
    <clear-pki-ca-certificate>
clear security pki certificate-request
    <clear-pki-certificate-request>
clear security pki crl
    <clear-pki-crl>
clear security pki key-pair
    <clear-pki-key-pair>
clear security pki local-certificate
    <clear-pki-local-certificate>
request security
request security certificate
request security certificate enroll
request security datapath-debug
request security datapath-debug action-profile
request security datapath-debug action-profile reload-all
request security idp
    <request-idp-policy-load>
request security idp security-package
request security idp security-package download
    <request-idp-security-package-download>

request security idp security-package download version
    <request-idp-security-package-download-version>
```

```
request security idp security-package install
    <request-idp-security-package-install>
request security idp security-package offline-download
<request-idp-security-package-offline-download>
request security idp ssl-inspection
request security idp ssl-inspection key
request security idp ssl-inspection key add
    <request-idp-ssl-key-add>

request security idp ssl-inspection key delete
    <request-idp-ssl-key-delete>
request security idp storage-cleanup
   <request-idp-storage-cleanup>
request security key-pair
request security pki
request security pki ca-certificate
request security pki ca-certificate verify
    <verify-pki-ca-certificate>
request security pki ca-certificate enroll
request security pki ca-certificate load
    <load-pki-ca-certificate>
request security pki crl
request security pki crl load
    <request security pki crl load>
request security pki generate-certificate-request
    <generate-pki-certificate-request>
request security pki generate-key-pair
   <generate-pki-key-pair>
request security pki local-certificate
request security pki local-certificate verify
    <verify-pki-local-certificate>
request security pki local-certificate enroll
request security pki local-certificate generate-self-signed
    <generate-pki-self-signed-local-certificate>
request security pki local-certificate load
    <load-pki-local-certificate>
request system set-encryption-key
show security
show security alarms
   <get-security-alarm-information>
show security idp
show security idp application-ddos
```

```
show security idp application-ddos application
    <get-idp-addos-application-information>

show security idp application-identification
show security idp application-identification application-system-cache
    <get-idp-application-system-cache>

show security idp application-statistics
    <get-idp-applications-information>

show security idp attack
show security idp attack description
   <get-idp-attack-description-information>
show security idp attack detail
   <get-idp-attack-detail-information>
show security idp attack table
    <get-idp-attack-table-information>

show security idp counters
    <get-idp-counter-information>
show security idp counters action
show security idp counters application-ddos
show security idp counters application-identification
show security idp counters dfa
show security idp counters flow
show security idp counters http-decoder
show security idp counters ips
show security idp counters log
show security idp counters memory
show security idp counters packet
show security idp counters packet-log
show security idp counters pdf-decoder
show security idp counters policy-manager
show security idp counters ssl-inspection
show security idp counters tcp-reassembler

show security idp logical-system
show security idp logical-system policy-association
show security idp memory
    <get-idp-memory-information>

show security idp policies
   <get-idp-subscriber-policy-list>
```

```
show security idp policy-templates-list
   <get-idp-policy-template-information>
   <get-idp-predefined-attack-groups>
   <get-idp-predefined-attack-group-filters>
    <get-idp-predefined-attacks>
    <get-idp-predefined-attack-filters>
    <get-idp-recent-security-package-information>
show security idp policy-commit-status
    <get-idp-policy-commit-status>

<get-idp-recent-security-package-information>

show security idp security-package-version
    <get-idp-security-package-information>

show security idp ssl-inspection
show security idp ssl-inspection key
    <get-idp-ssl-key-information>

show security idp ssl-inspection session-id-cache
    <get-idp-ssl-session-cache-information>

show security idp status
    <get-idp-status-information>

show security idp status detail
   <get-idp-detail-status-information>
show security keychain
   <get-hakr-keychain-information>
show security log
   <get-security-log-information>

show security pki
show security pki ca-certificate
    <get-pki-ca-certificate>
show security pki certificate-request
    <get-pki-certificate-request>
show security pki crl
    <get-pki-crl>
show security pki local-certificate
    <get-pki-local-certificate>
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit security][edit security alarms][edit security log][edit security ssh-known-hosts]
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105
- security | 913

shell

Can start a local shell on the router.

Commands

```
start shell
start shell user
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

No associated CLI configuration hierarchy levels and statements.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105

snmp

Can view Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) configuration.

Commands

```
clear unified-edge
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-radius-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter
```

```
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gy>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-ne-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gx>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-ip-reassembly-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers bearer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge sgw
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw charging
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging path
```

```
clear unified-edge sgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering statistics
<clear-mobile-gw-sgw-idle-mode-buffering-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-sgw-ip-reassembly-statistics-sgw>
clear unified-edge sgw statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge tdf
clear unified-edge tdf aaa
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client statistics
<clear-radius-client-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element statistics
<clear-radius-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server statistics
<clear-radius-server-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment statistics
<clear-radius-snoop-segment-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa statistics
<clear-tdf-gateway-aaa-statistics
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment
```

```
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control statistics
<clear-tdf-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element statistics
<clear-diameter-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-diameter-statistics-gx>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer statistics
<clear-diameter-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf statistics
<clear-tdf-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers
<clear-mobile-tdf-subscribers>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-subscribers-peer>
request unified-edge
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace
<monitor-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge sgw
request unified-edge sgw call-trace
request unified-edge sgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-start-information>
```

```
request unified-edge sgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge tdf
request unified-edge tdf call-trace
request unified-edge tdf call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-stop-information>
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit snmp]
[edit unified-edge]
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105

snmp-control

Can view SNMP configuration information and can modify SNMP configuration at the `[edit snmp]` hierarchy level.

Commands

No associated CLI commands.

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit snmp]
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | **55**
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | **61**
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | **88**
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | **105**
- snmp | **928**

system

Can view system-level configuration information.

Commands

```
clear unified-edge
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-radius-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-cac-statistics>
```

```
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gy>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-ne-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gx>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-ip-reassembly-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers bearer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-charging>
```

```
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge sgw
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw charging
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging path
clear unified-edge sgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering statistics
<clear-mobile-gw-sgw-idle-mode-buffering-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-sgw-ip-reassembly-statistics-sgw>
clear unified-edge sgw statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge tdf
clear unified-edge tdf aaa
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius
```

```
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client statistics
<clear-radius-client-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element statistics
<clear-radius-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server statistics
<clear-radius-server-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment statistics
<clear-radius-snoop-segment-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa statistics
<clear-tdf-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control statistics
<clear-tdf-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element statistics
<clear-diameter-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-diameter-statistics-gx>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer statistics
<clear-diameter-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf statistics
<clear-tdf-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers
<clear-mobile-tdf-subscribers>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-subscribers-peer>
request chassis synchronization
request chassis synchronization force
request chassis synchronization force automatic-switching
request chassis synchronization force mark-failed
request chassis synchronization force unmark-failed
```

```
request chassis synchronization switch
request path-computation-client retry-delegation
<request-path-computation-retry-delegation>
request unified-edge
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace
<monitor-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge sgw
request unified-edge sgw call-trace
request unified-edge sgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge tdf
request unified-edge tdf call-trace
request unified-edge tdf call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-stop-information>
request virtual-chassis
request virtual-chassis device-reachability
<get-virtual-chassis-diagnostic-information>
request virtual-chassis member-id
request virtual-chassis member-id delete
delete-virtual-chassis-member-id
request virtual-chassis member-id set
<set-virtual-chassis-member-id>
```

```
request virtual-chassis mode
request virtual-chassis mode mixed
<request-virtual-chassis-mode-mixed>
request virtual-chassis reactivate
<request-virtual-chassis-reactivate>
request virtual-chassis recycle
<request-virtual-chassis-recycle>
request virtual-chassis renumber
<request-virtual-chassis-renumber>
request virtual-chassis routing-engine
request virtual-chassis routing-engine master
request virtual-chassis routing-engine master switch
<switch-vc-routing-engine-protocol-master>
request virtual-chassis vc-port
request virtual-chassis vc-port delete
request virtual-chassis vc-port delete fpc-slot
<request-virtual-chassis-vc-port-delete-fpc-slot>
request virtual-chassis vc-port delete pic-slot
<request-virtual-chassis-vc-port-delete-pic-slot>
request virtual-chassis vc-port set
request virtual-chassis vc-port set fpc-slot
<request-virtual-chassis-vc-port-set-fpc-slot>
request virtual-chassis vc-port set interface
<request-virtual-chassis-vc-port-set-interface>
request virtual-chassis vc-port set pic-slot
<request-virtual-chassis-vc-port-set-pic-slot>
<set-virtual-chassis-mode>
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit applications]
[edit chassis network-slices]
[edit chassis system-domains]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance forwarding-options helpers tftp]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance routing-options fate-sharing]
[edit ethernet-switching-options]
[edit fabric virtual-chassis]
[edit forwarding-options helpers bootp]
[edit forwarding-options helpers domain]
[edit forwarding-options helpers port]
[edit forwarding-options helpers tftp]
```

```
[edit logical-systems]
[edit logical-systems protocols uplink-failure-detection]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance forwarding-options helpers bootp]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance forwarding-options helpers domain]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance forwarding-options helpers port]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance forwarding-options helpers tftp]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance routing-options fate-sharing]
[edit logical-systems routing-options fate-sharing]
[edit logical-systems system]
[edit logical-systems system syslog]
[edit poe]
[edit protocols uplink-failure-detection]
[edit routing-instances instance forwarding-options helpers bootp]
[edit routing-instances instance forwarding-options helpers domain]
[edit routing-instances instance forwarding-options helpers port]
[edit routing-instances instance forwarding-options helpers tftp]
[edit routing-instances instance routing-options fate-sharing]
[edit routing-options fate-sharing]
[edit services]
[edit services ggsn charging charging-log traceoptions]
[edit system]
[edit system archival]
[edit system backup-router]
[edit system boot loader authentication]
[edit system compress-configuration-files]
[edit system default-address-selection]
[edit system domain-name]
[edit system domain-search]
[edit system encrypt-configuration-files]
[edit system host-name]
[edit system inet6-backup-router]
[edit system internet-options gre-path-mtu-discovery]
[edit system internet-options ipip-path-mtu-discovery]
[edit system internet-options ipv6-path-mtu-discovery]
[edit system internet-options ipv6-path-mtu-discovery-timeout]
[edit system internet-options ipv6-reject-zero-hop-limit]
[edit system internet-options no-tcp-reset]
[edit system internet-options no-tcp-rfc1323]
[edit system internet-options no-tcp-rfc1323-paws]
[edit system internet-options path-mtu-discovery]
[edit system internet-options source-port upper-limit]
[edit system internet-options source-quench]
[edit system internet-options tcp-drop-synfin-set]
```

```
[edit system internet-options tcp-mss]
[edit system license]
[edit system max-configuration-rollbacks]
[edit system max-configurations-on-flash]
[edit system mirror-flash-on-disk]
[edit system no-debugger-on-alt-break]
[edit system no-redirects-ipv6]
[edit system name-server]
[edit no-hidden-commands system]
[edit system no-multicast-echo]
[edit system no-neighbor-learn]
[edit system no-redirects]
[edit system ports auxiliary log-out-on-disconnect]
[edit system ports auxiliary port-type]
[edit system ports auxiliary silent-with-modem]
[edit system ports console log-out-on-disconnect]
[edit system ports console port-type]
[edit system ports console silent-with-modem]
[edit system processes]
[edit system proxy]
[edit system saved-core-context]
[edit system saved-core-files]
[edit system services]
[edit system services web-management]
[edit system static-host-mapping]
[edit system syslog]
[edit system time-zone]
[edit unified-edge]
[edit virtual-chassis]
[edit virtual-chassis locality-bias]
[edit vlans]
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | **55**
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | **61**
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | **88**
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | **105**

system-control

Can view system-level configuration information and configure it at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level.

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit applications]
[edit chassis system-domains]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance forwarding-options helpers tftp]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance routing-options fate-sharing]
[edit ethernet-switching-options]
[edit forwarding-options helpers bootp]
[edit forwarding-options helpers domain]
[edit forwarding-options helpers port]
[edit forwarding-options helpers tftp]
[edit logical-systems]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance forwarding-options helpers bootp]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance forwarding-options helpers domain]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance forwarding-options helpers port]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance forwarding-options helpers tftp]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance routing-options fate-sharing]
[edit logical-systems routing-options fate-sharing]
[edit logical-systems system]
[edit poe]
[edit routing-instances instance forwarding-options helpers bootp]
[edit routing-instances instance forwarding-options helpers domain]
[edit routing-instances instance forwarding-options helpers port]
[edit routing-instances instance forwarding-options helpers tftp]
[edit routing-instances instance routing-options fate-sharing]
[edit routing-options fate-sharing]
[edit services]
[edit services ggsn charging charging-log traceoptions]
[edit system]
[edit system archival]
[edit system backup-router]
[edit system compress-configuration-files]
[edit system default-address-selection]
```

```
[edit system dgasp-in]
[edit system dgasp-usb]
[edit system domain-name]
[edit system domain-search]
[edit system encrypt-configuration-files]
[edit system host-name]
[edit system inet6-backup-router]
[edit system internet-options gre-path-mtu-discovery]
[edit system internet-options ipip-path-mtu-discovery]
[edit system internet-options ipv6-path-mtu-discovery]
[edit system internet-options ipv6-path-mtu-discovery-timeout]
[edit system internet-options ipv6-reject-zero-hop-limit]
[edit system internet-options no-tcp-reset]
[edit system internet-options no-tcp-rfc1323]
[edit system internet-options no-tcp-rfc1323-paws]
[edit system internet-options path-mtu-discovery]
[edit system internet-options source-port upper-limit]
[edit system internet-options source-quench]
[edit system internet-options tcp-drop-synfin-set]
[edit system internet-options tcp-mss]
[edit system license]
[edit system max-configuration-rollbacks]
[edit system max-configurations-on-flash]
[edit system mirror-flash-on-disk]
[edit system name-server]
[edit system no-multicast-echo]
[edit system no-neighbor-learn]
[edit system no-redirects]
[edit system ports auxiliary log-out-on-disconnect]
[edit system ports auxiliary port-type]
[edit system ports console log-out-on-disconnect]
[edit system ports console port-type]
[edit system processes]
[edit system saved-core-context]
[edit system saved-core-files]
[edit system services]
[edit system services web-management]
[edit system static-host-mapping]
[edit system syslog]
[edit system time-zone]
[edit virtual-chassis]
[edit vlans]
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105

system | 933

trace

Can view trace file settings and configure trace file properties.

Commands

```
clear log
   <clear-log>
clear log satellite
<clear-log-satellite>
clear unified-edge
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-radius-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr
```

```
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter dcca-gy statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gy>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter network-element statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-ne-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-stats-gx>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw diameter peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-aaa-diam-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-ip-reassembly-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-statistics>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers bearer
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-subscribers-peer>
```

```
clear unified-edge sgw
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control
clear unified-edge sgw call-admission-control statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw charging
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr>
clear unified-edge sgw charging cdr wfa
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-cdr-wfa>
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage
clear unified-edge sgw charging local-persistent-storage statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-lps-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging path
clear unified-edge sgw charging path statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-path-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer
clear unified-edge sgw charging transfer statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-sgw-charging-clear-xfer-stats>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer
clear unified-edge sgw gtp peer statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw gtp statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-gtp-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering
clear unified-edge sgw idle-mode-buffering statistics
<clear-mobile-gw-sgw-idle-mode-buffering-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly
clear unified-edge sgw ip-reassembly statistics
<clear-mobile-gateways-sgw-ip-reassembly-statistics-sgw>
clear unified-edge sgw statistics
<clear-mobile-sgw-statistics>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers charging
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-charging>
clear unified-edge sgw subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-sgw-subscribers-peer>
clear unified-edge tdf
clear unified-edge tdf aaa
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius client statistics
```

```
<clear-radius-client-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius network-element statistics
<clear-radius-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius server statistics
<clear-radius-server-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment
clear unified-edge tdf aaa radius snoop-segment statistics
<clear-radius-snoop-segment-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf aaa statistics
<clear-tdf-gateway-aaa-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment pool
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-pool-sessions>
clear unified-edge tdf address-assignment statistics
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-sm-ippool-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control
clear unified-edge tdf call-admission-control statistics
<clear-tdf-cac-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element
clear unified-edge tdf diameter network-element statistics
<clear-diameter-network-element-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx
clear unified-edge tdf diameter pcc-gx statistics
<clear-diameter-statistics-gx>
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer
clear unified-edge tdf diameter peer statistics
<clear-diameter-peer-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf statistics
<clear-tdf-statistics>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers
<clear-mobile-tdf-subscribers>
clear unified-edge tdf subscribers peer
<clear-mobile-gateway-tdf-subscribers-peer>
monitor
request-monitor-ethernet-delay-measurement
    <request-monitor-ethernet-loss-measurement>
monitor interface
monitor interface traffic
monitor label-switched-path
monitor list
```

```
monitor start
monitor static-lsp
monitor stop
request unified-edge
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace
<monitor-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge sgw
request unified-edge sgw call-trace
request unified-edge sgw call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge sgw call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-sgw-call-trace-stop-information>
request unified-edge tdf
request unified-edge tdf call-trace
request unified-edge tdf call-trace clear
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-clear>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace show
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace start
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-start-information>
request unified-edge tdf call-trace stop
<get-mobile-gateways-tdf-call-trace-stop-information>
show log
<get-log>
show log user
    <get-syslog-events>
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit unified-edge]
[edit vlans domain multicast-snooping-options traceoptions]
[edit vlans domain protocols igmp-snooping]
[edit vlans domain forwarding-options dhcp-relay traceoptions]
[edit vlans domain protocols igmp-snooping traceoptions]
[edit vlans domain forwarding-options dhcp-relay interface-traceoptions]
[edit vlans domain multicast-snooping-options traceoptions]
[edit vlans domain protocols igmp-snooping traceoptions]
[edit class-of-service application-traffic-control traceoptions]
[edit demux traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles protocols igmp traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles protocols mld traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles class-of-service application-traffic-control traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles protocols oam ethernet link-fault-management traceoptions]
[dynamic-profiles protocols oam ethernet lmi]
[edit dynamic-profiles protocols router-advertisement traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles protocols oam gre-tunnel traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance vlans domain forwarding-options dhcp-relay
traceoptions]
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traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance vlans domain protocols igmp-snooping
traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance forwarding-options dhcp-relay traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance multicast-snooping-options traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance protocols bgp group neighbor traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance protocols bgp group traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance protocols bgp traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance protocols esis traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance protocols igmp-snooping traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance protocols isis traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance protocols l2vpn traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance protocols ldp traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance protocols msdp group peer traceoptions]
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[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance protocols msdp peer traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance protocols msdp traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance protocols mvpn traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance protocols ospf traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance protocols pim traceoptions]
```

```
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance protocols rip traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance protocols ripng traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance protocols router-discovery traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance protocols vpls traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance routing-options multicast traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance routing-options traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance services mobile-ip traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance system services dhcp-local-server traceoptions]
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-options multicast traceoptions]
[edit fabric protocols bgp group neighbor traceoptions]
[edit fabric protocols bgp group traceoptions]
[edit fabric protocols bgp traceoptions]
[edit fabric routing-instances instance routing-options traceoptions]
[edit fabric routing-options traceoptions]
[edit jnx-example traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems vlans domain forwarding-options dhcp-relay traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems vlans domain forwarding-options dhcp-relay interface-traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems vlans domain multicast-snooping-options traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems vlans domain protocols igmp-snooping traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems forwarding-options dhcp-relay traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems protocols ancp traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems protocols bgp group neighbor traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems protocols bgp group traceoptions]
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[edit logical-systems protocols ldp traceoptions]
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[edit dynamic-profiles protocols oam ethernet fnp traceoptions]
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[edit logical-systems protocols mpls label-switched-path primary oam traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems protocols mpls label-switched-path secondary oam traceoptions]
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```

```
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[edit logical-systems protocols oam ethernet fnp traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems protocols oam ethernet link-fault-management traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems protocols oam ethernet lmi traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems protocols ospf traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems protocols pim traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems protocols ppp monitor-session]
[edit logical-systems protocols ppp traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems protocols ppp-service traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems protocols pppoe traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems protocols rip traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems protocols ripng traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems protocols router-advertisement traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems protocols router-discovery traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems protocols rsvp lsp-set traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems protocols rsvp traceoptions]
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[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance vlans domain protocols igmp-snooping
traceoptions]
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[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance multicast-snooping-options traceoptions]
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[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance protocols bgp group traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance protocols bgp traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance protocols esis traceoptions]
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[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance protocols msdp group traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance protocols msdp peer traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance protocols msdp traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance protocols mvpn traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance protocols ospf traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance protocols pim traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance protocols rip traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance protocols ripng traceoptions]
```

```
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance protocols router-discovery traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance protocols vpls traceoptions]
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[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance routing-options traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance services mobile-ip traceoptions]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance system services dhcp-local-server traceoptions]
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traceoptions]
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[edit logical-systems system services dhcp-local-server interface-traceoptions]
[edit multicast-snooping-options traceoptions]
[edit protocols ancp traceoptions]
[edit protocols bgp group neighbor traceoptions]
[edit protocols bgp group traceoptions]
[edit protocols bgp traceoptions]
[edit protocols dot1x traceoptions]
[edit protocols dvmrp traceoptions]
[edit protocols esis traceoptions]
[edit protocols igmp traceoptions]
[edit protocols igmp-host traceoptions]
[edit protocols ilmi traceoptions]
[edit protocols isis traceoptions]
[edit protocols l2circuit traceoptions]
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```

```
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[edit system processes mac-validation traceoptions]
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[edit system services outbound-ssh traceoptions]
[edit system services service-deployment traceoptions]
[edit system services subscriber-management traceoptions]
[edit system services subscriber-management-helper traceoptions]
[edit system services web-management traceoptions]
```

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- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | **55**
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- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | **88**
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | **105**
- trace-control | **954**

trace-control

Can modify trace file settings and configure trace file properties.

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit vlans domain forwarding-options dhcp-relay interface-traceoptions]
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[dynamic-profiles protocols oam ethernet lmi]
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```

```
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[edit system services subscriber-management-helper traceoptions]
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```

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Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105

trace | 943

view

Can view current system-wide, routing table, and protocol-specific values and statistics.

Commands

```
clear ipv6 router-advertisement
<clear-ipv6-router-advertisement-information>clear l2circuit auto-sensing
<clear-l2ckt-pw-auto-sensing>
clear services redundancy-group
<clear-services-redundancy-group>
clear services redundancy-group statistics
<clear-services-redundancy-group-statistics>
<clear-services-redundancy-set>
clear services service-sets statistics ids
clear services service-sets statistics ids drops
<clear-service-set-ids-drops-statistics>
clear services traffic-load-balance
clear services traffic-load-balance statistics
<clear-service-traffic-load-balance-statistics>
<request-validation-policy>
show
show access-cac interface-set
<get-access-cac-iflset>
show access-security
show access-security router-advertisement-guard
show access-security router-advertisement-guard entries
<show-as-router-advetisement-entry>
show access-security router-advertisement-guard state
<show-as-ra-state>
show access-security router-advertisement-guard statistics
```

```
<get-as-router-advertisement-statistics>
show access-security router-advertisement-guard statistics interface
<get-as-router-advertisement-interface>
show accounting

show accounting profile
    <get-accounting-profile-information>

show accounting records
    <get-accounting-record-information>

show amt
show amt statistics
 <get-amt-statistics>
show amt summary
    <get-amt-summary>
show amt tunnel
   <get-amt-tunnel-information>
show amt tunnel gateway-address
<get-amt-tunnel-gateway-address>
show amt tunnel tunnel-interface
<get-amt-tunnel-interface>
show analytics collector
<get-analytics-collector>
show ancp
show ancp cos
    <get-ancp-cos-information>
show ancp cos last-update
    <get-ancp-cos-last-update-information>

show ancp cos pending-update
    <get-ancp-cos-pending-information>

show ancp neighbor
    <get-ancp-neighbor-information>
show ancp statistics
    <get-ancp-stats-information>
show ancp subscriber
    <get-ancp-subscriber-information>

show ancp subscriber identifier
   <get-ancp-subscriber-identifier-information>show ancp subscriber ip-address
<get-ancp-subscriber-neighbor-information>
```

```
show ancp subscriber system-name
<get-ancp-subscriber-mac-information>
show ancp subscriber neighbor
show app-engine
show app-engine information
show app-engine packages
show app-engine packages remote
<get-virtual-machine-package-remote>
show app-engine packages system
<get-virtual-machine-package-system>
show app-engine processes
show app-engine resource-usage
show app-engine route-table
show app-engine routing-instance
show app-engine routing-instance compute-clusters
show app-engine routing-instance virtual-machines
show app-engine status
show app-engine virtual-machine package
<get-virtual-machine-package-information>
show application-monitor
<get-application-monitor-information>
show application-monitor probe
show application-monitor probe flows
<get-application-monitor-probe-flows-information>
show application-monitor probe measurements
<get-application-monitor-probe-measurements>
show application-monitor probe mirrors
<get-application-monitor-probe-mirrors>
show app-engine virtual-machine vm-instance
show aps
   <get-aps-information>

show aps group
   <get-aps-group-information>
show aps interface
   <get-aps-interface-information>
show arp
    <get-arp-table-information>

show as-path
<get-as-path>
show as-path domain
<get-as-path-domain>
```

```
show auto-configuration
show auto-configuration interfaces
show backup-selection
<get-backup-selection>
show backup-selection instance
<get-backup-selection-instance>
show bfd
show bfd session
    <get-bfd-session-information>

show bfd session address
   <get-bfd-session-address>
show bfd session client
<get-bfd-session-client>
show bfd session client rsvp-oam
<get-bfd-session-client-rsvp>
show bfd session client vpls-oam
<get-bfd-session-client-vpls>
show bfd session client vpls-oam instance
<get-bfd-session-client-vpls-instance>
show bfd session discriminator
   <get-bfd-session-discriminator>
show bfd session prefix
   <get-bfd-session-prefix>
show bfd subscriber
show bfd subscriber session
<get-bfd-subscriber-session>
show bgp
show bgp bmp
<get-bgp-monitoring-protocol-statistics>
show bgp group
    <get-bgp-group-information>
show bgp group output-queues
<get-bgp-group-output-queue-information>

show bgp group rtf
    <get-bgp-rtf-information>

show bgp group traffic-statistics
    <get-bgp-traffic-statistics-information>

show bgp neighbor
    <get-bgp-neighbor-information>
```

```
show bgp neighbor orf
    <get-bgp-orf-information>
show bgp neighbor output-queue
<get-bgp-output-queue-information>
show bgp output-scheduler

show bgp replication
<get-bgp-replication-information>
show bgp summary
    <get-bgp-summary-information>

show bridge
show bridge domain
    <get-bridge-instance-information>

show bridge domain operational
<get-operational-bridge-instance-information>
show bridge domain satellite
<get-satellite-control-bridge-domain>
show bridge evpn
show bridge evpn arp-table
<get-bridge-evpn-arp-table>
show bridge evpn nd-table
<get-bridge-evpn-nd-table>
show bridge evpn peer-gateway-macs
<get-bridge-peer-gateway-mac>
<get-bridge-flood-information>
show bridge flood
show bridge flood event-queue
    <get-bridge-domain-event-queue-information>
show bridge flood next-hops
show bridge flood next-hops satellite
<get-satellite-control-composite-next-hop>
show bridge flood route
show bridge flood route all-ce-flood
    <get-show-bridge-domain-all-ce-flood-route-information>

show bridge flood route all-ve-flood
    <get-show-bridge-domain-ve-flood-route-information>
show bridge flood route alt-root-flood
    <get-bridge-domain-alt-root-flood-route-information>
show bridge flood route bd-flood
```

```
    <get-bridge-domain-bd-flood-route-information>
show bridge flood route mlp-flood
    <get-bridge-domain-mlp-flood-route-information>
show bridge flood route re-flood
    <get-bridge-domain-re-flood-route-information>
show bridge flood satellite
<get-satellite-control-flood-ethernet>
show bridge interface
show bridge interface satellite
<get-satellite-control-bridge-interface>
show bridge mac-table
    <get-bridge-mac-table>
show bridge mac-table interface
    <get-bridge-interface-mac-table>
show bridge mac-table satellite
<get-satellite-control-bridge-mac-table>
show bridge satellite
show bridge satellite device
<get-satellite-device-db>
show bridge satellite events
<get-satellite-control-history-information>
show bridge satellite logging
<get-satellite-control-logging-information>
show bridge satellite summary
<get-satellite-control-bridge-summary>

show bridge statistics
    <get-bridge-statistics-information>
show chassis
show chassis adc
show chassis alarms
    <get-alarm-information>
show chassis alarms fpc
<get-fpc-alarm-information>
show chassis alarms satellite
<get-chassis-alarm-satellite-information>
show chassis beacon
   get-chassis-beacon-information>
show chassis beacon cb
   <get-chassis-cb-beacon-information>
show chassis environment adc
show chassis environment ccg
<get-environment-ccg-information>
```

```
show chassis cfeb
    <get-cfeb-information>
show chassis cip
show chassis craft-interface
    <get-craft-information>
show chassis environment
    <get-environment-information>
show chassis environment cb
    <get-environment-cb-information>
show chassis environment cip
    <get-environment-cip-information>
show chassis environment feb
    <get-environment-feb-information>
show chassis environment fan
show chassis environment fpc
    <get-environment-fpc-information>
show chassis environment fpc satellite
<get-chassis-environment-fpc-satellite-info>
show chassis environment fpm
    <get-environment-fpm-information>
show chassis environment mcs
    <get-environment-mcs-information>
show chassis environment pcg
    <get-environment-pcg-information>
show chassis environment pdu
<get-environment-pdu-information>
show chassis environment pem
    <get-environment-pem-information>
show chassis environment pem satellite
<get-chassis-environment-pem-satellite-info>
show chassis environment psm
show chassis environment psu
    <get-environment-psu-information>
show chassis environment routing-engine
    <get-environment-re-information>
show chassis environment routing-engine satellite
<get-chassis-environment-re-satellite-info>
show chassis environment satellite
<get-chassis-environment-satellite-information>
show chassis environment scg
    <get-environment-scg-information>
show chassis environment service-node
<get-environment-service-node-information>
```

```
show chassis environment sfb
show chassis environment sfm
    <get-environment-sfm-information>

show chassis environment sib
    <get-environment-sib-information>

show chassis environment sib f13
show chassis environment sib f2s
show chassis ethernet-switch
show chassis ethernet-switch errors
show chassis ethernet-switch statistics
show chassis ethernet-switch temperature
show chassis fabric
show chassis fabric degraded-fabric-reachability
show chassis fabric device
    <get-chassis-fabric-information-device>
show chassis fabric connectivity
<get-chassis-fabric-connectivity-information>
show chassis fabric degradation
<get-fm-degradation-information>
show chassis fabric degradation actions
<get-fm-degradation-information-details>
show chassis fabric destinations
<get-fm-fabric-destinations-state>
show chassis fabric errors
show chassis fabric errors autoheal
<get-fm-plane-autoheal-errors>
show chassis fabric errors fpc
    <get-fm-fpc-errors>

show chassis fabric errors sib
    <get-fm-sib-errors>

show chassis fabric errors sib f13
show chassis fabric errors sib f2s
show chassis fabric feb
show chassis fabric fpcs
    <get-fm-fpc-state-information>

show chassis fabric links
    <get-chassis-fabric-link-information>
show chassis fabric map
```

```
show chassis fabric plane
    <get-fm-plane-state-information>

show chassis fabric plane-location
show chassis fabric reachability
   <get-fm-fabric-reachability-information>
show chassis fabric sibs
    <get-fm-sib-state-information>
show chassis fabric spray-weights
    <get-chassis-fabric-spray-weight-information>
show chassis fabric spray-weights from
show chassis fabric spray-weights to
show chassis fabric summary
    <get-fm-state-information>

show chassis fabric topology
    <get-chassis-fabric-topology-information>
show chassis fabric unreachable-destinations
   <get-fm-unreachable-dest-information>
show chassis fan
show chassis fan satellite
get-chassis-fan-satellite-information
show chassis feb
    <get-feb-brief-information>

show chassis feb detail
    <get-feb-information>

show chassis firmware
    <get-firmware-information>

show chassis firmware detail
   <get-firmware-information-detail>
show chassis firmware satellite
<get-chassis-firmware-satellite-information>
show chassis forwarding
    <get-fwdd-information>

show chassis fpc
    <get-fpc-information>

show chassis fpc errors
    <get-fpc-error-information>
```

```
show chassis fpc optical-properties
<get-fpc-optical-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties alarms
<get-fpc-optical-alarms-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties amplifier-chain
show chassis fpc optical-properties amplifier-chain ila
<get-fpc-optical-amplifier-chain-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties amplifier-chain ila alarms
<get-fpc-optical-ila-alarms-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties amplifier-chain ila edfa
<get-fpc-optical-ila-edfa-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties amplifier-chain ila osc
<get-fpc-optical-ila-osc-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties amplifier-chain ila pm-current
<get-fpc-optical-ila-pm-current-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties amplifier-chain ila pm-currentday
<get-fpc-optical-ila-pm-currentday-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties amplifier-chain ila pm-interval
<get-fpc-optical-ila-pm-interval-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties amplifier-chain ila pm-previousday
<get-fpc-optical-ila-pm-previousday-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties amplifier-chain ila summary
<get-fpc-optical-ila-summary-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties amplifier-chain ila voa
<get-fpc-optical-ila-voa-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties amplifier-topology
<get-fpc-optical-amplifier-topology-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties edfa
<get-fpc-optical-edfa-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties mfg-info
<get-fpc-optical-mfg-info-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties ocm
<get-fpc-optical-ocm-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties pm-current
<get-fpc-optical-pm-current-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties pm-currentday
<get-fpc-optical-pm-currentday-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties pm-interval
<get-fpc-optical-pm-interval-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties pm-previousday
<get-fpc-optical-pm-previousday-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties status
<get-fpc-optical-status-information>
```

```
show chassis fpc optical-properties topology
<get-fpc-optical-topology-information>
show chassis fpc optical-properties wss
<get-fpc-optical-wss-information>
show chassis fpc pic-status
    <get-pic-information>
show chassis fpc port-status
<get-fpc-port-information>
show chassis fpc-feb-connectivity
    <get-fpc-feb-connectivity-information>

show chassis hardware
    <get-chassis-inventory>
show chassis hardware satellite
<get-chassis-hardware-satellite-information>
show chassis hss
show chassis hss link-quality
show chassis in-service-upgrade
show chassis ioc-npc-connectivity
    <get-ioc-npc-connectivity-information>
show chassis jam-test
<get-jam-test-information>
show chassis lcc-mode
<get-chassis-lcc-mode-information>

show chassis lccs
    <get-fru-information>
<get-chassis-led-satellite-information>
show chassis location
    <get-chassis-location>

show chassis location fpc
show chassis location interface
show chassis location interface by-name
    <get-interface-location-name-information>

show chassis location interface by-slot
    <get-interface-location-information>
show chassis mac-addresses
show chassis multicast-loadbalance
<get-chassis-ae-lb-information>

 show chassis network-services
```

```
    <network-services>
show chassis network-slices
<get-gnf-information>

show chassis nonstop-upgrade
show chassis pic
    <get-pic-detail>

show chassis power
    <get-power-usage-information>

show chassis power detail
<get-power-usage-information-detail>
show chassis power sequence
show chassis power upgrade

show chassis power-ratings
    <get-power-management>

show chassis psd
    <get-psd-information>

show chassis redundancy
show chassis redundancy feb
    <get-feb-redundancy-information>

show chassis redundancy feb errors
    <get-feb-redundancy-error-information>

show chassis redundancy feb redundancy-group
    <get-feb-redundancy-group-information>

show chassis redundant-power-system
    <get-rps-chassis-information>

show chassis routing-engine
    <get-route-engine-information>

show chassis routing-engine bios
    <get-bios-version-information>
show chassis routing-engine bios satellite
<get-chassis-routing-engine-bios-satellite-info>
show chassis routing-engine errors
```

```
<get-chassis-routing-engine-errors>
show chassis routing-engine satellite
<get-chassis-routing-engine-satellite-information>
show chassis satellite
<get-chassis-satellite-information>
show chassis satellite extended-port
<get-chassis-satellite-extended-port-information>
show chassis satellite interface
<get-chassis-satellite-interface-information>
show chassis satellite neighbor
<get-chassis-satellite-neighbor-information>
show chassis satellite neighbor statistics
<get-chassis-satellite-neighbor-statistics>
 show chassis satellite power-budget-statistics
<get-power-budget-information>
show chassis satellite redundancy-group
<get-chassis-satellite-redundancy-group-info>
show chassis satellite redundancy-group devices
<get-chassis-satellite-redundacy-grp-devices-info>
show chassis satellite redundancy-group devices history
<get-chassis-satellite-redundancy-grp-dev-history>
show chassis satellite software
<get-satellite-management-software-information>
show chassis satellite statistics
<get-chassis-satellite-statistics>
 show chassis satellite unprovision
 <get-chassis-satellite-unprovision-information>
 show chassis satellite upgrade-group
<get-chassis-satellite-upgrade-group-information>
show chassis satellite-cluster
<get-chassis-satellite-cluster-information>
 show chassis satellite-cluster route
<get-chassis-satellite-cluster-route>
show chassis satellite-cluster statistics
<get-chassis-satellite-cluster-statistics>
show chassis scb
    <get-scb-information>

show chassis service-node
    <get-service-node-information>

show chassis sfm
    <get-sfm-information>
```

```
show chassis sfm detail
show chassis sibs
    <get-sib-information>

show chassis spmb
    <get-spmb-information>
show chassis spmb errors
<get-spmb-error-information>

show chassis spmb sibs
    <get-spmb-sib-information>

show chassis ssb
    <get-ssb-information>

show chassis synchronization
    <get-clock-synchronization-information>

show chassis synchronization backup
show chassis synchronization gnss
show chassis synchronization master
show chassis system-mode
<get-system-mode-information>
show chassis temperature-thresholds
    <get-temperature-threshold-information>
show chassis temperature-thresholds satellite
<get-chassis-temp-thresholds-satellite-info>
show chassis vcpu
show chassis zones
    <get-chassis-zones-information>
show class-of-service
    <get-cos-information>

show class-of-service adaptive-shaper
    <get-cos-adaptive-shaper-information>

show class-of-service application-traffic-control
show class-of-service application-traffic-control counter
show class-of-service application-traffic-control rate-limiters
show class-of-service application-traffic-control rate-limiters rl-all
<get-appqos-swrl-stat-all>
show class-of-service application-traffic-control rate-limiters rl-name
```

```
<get-appqos-swrl-stat-name>
show class-of-service application-traffic-control rate-limiters summary
<get-appqos-swrl-stat-summary>
show class-of-service application-traffic-control statistics
show class-of-service application-traffic-control statistics rate-limiter
show class-of-service application-traffic-control statistics rule
   <get-appqos-rule-statistics>
show class-of-service bind-point
<get-cos-bind-point-feature-information>
show class-of-service bind-point interface
<get-cos-interface-feature-information>
show class-of-service bind-point interface-set
<get-cos-interface-set-feature-information>
show class-of-service bind-point routing-instance
<get-cos-routing-instance-feature-information>
show class-of-service bind-point-ownership
<get-cos-bind-point-ownership-summary>
show class-of-service classifier
    <get-cos-classifier-information>
show class-of-service client
show class-of-service client internal-id
<get-cos-junos-client-information>
show class-of-service client name
<get-cos-junos-client-information>
show class-of-service client summary
<get-cos-junos-client-summary>

show class-of-service code-point-aliases
    <get-cos-code-point-map-information>

show class-of-service congestion-notification
    <get-cos-congestion-notification-information>
show class-of-service drop-profile
    <get-cos-drop-profile-information>

show class-of-service fabric
show class-of-service fabric scheduler-map
    <get-cos-fabric-scheduler-map-information>

show class-of-service fabric statistics
    <get-fabric-queue-information>

show class-of-service fabric statistics detail
```

```
<get-fabric-queue-detailed-information>

show class-of-service forwarding-class
    <get-cos-forwarding-class-information>

show class-of-service forwarding-class-set
    <get-cos-forwarding-class-set-information>
show class-of-service forwarding-table
    <get-cos-table-information>

show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier
    <get-cos-classifier-table-information>

show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier mapping
    <get-cos-classifier-table-map-information>

show class-of-service forwarding-table drop-profile
    <get-cos-red-information>

show class-of-service forwarding-table fabric
show class-of-service forwarding-table fabric scheduler-map
    <get-cos-fwtab-fabric-scheduler-map-information>

show class-of-service forwarding-table forwarding-class-map
    <get-cos-forwarding-class-map-table-information>

show class-of-service forwarding-table forwarding-class-map mapping
    <get-cos-forwarding-class-map-interface-table-information>

show class-of-service forwarding-table loss-priority-map
    <get-cos-loss-priority-map-table-information>

show class-of-service forwarding-table loss-priority-map mapping
    <get-cos-loss-priority-map-table-binding-information>

show class-of-service forwarding-table loss-priority-rewrite
   <get-cos-loss-priority-rewrite-table-information>
show class-of-service forwarding-table loss-priority-rewrite mapping
   <get-cos-loss-priority-rewrite-table-binding-information>
show class-of-service forwarding-table policer
    <get-cos-policer-table-map-information>
show class-of-service forwarding-table policy-map
<get-cos-policy-map-table-information>
```

```
show class-of-service forwarding-table policy-map mapping
<get-cos-policy-map-table-map-information>show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule
    <get-cos-rewrite-table-information>

show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule mapping
    <get-cos-rewrite-table-map-information>

show class-of-service forwarding-table scheduler-map
    <get-cos-scheduler-map-table-information>
show class-of-service forwarding-table scheduler-map mapping
<get-scheduler-map-table-map-information>

show class-of-service forwarding-table shaper
    <get-cos-shaper-table-map-information>

show class-of-service forwarding-table translation-table
    <get-cos-translation-table-information>

show class-of-service forwarding-table translation-table mapping
    <get-cos-translation-table-mapping-information>

show class-of-service fragmentation-map
    <get-cos-fragmentation-map-information>

show class-of-service interface
    <get-cos-interface-map-information>

show class-of-service interface-set
    <get-cos-interface-set-map-information>

show class-of-service l2tp-session
    <get-cos-l2tp-session-map-information>

show class-of-service loss-priority-map
    <get-cos-loss-priority-map-information>

show class-of-service loss-priority-rewrite
   <get-cos-loss-priority-rewrite-information>
show class-of-service multi-destination
    <get-cos-multi-destination-information>
show class-of-service multi-destination classifier-binding
<get-cos-multi-destination-classifier-binding-information>
```

```
show class-of-service packet-buffer
<get-cos-packet-buffer-information>
show class-of-service packet-buffer usage
<get-cos-packet-buffer-usage-information>
show class-of-service policy-map
<get-cos-policy-map-information>

show class-of-service rewrite-rule
    <get-cos-rewrite-information>

show class-of-service routing-instance
    <get-cos-routing-instance-map-information>

show class-of-service scheduler-hierarchy
show class-of-service scheduler-hierarchy interface
     <get-interface-scheduler-hierarchy-information>

show class-of-service scheduler-hierarchy interface-set
     <get-interface-set-scheduler-hierarchy-information>

show class-of-service scheduler-map
    <get-cos-scheduler-map-information>

show class-of-service traffic-control-profile
    <get-cos-traffic-control-profile-information>

show class-of-service translation-table
    <get-cos-translation-table-map-information>

show class-of-service virtual-channel
    <get-cos-virtual-channel-information>

show class-of-service virtual-channel-group
    <get-cos-virtual-channel-group-information>

show cli
show cli authorization
    <get-authorization-information>
show cli commands
show cli commands
show cli directory
<get-current-working-directory>
show cli history
```

```
show cloud-analytics
show cloud-analytics connections
<get-cloud-analytics-connections>
show cloud-analytics discovery-service
<get-cloud-analytics-discovery-service>
show cloud-analytics linecard
<get-cloud-analytics-lc>
show cloud-analytics resources
<get-cloud-analytics-resources>
show cloud-analytics resources-sampling
<get-cloud-analytics-resources-sampling>
show cloud-analytics resources-summary
<get-cloud-analytics-resources-summary>
show cloud-analytics sensors
<sensor-information>
show cloud-analytics streaming-policies
<get-cloud-analytics-streaming-policies>
show configuration
show connections
   <get-ccc-information>
show database-replication
show database-replication statistics
    <get-database-replication-statistics-information>

show database-replication summary
    <get-database-replication-summary-information>
show ddos-protection
show ddos-protection protocols
   <get-ddos-protocols-information>
show ddos-protection protocols all-fiber-channel-enode
<get-ddos-all-fc-enode-information>
show ddos-protection protocols all-fiber-channel-enode aggregate
<get-ddos-all-fc-enode-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols all-fiber-channel-enode aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-all-fc-enode-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols all-fiber-channel-enode culprit-flows
<get-ddos-all-fc-enode-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols all-fiber-channel-enode flow-detection
<get-ddos-all-fc-enode-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols all-fiber-channel-enode parameters
<get-ddos-all-fc-enode-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols all-fiber-channel-enode statistics
<get-ddos-all-fc-enode-statistics>
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols all-fiber-channel-enode violations
<get-ddos-all-fc-enode-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols amtv4
show ddos-protection protocols amtv4 aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols amtv4 aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols amtv4 culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols amtv4 flow-detection
show ddos-protection protocols amtv4 parameters
show ddos-protection protocols amtv4 statistics
show ddos-protection protocols amtv4 violations
show ddos-protection protocols amtv6
show ddos-protection protocols amtv6 aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols amtv6 aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols amtv6 culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols amtv6 flow-detection
show ddos-protection protocols amtv6 statistics
show ddos-protection protocols amtv6 violations


 show ddos-protection protocols ancp
   <get-ddos-ancp-information>

show ddos-protection protocols ancp aggregate
    <get-ddos-ancp-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols ancp parameters
    <get-ddos-ancp-parameters>

show ddos-protection protocols ancp statistics
     <get-ddos-ancp-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols ancp violations
<get-ddos-ancp-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols ancpv6
      <get-ddos-ancpv6-information>
show ddos-protection protocols ancpv6 aggregate
    get-ddos-ancpv6-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols ancpv6 parameters
    get-ddos-ancpv6-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols ancpv6 statistics
    get-ddos-ancpv6-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols ancpv6 violations
    get-ddos-ancpv6-violations
show ddos-protection protocols arp
    get-ddos-arp-information
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols arp aggregate
    get-ddos-arp-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols arp parameters
    get-ddos-arp-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols arp statistics
    get-ddos-arp-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols arp violations
    get-ddos-arp-violations
show ddos-protection protocols arp-snoop
<get-ddos-arp-snoop-information>
show ddos-protection protocols arp-snoop aggregate
<get-ddos-arp-snoop-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols arp-snoop aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-arp-snoop-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols arp-snoop culprit-flows
<get-ddos-arp-snoop-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols arp-snoop flow-detection
<get-ddos-arp-snoop-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols arp-snoop parameters
<get-ddos-arp-snoop-parameters>
 show ddos-protection protocols arp-snoop statistics
<get-ddos-arp-snoop-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols arp-snoop violations
<get-ddos-arp-snoop-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols atm
    get-ddos-atm-information
show ddos-protection protocols atm aggregate
    get-ddos-atm-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols atm parameters
    get-ddos-atm-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols atm statistics
    get-ddos-atm-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols atm violations
    get-ddos-atm-violations
show ddos-protection protocols bfd
    get-ddos-bfd-information
show ddos-protection protocols bfd aggregate
    get-ddos-bfd-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols bfd parameters
    get-ddos-bfd-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols bfd statistics
    get-ddos-bfd-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols bfd violations
```

```
    get-ddos-bfd-violations
show ddos-protection protocols bfdv6
    get-ddos-bfdv6-information
show ddos-protection protocols bfdv6 aggregate
    get-ddos-bfdv6-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols bfdv6 parameters
    get-ddos-bfdv6-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols bfdv6 statistics
    get-ddos-bfdv6-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols bfdv6 violations
    get-ddos-bfdv6-violations
show ddos-protection protocols bgp
    get-ddos-bgp-information
show ddos-protection protocols bgp aggregate
    get-ddos-bgp-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols bgp parameters
    get-ddos-bgp-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols bgp statistics
    get-ddos-bgp-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols bgp violations
    get-ddos-bgp-violations
show ddos-protection protocols bgpv6
    get-ddos-bgpv6-information
show ddos-protection protocols bgpv6 aggregate
    get-ddos-bgpv6-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols bgpv6 parameters
    get-ddos-bgpv6-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols bgpv6 statistics
    get-ddos-bgpv6-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols bgpv6 violations
    get-ddos-bgpv6-violations
show ddos-protection protocols bridge-control
<get-ddos-brg-ctrl-information>
show ddos-protection protocols bridge-control aggregate
<get-ddos-brg-ctrl-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols bridge-control aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-brg-ctrl-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols bridge-control culprit-flows
<get-ddos-brg-ctrl-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols bridge-control flow-detection
<get-ddos-brg-ctrl-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols bridge-control parameters
<get-ddos-brg-ctrl-parameters>
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols bridge-control statistics
<get-ddos-brg-ctrl-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols bridge-control violations
<get-ddos-brg-ctrl-violations>show ddos-protection protocols demux-autosense
    get-ddos-demuxauto-information
show ddos-protection protocols demux-autosense aggregate
    get-ddos-demuxauto-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols demux-autosense parameters
    get-ddos-demuxauto-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols demux-autosense statistics
    get-ddos-demuxauto-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols demux-autosense violations
    get-ddos-demuxauto-violations
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-information
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 ack
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-ack
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 aggregate
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 bad-packets
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-bad-pack
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 bootp
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-bootp
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 decline
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-decline
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 discover
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-discover
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 force-renew
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-forcerenew
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 inform
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-inform
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 lease-active
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-leaseact
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 lease-query
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-leasequery
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 lease-unassigned
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-leaseuna
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 lease-unknown
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-leaseunk
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 nak
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-nak
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 no-message-type
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-no-msgtype
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 offer
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-offer
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 offer culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 parameters
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 release
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-release
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 renew
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-renew
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 request
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-request
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 statistics
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 unclassified
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-unclass
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4 violations
    get-ddos-dhcpv4-violations
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4v6
<get-ddos-dhcpv4v6-information>
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4v6 aggregate
<get-ddos-dhcpv4v6-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4v6 aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-dhcpv4v6-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4v6 culprit-flows
<get-ddos-dhcpv4v6-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4v6 flow-detection
<get-ddos-dhcpv4v6-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4v6 parameters
<get-ddos-dhcpv4v6-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4v6 statistics
<get-ddos-dhcpv4v6-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv4v6 violations
<get-ddos-dhcpv4v6-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-information
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 advertise
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-advertise
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 advertise culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 aggregate
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 confirm
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-confirm
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 decline
```

```
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-decline
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 information-request
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-info-req
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 leasequery
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-leasequery
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 leasequery culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 leasequery-data
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-leaseq-da
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 leasequery-done
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-leaseq-do
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 leasequery-reply
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-leaseq-re
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 parameters
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 rebind
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-rebind
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 reconfigure
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-reconfig
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 relay-forward
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-relay-for
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 relay-reply
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-relay-rep
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 release
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-release
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 renew
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-renew
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 reply
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-reply
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 request
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-request
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 solicit
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-solicit
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 statistics
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 unclassified
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-unclass
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 unclassified culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols dhcpv6 violations
    get-ddos-dhcpv6-violations
show ddos-protection protocols diameter
    get-ddos-diameter-information
show ddos-protection protocols diameter aggregate
    get-ddos-diameter-aggregate
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols diameter parameters
    get-ddos-diameter-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols diameter statistics
    get-ddos-diameter-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols diameter violations
    get-ddos-diameter-violations
show ddos-protection protocols dns
    get-ddos-dns-information
show ddos-protection protocols dns aggregate
    get-ddos-dns-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols dns parameters
    get-ddos-dns-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols dns statistics
    get-ddos-dns-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols dns violations
    get-ddos-dns-violations
show ddos-protection protocols dtcp
    get-ddos-dtcp-information
show ddos-protection protocols dtcp aggregate
    get-ddos-dtcp-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols dtcp aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols dtcp parameters
    get-ddos-dtcp-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols dtcp statistics
    get-ddos-dtcp-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols dtcp violations
    get-ddos-dtcp-violations
show ddos-protection protocols dynamic-vlan
    get-ddos-dynvlan-information
show ddos-protection protocols dynamic-vlan aggregate
    get-ddos-dynvlan-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols dynamic-vlan parameters
    get-ddos-dynvlan-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols dynamic-vlan statistics
    get-ddos-dynvlan-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols dynamic-vlan violations
    get-ddos-dynvlan-violations
show ddos-protection protocols egpv6
    get-ddos-egpv6-information
show ddos-protection protocols egpv6 aggregate
    get-ddos-egpv6-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols egpv6 parameters
    get-ddos-egpv6-parameters
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols egpv6 statistics
    get-ddos-egpv6-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols egpv6 violations
    get-ddos-egpv6-violations
show ddos-protection protocols eoam
    get-ddos-eoam-information
show ddos-protection protocols eoam aggregate
    get-ddos-eoam-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols eoam parameters
    get-ddos-eoam-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols eoam statistics
    get-ddos-eoam-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols eoam violations
    get-ddos-eoam-violations
show ddos-protection protocols esmc
    get-ddos-esmc-information
show ddos-protection protocols esmc aggregate
    get-ddos-esmc-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols esmc parameters
    get-ddos-esmc-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols esmc statistics
    get-ddos-esmc-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols esmc violations
    get-ddos-esmc-violations
show ddos-protection protocols ethernet-tcc
<get-ddos-eth-tcc-information>
show ddos-protection protocols ethernet-tcc aggregate
<get-ddos-eth-tcc-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols ethernet-tcc aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-eth-tcc-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols ethernet-tcc culprit-flows
<get-ddos-eth-tcc-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols ethernet-tcc flow-detection
<get-ddos-eth-tcc-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols ethernet-tcc parameters
<get-ddos-eth-tcc-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols ethernet-tcc statistics
<get-ddos-eth-tcc-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols ethernet-tcc violations
<get-ddos-eth-tcc-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols exceptions
<get-ddos-exception-information>
show ddos-protection protocols exceptions aggregate
```

```
<get-ddos-exception-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols exceptions aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-exception-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols exceptions culprit-flows
<get-ddos-exception-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols exceptions flow-detection
<get-ddos-exception-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols exceptions mcast-rpf-err
<get-ddos-exception-mcast-rpf>
show ddos-protection protocols exceptions mcast-rpf-err culprit-flows
<get-ddos-exception-mcast-rpf-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols exceptions mtu-exceeded
<get-ddos-exception-mtu-exceed>
show ddos-protection protocols exceptions mtu-exceeded culprit-flows
<get-ddos-exception-mtu-exceed-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols exceptions parameters
<get-ddos-exception-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols exceptions statistics
<get-ddos-exception-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols exceptions unclassified
<get-ddos-exception-unclass>
show ddos-protection protocols exceptions unclassified culprit-flows
<get-ddos-exception-unclass-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols exceptions violations
<get-ddos-exception-violations>

show ddos-protection protocols fab-probe
<get-ddos-fab-probe-information>
show ddos-protection protocols fab-probe aggregate
<get-ddos-fab-probe-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols fab-probe parameters
<get-ddos-fab-probe-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols fab-probe statistics
<get-ddos-fab-probe-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols fab-probe violations
<get-ddos-fab-probe-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols firewall-host
    get-ddos-fw-host-information
show ddos-protection protocols firewall-host aggregate
    get-ddos-fw-host-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols firewall-host parameters
    get-ddos-fw-host-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols firewall-host statistics
```

```
    get-ddos-fw-host-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols firewall-host violations
    get-ddos-fw-host-violations


show ddos-protection protocols ftp
    get-ddos-ftp-information
show ddos-protection protocols ftp aggregate
    get-ddos-ftp-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols ftp parameters
    get-ddos-ftp-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols ftp statistics
    get-ddos-ftp-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols ftp violations
    get-ddos-ftp-violations
show ddos-protection protocols ftpv6
    get-ddos-ftpv6-information
show ddos-protection protocols ftpv6 aggregate
    get-ddos-ftpv6-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols ftpv6 parameters
    get-ddos-ftpv6-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols ftpv6 statistics
    get-ddos-ftpv6-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols ftpv6 violations
    get-ddos-ftpv6-violations
show ddos-protection protocols garp-reply
<get-ddos-garp-reply-information>
show ddos-protection protocols garp-reply aggregate
<get-ddos-garp-reply-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols garp-reply aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-garp-reply-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols garp-reply culprit-flows
<get-ddos-garp-reply-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols garp-reply flow-detection
<get-ddos-garp-reply-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols garp-reply parameters
<get-ddos-garp-reply-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols garp-reply statistics
<get-ddos-garp-reply-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols garp-reply violations
<get-ddos-garp-reply-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols gre
    get-ddos-gre-information
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols gre aggregate
    get-ddos-gre-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols gre hbc
<get-ddos-gre-hbc>
show ddos-protection protocols gre hbc culprit-flows
<get-ddos-gre-hbc-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols gre parameters
    get-ddos-gre-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols gre punt
<get-ddos-gre-punt>
show ddos-protection protocols gre punt culprit-flows
<get-ddos-gre-punt-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols gre statistics
    get-ddos-gre-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols gre violations
    get-ddos-gre-violations
show ddos-protection protocols icmp
    get-ddos-icmp-information
show ddos-protection protocols icmp aggregate
    get-ddos-icmp-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols icmp parameters
    get-ddos-icmp-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols icmp statistics
    get-ddos-icmp-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols icmp violations
    get-ddos-icmp-violations
show ddos-protection protocols icmpv6
<get-ddos-icmpv6-information>
show ddos-protection protocols icmpv6 aggregate
<get-ddos-icmpv6-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols icmpv6 aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-icmpv6-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols icmpv6 parameters
<get-ddos-icmpv6-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols icmpv6 statistics
<get-ddos-icmpv6-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols icmpv6 violations
<get-ddos-icmpv6-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols igmp
    get-ddos-igmp-information
show ddos-protection protocols igmp aggregate
    get-ddos-igmp-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols igmp aggregate culprit-flows
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols igmp parameters
    get-ddos-igmp-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols igmp statistics
    get-ddos-igmp-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols igmp violations
    get-ddos-igmp-violations
show ddos-protection protocols igmp-snoop
    get-ddos-igmp-snoop-information
show ddos-protection protocols igmp-snoop aggregate
    get-ddos-igmp-snoop-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols igmp-snoop parameters
    get-ddos-igmp-snoop-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols igmp-snoop statistics
    get-ddos-igmp-snoop-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols igmp-snoop violations
    get-ddos-igmp-snoop-violations
show ddos-protection protocols igmpv4v6
    get-ddos-igmpv4v6-information
show ddos-protection protocols igmpv4v6 aggregate
    get-ddos-igmpv4v6-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols igmpv4v6 aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols igmpv4v6 parameters
    get-ddos-igmpv4v6-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols igmpv4v6 statistics
    get-ddos-igmpv4v6-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols igmpv4v6 violations
    get-ddos-igmpv4v6-violations
show ddos-protection protocols igmpv6
    get-ddos-igmpv6-information
show ddos-protection protocols igmpv6 aggregate
    get-ddos-igmpv6-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols igmpv6 parameters
    get-ddos-igmpv6-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols igmpv6 statistics
    get-ddos-igmpv6-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols igmpv6 violations
    get-ddos-igmpv6-violations
show ddos-protection protocols ip-fragments
    get-ddos-ip-frag-information
show ddos-protection protocols ip-fragments aggregate
    get-ddos-ip-frag-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols ip-fragments first-fragment
    get-ddos-ip-frag-first-frag
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols ip-fragments parameters
    get-ddos-ip-frag-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols ip-fragments statistics
    get-ddos-ip-frag-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols ip-fragments trail-fragment
    get-ddos-ip-frag-trail-frag
show ddos-protection protocols ip-fragments violations
    get-ddos-ip-frag-violations
show ddos-protection protocols ip-options
    get-ddos-ip-opt-information
show ddos-protection protocols ip-options aggregate
    get-ddos-ip-opt-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols ip-options non-v4v6
<get-ddos-ip-opt-non-v4v6>
show ddos-protection protocols ip-options parameters
    get-ddos-ip-opt-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols ip-options router-alert
    get-ddos-ip-opt-rt-alert
show ddos-protection protocols ip-options statistics
    get-ddos-ip-opt-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols ip-options unclassified
    get-ddos-ip-opt-unclass
show ddos-protection protocols ipmc-reserved culprit-flows
<get-ddos-ipmc-reserved-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols ipmc-reserved flow-detection
<get-ddos-ipmc-reserved-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols ipmc-reserved parameters
<get-ddos-ipmc-reserved-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols ipmc-reserved statistics
<get-ddos-ipmc-reserved-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols ipmc-reserved violations
<get-ddos-ipmc-reserved-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols ipmcast-miss
<get-ddos-ipmcast-miss-information>
show ddos-protection protocols ipmcast-miss aggregate
<get-ddos-ipmcast-miss-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols ipmcast-miss aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-ipmcast-miss-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols ipmcast-miss culprit-flows
<get-ddos-ipmcast-miss-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols ipmcast-miss flow-detection
<get-ddos-ipmcast-miss-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols ipmcast-miss parameters
```

```
<get-ddos-ipmcast-miss-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols ipmcast-miss statistics
<get-ddos-ipmcast-miss-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols ipmcast-miss violations
<get-ddos-ipmcast-miss-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols ip-options violations
    get-ddos-ip-opt-violations
show ddos-protection protocols ipv4-unclassified
    get-ddos-ipv4-uncls-information
show ddos-protection protocols ipv4-unclassified aggregate
    get-ddos-ipv4-uncls-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols ipv4-unclassified parameters
    get-ddos-ipv4-uncls-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols ipv4-unclassified statistics
    get-ddos-ipv4-uncls-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols ipv4-unclassified violations
    get-ddos-ipv4-uncls-violations
show ddos-protection protocols ipv6-unclassified
    get-ddos-ipv6-uncls-information
show ddos-protection protocols ipv6-unclassified aggregate
    get-ddos-ipv6-uncls-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols ipv6-unclassified parameters
    get-ddos-ipv6-uncls-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols ipv6-unclassified statistics
    get-ddos-ipv6-uncls-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols ipv6-unclassified violations
    get-ddos-ipv6-uncls-violations
show ddos-protection protocols isis
    get-ddos-isis-information
show ddos-protection protocols isis aggregate
    get-ddos-isis-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols isis parameters
    get-ddos-isis-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols isis statistics
    get-ddos-isis-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols isis violations
    get-ddos-isis-violations
show ddos-protection protocols iso-tcc
<get-ddos-iso-tcc-information>
show ddos-protection protocols iso-tcc aggregate
<get-ddos-iso-tcc-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols iso-tcc aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-iso-tcc-aggregate-flows>
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols iso-tcc culprit-flows
<get-ddos-iso-tcc-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols iso-tcc flow-detection
<get-ddos-iso-tcc-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols iso-tcc parameters
<get-ddos-iso-tcc-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols iso-tcc statistics
<get-ddos-iso-tcc-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols iso-tcc violations
<get-ddos-iso-tcc-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols jfm
    get-ddos-jfm-information
show ddos-protection protocols jfm aggregate
    get-ddos-jfm-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols jfm parameters
    get-ddos-jfm-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols jfm statistics
    get-ddos-jfm-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols jfm violations
    get-ddos-jfm-violations
show ddos-protection protocols l2tp
    get-ddos-l2tp-information
show ddos-protection protocols l2tp aggregate
    get-ddos-l2tp-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols l2tp parameters
    get-ddos-l2tp-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols l2tp statistics
    get-ddos-l2tp-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols l2tp violations
    get-ddos-l2tp-violations
show ddos-protection protocols l3dest-miss
      <get-ddos-l3dest-miss-information>
show ddos-protection protocols l3dest-miss aggregate
      <get-ddos-l3dest-miss-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols l3dest-miss aggregate culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-l3dest-miss-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols l3dest-miss culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-l3dest-miss-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols l3dest-miss flow-detection
      <get-ddos-l3dest-miss-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols l3dest-miss parameters
      <get-ddos-l3dest-miss-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols l3dest-miss statistics
```

```
      <get-ddos-l3dest-miss-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols l3dest-miss violations
      <get-ddos-l3dest-miss-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols l3mc-sgv-hit-icl
      <get-ddos-l3mc-sgv-hit-icl-information>
show ddos-protection protocols l3mc-sgv-hit-icl aggregate
      <get-ddos-l3mc-sgv-hit-icl-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols l3mc-sgv-hit-icl aggregate culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-l3mc-sgv-hit-icl-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols l3mc-sgv-hit-icl culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-l3mc-sgv-hit-icl-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols l3mc-sgv-hit-icl flow-detection
      <get-ddos-l3mc-sgv-hit-icl-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols l3mc-sgv-hit-icl parameters
      <get-ddos-l3mc-sgv-hit-icl-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols l3mc-sgv-hit-icl statistics
      <get-ddos-l3mc-sgv-hit-icl-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols l3mc-sgv-hit-icl violations
      <get-ddos-l3mc-sgv-hit-icl-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols l3mtu-fail
      <get-ddos-l3mtu-fail-information>
show ddos-protection protocols l3mtu-fail aggregate
<get-ddos-l3mtu-fail-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols l3mtu-fail aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-l3mtu-fail-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols l3mtu-fail culprit-flows
<get-ddos-l3mtu-fail-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols l3mtu-fail flow-detection
<get-ddos-l3mtu-fail-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols l3mtu-fail parameters
<get-ddos-l3mtu-fail-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols l3mtu-fail statistics
<get-ddos-l3mtu-fail-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols l3mtu-fail violations
<get-ddos-l3mtu-fail-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols l3nhop
<get-ddos-l3nhop-information>
show ddos-protection protocols l3nhop aggregate
<get-ddos-l3nhop-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols l3nhop aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-l3nhop-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols l3nhop culprit-flows
<get-ddos-l3nhop-flows>
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols l3nhop flow-detection
<get-ddos-l3nhop-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols l3nhop parameters
<get-ddos-l3nhop-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols l3nhop statistics
<get-ddos-l3nhop-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols l3nhop violations
<get-ddos-l3nhop-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols lacp
<get-ddos-lacp-information>
show ddos-protection protocols lacp aggregate
<get-ddos-lacp-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols lacp parameters
<get-ddos-lacp-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols lacp statistics
<get-ddos-lacp-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols lacp violations
<get-ddos-lacp-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols ldp
<get-ddos-ldp-information>
show ddos-protection protocols ldp aggregate
<get-ddos-ldp-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols ldp parameters
<get-ddos-ldp-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols ldp statistics
<get-ddos-ldp-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols ldp violations
<get-ddos-ldp-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols ldp-hello
<get-ddos-ldp-hello-information>
show ddos-protection protocols ldp-hello aggregate
<get-ddos-ldp-hello-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols ldp-hello aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-ldp-hello-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols ldp-hello culprit-flows
<get-ddos-ldp-hello-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols ldp-hello flow-detection
<get-ddos-ldp-hello-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols ldp-hello parameters
<get-ddos-ldp-hello-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols ldp-hello statistics
<get-ddos-ldp-hello-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols ldp-hello violations
```

```
<get-ddos-ldp-hello-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols ldpv6
<get-ddos-ldpv6-information>
show ddos-protection protocols ldpv6 aggregate
<get-ddos-ldpv6-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols ldpv6 parameters
<get-ddos-ldpv6-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols ldpv6 statistics
<get-ddos-ldpv6-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols ldpv6 violations
<get-ddos-ldpv6-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols lldp
<get-ddos-lldp-information>
show ddos-protection protocols lldp aggregate
<get-ddos-lldp-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols lldp parameters
<get-ddos-lldp-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols lldp statistics
<get-ddos-lldp-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols lldp violations
<get-ddos-lldp-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols lmp
<get-ddos-lmp-information>
show ddos-protection protocols lmp aggregate
<get-ddos-lmp-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols lmp parameters
<get-ddos-lmp-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols lmp statistics
<get-ddos-lmp-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols lmp violations
<get-ddos-lmp-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols lmpv6
<get-ddos-lmpv6-information>
show ddos-protection protocols lmpv6 aggregate
<get-ddos-lmpv6-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols lmpv6 parameters
<get-ddos-lmpv6-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols lmpv6 statistics
<get-ddos-lmpv6-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols lmpv6 violations
<get-ddos-lmpv6-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols localnh
      <get-ddos-localnh-information>
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols localnh aggregate
      <get-ddos-localnh-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols localnh aggregate culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-localnh-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols localnh culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-localnh-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols localnh flow-detection
      <get-ddos-localnh-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols localnh parameters
      <get-ddos-localnh-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols localnh statistics
      <get-ddos-localnh-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols localnh violations
      <get-ddos-localnh-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols mac-host
      <get-ddos-mac-host-information>
show ddos-protection protocols mac-host aggregate
      <get-ddos-mac-host-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols mac-host aggregate culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-mac-host-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols mac-host culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-mac-host-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols mac-host flow-detection
      <get-ddos-mac-host-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols mac-host parameters
      <get-ddos-mac-host-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols mac-host statistics
      <get-ddos-mac-host-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols mac-host violations
      <get-ddos-mac-host-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols martian-address
      <get-ddos-martian-address-information>
show ddos-protection protocols martian-address aggregate
      <get-ddos-martian-address-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols martian-address aggregate culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-martian-address-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols martian-address culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-martian-address-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols martian-address flow-detection
      <get-ddos-martian-address-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols martian-address parameters
      <get-ddos-martian-address-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols martian-address statistics
```

```
      <get-ddos-martian-address-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols martian-address violations
      <get-ddos-martian-address-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols mac-host
   <get-ddos-mac-host-information>
show ddos-protection protocols mac-host aggregate
    <get-ddos-mac-host-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols mac-host parameters
    <get-ddos-mac-host-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols mac-host statistics
    <get-ddos-mac-host-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols mac-host violations
    <get-ddos-mac-host-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols mcast-snoop mld
<get-ddos-mcast-snoop-mld>
show ddos-protection protocols mcast-snoop mld culprit-flows
<get-ddos-mcast-snoop-mld-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols mld
<get-ddos-mld-information>
show ddos-protection protocols mld aggregate
<get-ddos-mld-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols mld aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols mld culprit-flows
<get-ddos-mld-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols mld flow-detection
<get-ddos-mld-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols mld parameters
<get-ddos-mld-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols mld statistics
<get-ddos-mld-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols mld violations
<get-ddos-mld-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols mlp
    <get-ddos-mlp-information>
show ddos-protection protocols mlp add
<get-ddos-mlp-add>
show ddos-protection protocols mlp add culprit-flows
<get-ddos-mlp-add-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols mlp aggregate
    <get-ddos-mlp-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols mlp aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-mlp-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols mlp culprit-flows
```

```
<get-ddos-mlp-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols mlp delete
<get-ddos-mlp-delete>
show ddos-protection protocols mlp delete culprit-flows
get-ddos-mlp-delete-flows
show ddos-protection protocols mlp flow-detection
get-ddos-mlp-flow-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols mlp lookup
<get-ddos-mlp-lookup>
show ddos-protection protocols mlp lookup culprit-flows
<get-ddos-mlp-lookup-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols mlp macpin-exception
<get-ddos-mlp-mac-pinning>
show ddos-protection protocols mlp macpin-exception culprit-flows
<get-ddos-mlp-mac-pinning-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols mlp aging-exception
    <get-ddos-mlp-aging-exc>
show ddos-protection protocols mlp packets
    <get-ddos-mlp-packets>
show ddos-protection protocols mlp parameters
    get-ddos-mlp-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols mlp statistics
    <get-ddos-mlp-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols mlp unclassified
    <get-ddos-mlp-unclass>
show ddos-protection protocols mlp violations
    <get-ddos-mlp-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols msdp
    <get-ddos-msdp-information>
show ddos-protection protocols msdp aggregate
    <get-ddos-msdp-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols msdp parameters
    <get-ddos-msdp-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols msdp statistics
    <get-ddos-msdp-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols msdp violations
    <get-ddos-msdp-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols msdpv6
    <get-ddos-msdpv6-information>
show ddos-protection protocols msdpv6 aggregate
    <get-ddos-msdpv6-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols msdpv6 parameters
    <get-ddos-msdpv6-parameters>
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols msdpv6 statistics
    <get-ddos-msdpv6-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols msdpv6 violations
    <get-ddos-msdpv6-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols multihop-bfd
<get-ddos-mhop-bfd-information>
show ddos-protection protocols multihop-bfd aggregate
<get-ddos-mhop-bfd-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols multihop-bfd aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-mhop-bfd-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols multihop-bfd culprit-flows
<get-ddos-mhop-bfd-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols multihop-bfd flow-detection
<get-ddos-mhop-bfd-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols multihop-bfd parameters
<get-ddos-mhop-bfd-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols multihop-bfd statistics
<get-ddos-mhop-bfd-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols multihop-bfd violations
<get-ddos-mhop-bfd-violations>show ddos-protection protocols multicast-copy
    <get-ddos-mcast-copy-information>
show ddos-protection protocols multicast-copy aggregate
    <get-ddos-mcast-copy-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols multicast-copy parameters
    <get-ddos-mcast-copy-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols multicast-copy statistics
    <get-ddos-mcast-copy-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols multicast-copy violations
    <get-ddos-mcast-copy-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols mvrp
    <get-ddos-mvrp-information>
show ddos-protection protocols mvrp aggregate
    <get-ddos-mvrp-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols mvrp parameters
    <get-ddos-mvrp-parameters<
show ddos-protection protocols mvrp statistics
    <get-ddos-mvrp-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols mvrp violations
    <get-ddos-mvrp-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols ndpv6
<get-ddos-ndpv6-information>
show ddos-protection protocols ndpv6 aggregate
<get-ddos-ndpv6-aggregate>
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols ndpv6 aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-ndpv6-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols ndpv6 culprit-flows
<get-ddos-ndpv6-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols ndpv6 flow-detection
<get-ddos-ndpv6-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols ndpv6 neighbor-advertisement
<get-ddos-ndpv6-neighb-adv>
show ddos-protection protocols ndpv6 neighbor-advertisement culprit-flows
<get-ddos-ndpv6-neighb-adv-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols ndpv6 neighbor-solicitation
<get-ddos-ndpv6-neighb-sol>
show ddos-protection protocols ndpv6 neighbor-solicitation culprit-flows
<get-ddos-ndpv6-neighb-sol-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols ndpv6 parameters
<get-ddos-ndpv6-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols ndpv6 redirect
<get-ddos-ndpv6-redirect>
show ddos-protection protocols ndpv6 redirect culprit-flows
<get-ddos-ndpv6-redirect-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols ndpv6 router-advertisement
<get-ddos-ndpv6-router-adv>
show ddos-protection protocols ndpv6 router-advertisement culprit-flows
<get-ddos-ndpv6-router-adv-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols ndpv6 router-solicitation
<get-ddos-ndpv6-router-sol>
show ddos-protection protocols ndpv6 router-solicitation culprit-flows
<get-ddos-ndpv6-router-sol-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols nonucast-switch
<get-ddos-nonucast-switch-information>
show ddos-protection protocols nonucast-switch aggregate
<get-ddos-nonucast-switch-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols nonucast-switch aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-nonucast-switch-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols nonucast-switch culprit-flows
<get-ddos-nonucast-switch-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols nonucast-switch flow-detection
<get-ddos-nonucast-switch-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols nonucast-switch parameters
<get-ddos-nonucast-switch-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols nonucast-switch statistics
<get-ddos-nonucast-switch-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols nonucast-switch violations
```

```
<get-ddos-nonucast-switch-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols ntp
    get-ddos-ntp-information
show ddos-protection protocols ntp aggregate
    get-ddos-ntp-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols ntp parameters
    get-ddos-ntp-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols ntp statistics
    get-ddos-ntp-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols ntp violations
    get-ddos-ntp-violations
show ddos-protection protocols oam-cfm
get-ddos-oam-cfm-information
show ddos-protection protocols oam-cfm aggregate
<get-ddos-oam-cfm-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols oam-cfm aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-oam-cfm-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols oam-cfm culprit-flows
<get-ddos-oam-cfm-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols oam-cfm flow-detection
<get-ddos-oam-cfm-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols oam-cfm parameters
<get-ddos-oam-cfm-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols oam-cfm statistics
<get-ddos-oam-cfm-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols oam-cfm violations
<get-ddos-oam-cfm-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols oam-lfm
    get-ddos-oam-lfm-information
show ddos-protection protocols oam-lfm aggregate
    get-ddos-oam-lfm-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols oam-lfm parameters
    get-ddos-oam-lfm-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols oam-lfm statistics
    get-ddos-oam-lfm-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols oam-lfm violations
    get-ddos-oam-lfm-violations
show ddos-protection protocols ospf
    get-ddos-ospf-information
show ddos-protection protocols ospf aggregate
    get-ddos-ospf-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols ospf parameters
    get-ddos-ospf-parameters
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols ospf statistics
    get-ddos-ospf-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols ospf violations
    get-ddos-ospf-violations
show ddos-protection protocols ospf-hello
<get-ddos-ospf-hello-information>
show ddos-protection protocols ospf-hello aggregate
<get-ddos-ospf-hello-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols ospf-hello aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-ospf-hello-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols ospf-hello culprit-flows
<get-ddos-ospf-hello-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols ospf-hello flow-detection
<get-ddos-ospf-hello-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols ospf-hello parameters
<get-ddos-ospf-hello-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols ospf-hello statistics
<get-ddos-ospf-hello-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols ospf-hello violations
<get-ddos-ospf-hello-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols ospfv3v6
    get-ddos-ospfv3v6-information
show ddos-protection protocols ospfv3v6 aggregate
    get-ddos-ospfv3v6-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols ospfv3v6 parameters
    get-ddos-ospfv3v6-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols ospfv3v6 statistics
    get-ddos-ospfv3v6-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols ospfv3v6 violations
    get-ddos-ospfv3v6-violations
show ddos-protection protocols parameters
    get-ddos-protocols-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols pfe-alive
    get-ddos-pfe-alive-information
show ddos-protection protocols pfe-alive aggregate
    get-ddos-pfe-alive-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols pfe-alive parameters
    get-ddos-pfe-alive-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols pfe-alive statistics
    get-ddos-pfe-alive-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols pfe-alive violations
    get-ddos-pfe-alive-violations
show ddos-protection protocols pim
```

```
    get-ddos-pim-information
show ddos-protection protocols pim aggregate
    get-ddos-pim-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols pim aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols pim parameters
    get-ddos-pim-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols pim statistics
    get-ddos-pim-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols pim violations
    get-ddos-pim-violations
show ddos-protection protocols pim-ctrl
      <get-ddos-pim-ctrl-information>
show ddos-protection protocols pim-ctrl aggregate
      <get-ddos-pim-ctrl-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols pim-ctrl aggregate culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-pim-ctrl-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols pim-ctrl culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-pim-ctrl-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols pim-ctrl flow-detection
      <get-ddos-pim-ctrl-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols pim-ctrl parameters
      <get-ddos-pim-ctrl-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols pim-ctrl statistics
      <get-ddos-pim-ctrl-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols pim-ctrl violations
      <get-ddos-pim-ctrl-violations>
 show ddos-protection protocols pim-data
      <get-ddos-pim-data-information>
show ddos-protection protocols pim-data aggregate
      <get-ddos-pim-data-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols pim-data aggregate culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-pim-data-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols pim-data culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-pim-data-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols pim-data flow-detection
<get-ddos-pim-data-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols pim-data parameters
<get-ddos-pim-data-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols pim-data statistics
<get-ddos-pim-data-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols pim-data violations
<get-ddos-pim-data-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols pimv6
```

```
   <get-ddos-pimv6-information>
show ddos-protection protocols pimv6 aggregate
   <get-ddos-pimv6-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols pimv6 aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols pimv6 parameters
   <get-ddos-pimv6-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols pimv6 statistics
   <get-ddos-pimv6-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols pimv6 violations
   <get-ddos-pimv6-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols pkt-inject
<get-ddos-pkt-inject-information>
show ddos-protection protocols pkt-inject aggregate
<get-ddos-pkt-inject-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols pkt-inject aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-pkt-inject-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols pkt-inject culprit-flows
<get-ddos-pkt-inject-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols pkt-inject flow-detection
<get-ddos-pkt-inject-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols pkt-inject parameters
<get-ddos-pkt-inject-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols pkt-inject statistics
<get-ddos-pkt-inject-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols pkt-inject violations
<get-ddos-pkt-inject-violations>


show ddos-protection protocols pmvrp
    get-ddos-pmvrp-information
show ddos-protection protocols pmvrp aggregate
    get-ddos-pmvrp-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols pmvrp parameters
    get-ddos-pmvrp-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols pmvrp statistics
    get-ddos-pmvrp-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols pmvrp violations
    get-ddos-pmvrp-violations
show ddos-protection protocols pos
    get-ddos-pos-information
show ddos-protection protocols pos aggregate
    get-ddos-pos-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols pos aggregate culprit-flows
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols pos parameters
    get-ddos-pos-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols pos statistics
    get-ddos-pos-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols pos violations
    get-ddos-pos-violations
show ddos-protection protocols ppp
    get-ddos-ppp-information
show ddos-protection protocols ppp aggregate
    get-ddos-ppp-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols ppp authentication
    get-ddos-ppp-auth
show ddos-protection protocols ppp authentication culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols ppp ipcp
    get-ddos-ppp-ipcp
show ddos-protection protocols ppp ipv6cp
    get-ddos-ppp-ipv6cp
show ddos-protection protocols ppp isis
    get-ddos-ppp-isis
show ddos-protection protocols ppp isis culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols ppp lcp
    get-ddos-ppp-lcp
show ddos-protection protocols ppp lcp culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols ppp mplscp
    get-ddos-ppp-mplscp
show ddos-protection protocols ppp mplscp culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols ppp parameters
    get-ddos-ppp-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols ppp statistics
    get-ddos-ppp-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols ppp unclassified
<get-ddos-ppp-unclass>
show ddos-protection protocols ppp violations
    get-ddos-ppp-violations
show ddos-protection protocols pppoe
    get-ddos-pppoe-information
show ddos-protection protocols pppoe aggregate
    get-ddos-pppoe-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols pppoe padi
    get-ddos-pppoe-padi
show ddos-protection protocols pppoe padm
    get-ddos-pppoe-padm
show ddos-protection protocols pppoe padn
```

```
    get-ddos-pppoe-padn
show ddos-protection protocols pppoe pado
    get-ddos-pppoe-pado
show ddos-protection protocols pppoe padr
    get-ddos-pppoe-padr
show ddos-protection protocols pppoe pads
    get-ddos-pppoe-pads
show ddos-protection protocols pppoe padt
    get-ddos-pppoe-padt
show ddos-protection protocols pppoe parameters
    get-ddos-pppoe-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols pppoe statistics
    get-ddos-pppoe-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols pppoe violations
    get-ddos-pppoe-violations
show ddos-protection protocols proto-802-1x
<get-ddos-8021x-information>
show ddos-protection protocols proto-802-1x aggregate
<get-ddos-8021x-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols proto-802-1x aggregate culprit-flows
get-ddos-8021x-aggregate-flows
show ddos-protection protocols proto-802-1x culprit-flows
<get-ddos-8021x-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols proto-802-1x flow-detection
<get-ddos-8021x-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols proto-802-1x parameters
<get-ddos-8021x-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols proto-802-1x statistics
<get-ddos-8021x-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols proto-802-1x violations
<get-ddos-8021x-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols ptp
    get-ddos-ptp-information
show ddos-protection protocols ptp aggregate
    get-ddos-ptp-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols ptp aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols ptp parameters
    get-ddos-ptp-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols ptp statistics
    get-ddos-ptp-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols ptp violations
    get-ddos-ptp-violations
show ddos-protection protocols ptpv6
```

```
<get-ddos-ptpv6-information>
show ddos-protection protocols ptpv6 aggregate
<get-ddos-ptpv6-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols ptpv6 aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-ptpv6-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols ptpv6 culprit-flows
<get-ddos-ptpv6-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols ptpv6 flow-detection
<get-ddos-ptpv6-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols ptpv6 parameters
<get-ddos-ptpv6-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols ptpv6 statistics
<get-ddos-ptpv6-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols ptpv6 violations
<get-ddos-ptpv6-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols pvstp
    get-ddos-pvstp-information
show ddos-protection protocols pvstp aggregate
    get-ddos-pvstp-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols pvstp parameters
    get-ddos-pvstp-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols pvstp statistics
    get-ddos-pvstp-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols pvstp violations
    get-ddos-pvstp-violations
show ddos-protection protocols radius
    get-ddos-radius-information
show ddos-protection protocols radius accounting
    get-ddos-radius-account
show ddos-protection protocols radius aggregate
    get-ddos-radius-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols radius accounting culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols radius authorization
    get-ddos-radius-auth
show ddos-protection protocols radius parameters
    get-ddos-radius-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols radius server
    get-ddos-radius-server
show ddos-protection protocols radius statistics
    get-ddos-radius-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols radius violations
    get-ddos-radius-violations
show ddos-protection protocols re-services
```

```
      <get-ddos-re-services-information>
show ddos-protection protocols re-services aggregate
      <get-ddos-re-services-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols re-services aggregate culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-re-services-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols re-services captive-portal
      <get-ddos-re-services-captive-portal>
show ddos-protection protocols re-services captive-portal culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-re-services-captive-portal-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols re-services culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-re-services-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols re-services flow-detection
      <get-ddos-re-services-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols re-services parameters
      <get-ddos-re-services-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols re-services statistics
      <get-ddos-re-services-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols re-services violations
      <get-ddos-re-services-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols re-services-v6
      <get-ddos-re-services-v6-information>
show ddos-protection protocols re-services-v6 aggregate
      <get-ddos-re-services-v6-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols re-services-v6 aggregate culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-re-services-v6-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols re-services-v6 captive-portal
      <get-ddos-re-services-v6-captive-portal-v6>
show ddos-protection protocols re-services-v6 captive-portal culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-re-services-v6-captive-portal-v6-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols re-services-v6 culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-re-services-v6-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols re-services-v6 flow-detection
      <get-ddos-re-services-v6-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols re-services-v6 parameters
      <get-ddos-re-services-v6-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols re-services-v6 statistics
      <get-ddos-re-services-v6-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols re-services-v6 violations
      <get-ddos-re-services-v6-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols redirect
    get-ddos-redirect-information
show ddos-protection protocols redirect aggregate
    get-ddos-redirect-aggregate
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols redirect parameters
    get-ddos-redirect-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols redirect statistics
    get-ddos-redirect-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols redirect violations
    get-ddos-redirect-violations


show ddos-protection protocols reject
   <get-ddos-reject-information>
show ddos-protection protocols reject aggregate
   <get-ddos-reject-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols reject parameters
   <get-ddos-reject-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols reject statistics
   <get-ddos-reject-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols reject violations
   <get-ddos-reject-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols rejectv6show ddos-protection protocols rejectv6 aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols rejectv6 aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols rejectv6 flow-detection
show ddos-protection protocols rejectv6 parameters
show ddos-protection protocols rejectv6 statistics
show ddos-protection protocols rejectv6 violations
show ddos-protection protocols rip
    get-ddos-rip-information
show ddos-protection protocols rip aggregate
    get-ddos-rip-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols rip aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols rip culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols rip parameters
    get-ddos-rip-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols rip statistics
    get-ddos-rip-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols rip violations
    get-ddos-rip-violations
show ddos-protection protocols ripv6
    get-ddos-ripv6-information
show ddos-protection protocols ripv6 aggregate
    get-ddos-ripv6-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols ripv6 aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols ripv6 parameters
    get-ddos-ripv6-parameters
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols ripv6 statistics
    get-ddos-ripv6-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols ripv6 violations
    get-ddos-ripv6-violations
show ddos-protection protocols rsvp
    get-ddos-rsvp-information
show ddos-protection protocols rsvp aggregate
    get-ddos-rsvp-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols rsvp aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols rsvp parameters
    get-ddos-rsvp-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols rsvp statistics
    get-ddos-rsvp-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols rsvp violations
    get-ddos-rsvp-violations
show ddos-protection protocols rsvpv6
    get-ddos-rsvpv6-information
show ddos-protection protocols rsvpv6 aggregate
    get-ddos-rsvpv6-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols rsvpv6 aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols rsvpv6 parameters
    get-ddos-rsvpv6-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols rsvpv6 statistics
    get-ddos-rsvpv6-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols rsvpv6 violations
    get-ddos-rsvpv6-violations
show ddos-protection protocols sample
<get-ddos-sample-information>
show ddos-protection protocols sample aggregate
<get-ddos-sample-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols sample aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols sample host
<get-ddos-sample-host>
show ddos-protection protocols sample parameters
<get-ddos-sample-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols sample pfe
<get-ddos-sample-pfe>
show ddos-protection protocols sample pfe culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols sample sflow
<get-ddos-sample-sflow>
show ddos-protection protocols sample sflow culprit-flows
<get-ddos-sample-sflow-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols sample statistics
```

```
<get-ddos-sample-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols sample syslog
show ddos-protection protocols sample tap
<get-ddos-sample-tap>
show ddos-protection protocols sample tap culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols sample violations
<get-ddos-sample-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols services
    get-ddos-services-information
show ddos-protection protocols sample-dest
<get-ddos-sample-dest-information>
show ddos-protection protocols sample-dest aggregate
<get-ddos-sample-dest-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols sample-dest aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-sample-dest-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols sample-dest culprit-flows
<get-ddos-sample-dest-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols sample-dest flow-detection
<get-ddos-sample-dest-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols sample-dest parameters
<get-ddos-sample-dest-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols sample-dest statistics
<get-ddos-sample-dest-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols sample-dest violations
<get-ddos-sample-dest-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols sample-source
<get-ddos-sample-source-information>
show ddos-protection protocols sample-source aggregate
<get-ddos-sample-source-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols sample-source aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-sample-source-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols sample-source culprit-flows
<get-ddos-sample-source-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols sample-source flow-detection
<get-ddos-sample-source-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols sample-source parameters
<get-ddos-sample-source-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols sample-source statistics
<get-ddos-sample-source-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols sample-source violations
<get-ddos-sample-source-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols services aggregate
    <get-ddos-services-aggregate>
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols services parameters
    <get-ddos-services-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols services statistics
    <get-ddos-services-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols syslog
      <get-ddos-syslog-information>
show ddos-protection protocols syslog aggregate
      <get-ddos-syslog-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols syslog aggregate culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-syslog-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols syslog culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-syslog-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols syslog flow-detection
      <get-ddos-syslog-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols syslog parameters
      <get-ddos-syslog-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols syslog statistics
      <get-ddos-syslog-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols syslog violations
      <get-ddos-syslog-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols services violations
    get-ddos-services-violations
show ddos-protection protocols snmp
    get-ddos-snmp-information
show ddos-protection protocols snmp aggregate
    get-ddos-snmp-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols snmp aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols snmp parameters
    get-ddos-snmp-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols snmp statistics
    get-ddos-snmp-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols snmp violations
    get-ddos-snmp-violations
show ddos-protection protocols snmpv6
    get-ddos-snmpv6-information
show ddos-protection protocols snmpv6 aggregate
    get-ddos-snmpv6-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols snmpv6 aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols snmpv6 parameters
    get-ddos-snmpv6-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols snmpv6 statistics
    get-ddos-snmpv6-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols snmpv6 violations
```

```
    get-ddos-snmpv6-violations
show ddos-protection protocols ssh
    get-ddos-ssh-information
show ddos-protection protocols ssh aggregate
    get-ddos-ssh-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols ssh parameters
    get-ddos-ssh-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols ssh statistics
    get-ddos-ssh-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols ssh violations
    get-ddos-ssh-violations
show ddos-protection protocols sshv6
    get-ddos-sshv6-information
show ddos-protection protocols sshv6 aggregate
    get-ddos-sshv6-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols sshv6 parameters
    get-ddos-sshv6-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols sshv6 statistics
    <get-ddos-sshv6-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols sshv6 violations
    <get-ddos-sshv6-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols statistics
    <get-ddos-protocols-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols stp
    <get-ddos-stp-information>
show ddos-protection protocols stp aggregate
    <get-ddos-stp-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols stp parameters
    <get-ddos-stp-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols stp statistics
    <get-ddos-stp-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols stp violations
    <get-ddos-stp-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols tacacs
    <get-ddos-tacacs-information>
show ddos-protection protocols tacacs aggregate
    <get-ddos-tacacs-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols tacacs parameters
    <get-ddos-tacacs-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols tacacs statistics
    <get-ddos-tacacs-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols tacacs violations
    <get-ddos-tacacs-violations>
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols tcc
<get-ddos-tcc-information>
show ddos-protection protocols tcc aggregate
<get-ddos-tcc-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols tcc aggregate culprit-flows
<get-ddos-tcc-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols tcc culprit-flows
<get-ddos-tcc-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols tcc ethernet-tcc
<get-ddos-tcc-ethernet-tcc>
show ddos-protection protocols tcc ethernet-tcc culprit-flows
<get-ddos-tcc-ethernet-tcc-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols tcc flow-detection
<get-ddos-tcc-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols tcc iso-tcc
<get-ddos-tcc-iso-tcc>
show ddos-protection protocols tcc iso-tcc culprit-flows
<get-ddos-tcc-iso-tcc-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols tcc parameters
<get-ddos-tcc-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols tcc statistics
<get-ddos-tcc-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols tcc unclassified
<get-ddos-tcc-unclass>
show ddos-protection protocols tcc unclassified culprit-flows
<get-ddos-tcc-unclass-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols tcc violations
<get-ddos-tcc-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags
    <get-ddos-tcp-flags-information>
show ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags aggregate
    <get-ddos-tcp-flags-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags established
    <get-ddos-tcp-flags-establish>
show ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags initial
    <get-ddos-tcp-flags-initial>
show ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags parameters
    <get-ddos-tcp-flags-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags statistics
    <get-ddos-tcp-flags-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags unclassified
    <get-ddos-tcp-flags-unclass>
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols tcp-flags violations
    <get-ddos-tcp-flags-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols telnet
    <get-ddos-telnet-information>
show ddos-protection protocols telnet aggregate
    <get-ddos-telnet-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols telnet aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols telnet parameters
    <get-ddos-telnet-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols telnet statistics
    <get-ddos-telnet-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols telnet violations
    <get-ddos-telnet-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols telnetv6
    <get-ddos-telnetv6-information>
show ddos-protection protocols telnetv6 aggregate
    <get-ddos-telnetv6-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols telnetv6 aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols telnetv6 parameters
    <get-ddos-telnetv6-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols telnetv6 statistics
    <get-ddos-telnetv6-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols telnetv6 violations
    <get-ddos-telnetv6-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols ttl
    <get-ddos-ttl-information>
show ddos-protection protocols ttl aggregate
    <get-ddos-ttl-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols ttl parameters
    <get-ddos-ttl-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols ttl statistics
    <get-ddos-ttl-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols ttl violations
    <get-ddos-ttl-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols tunnel-fragment
    <get-ddos-tun-frag-information>
show ddos-protection protocols tunnel-fragment aggregate
    <get-ddos-tun-frag-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols tunnel-fragment aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols tunnel-fragment parameters
    <get-ddos-tun-frag-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols tunnel-fragment statistics
    <get-ddos-tun-frag-statistics>
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols tunnel-fragment violations
    <get-ddos-tun-frag-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols tunnel-ka
      <get-ddos-tunnel-ka-information>
show ddos-protection protocols tunnel-ka aggregate
      <get-ddos-tunnel-ka-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols tunnel-ka aggregate culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-tunnel-ka-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols tunnel-ka culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-tunnel-ka-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols tunnel-ka flow-detection
      <get-ddos-tunnel-ka-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols tunnel-ka parameters
      <get-ddos-tunnel-ka-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols tunnel-ka statistics
      <get-ddos-tunnel-ka-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols tunnel-ka violations
      <get-ddos-tunnel-ka-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols unknown-l2mc
      <get-ddos-unknown-l2mc-information>
show ddos-protection protocols unknown-l2mc aggregate
      <get-ddos-unknown-l2mc-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols unknown-l2mc aggregate culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-unknown-l2mc-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols unknown-l2mc culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-unknown-l2mc-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols unknown-l2mc flow-detection
      <get-ddos-unknown-l2mc-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols unknown-l2mc parameters
      <get-ddos-unknown-l2mc-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols unknown-l2mc statistics
      <get-ddos-unknown-l2mc-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols unknown-l2mc violations
      <get-ddos-unknown-l2mc-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols unclassified
<get-ddos-uncls-information>
show ddos-protection protocols unclassified aggregate
<get-ddos-uncls-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols unclassified parameters
<get-ddos-uncls-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols unclassified resolve-v4
show ddos-protection protocols unclassified resolve-v4 culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols unclassified resolve-v6
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols unclassified resolve-v6 culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols unclassified statistics
<get-ddos-uncls-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols unclassified violations
<get-ddos-uncls-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols urpf-fail
      <get-ddos-urpf-fail-information>
show ddos-protection protocols urpf-fail aggregate
      <get-ddos-urpf-fail-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols urpf-fail aggregate culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-urpf-fail-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols urpf-fail culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-urpf-fail-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols urpf-fail flow-detection
      <get-ddos-urpf-fail-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols urpf-fail parameters
      <get-ddos-urpf-fail-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols urpf-fail statistics
      <get-ddos-urpf-fail-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols urpf-fail violations
      <get-ddos-urpf-fail-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols vcipc-udp
      <get-ddos-vcipc-udp-information>
show ddos-protection protocols vcipc-udp aggregate
      <get-ddos-vcipc-udp-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols vcipc-udp aggregate culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-vcipc-udp-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols vcipc-udp culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-vcipc-udp-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols vcipc-udp flow-detection
      <get-ddos-vcipc-udp-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols vcipc-udp parameters
      <get-ddos-vcipc-udp-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols vcipc-udp statistics
      <get-ddos-vcipc-udp-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols vcipc-udp violations
      <get-ddos-vcipc-udp-violations>
show ddos-protection protocols violations
    get-ddos-protocols-violations
show ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis
    get-ddos-vchassis-information
show ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis aggregate
    get-ddos-vchassis-aggregate
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis control-high
    get-ddos-vchassis-control-hi
show ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis control-low
    get-ddos-vchassis-control-lo
show ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis parameters
    get-ddos-vchassis-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis statistics
    get-ddos-vchassis-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis unclassified
    get-ddos-vchassis-unclass
show ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis vc-packets
    get-ddos-vchassis-vc-packets
show ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis vc-ttl-errors
    get-ddos-vchassis-vc-ttl-err
show ddos-protection protocols virtual-chassis violations
    get-ddos-vchassis-violations
show ddos-protection protocols vrrp
    get-ddos-vrrp-information
show ddos-protection protocols vrrp aggregate
    get-ddos-vrrp-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols vrrp aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols vrrp parameters
    get-ddos-vrrp-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols vrrp statistics
    get-ddos-vrrp-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols vrrp violations
    get-ddos-vrrp-violations
show ddos-protection protocols vrrpv6
    get-ddos-vrrpv6-information
show ddos-protection protocols vrrpv6 aggregate
    get-ddos-vrrpv6-aggregate
show ddos-protection protocols vrrpv6 aggregate culprit-flows
show ddos-protection protocols vrrpv6 parameters
    get-ddos-vrrpv6-parameters
show ddos-protection protocols vrrpv6 statistics
    get-ddos-vrrpv6-statistics
show ddos-protection protocols vrrpv6 violations
    get-ddos-vrrpv6-violations
show ddos-protection statistics
    get-ddos-statistics-information
show ddos-protection version
    get-ddos-version
```

```
show ddos-protection protocols vxlan
      <get-ddos-vxlan-information>
show ddos-protection protocols vxlan aggregate
      <get-ddos-vxlan-aggregate>
show ddos-protection protocols vxlan aggregate culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-vxlan-aggregate-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols vxlan culprit-flows
      <get-ddos-vxlan-flows>
show ddos-protection protocols vxlan flow-detection
      <get-ddos-vxlan-flow-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols vxlan parameters
      <get-ddos-vxlan-parameters>
show ddos-protection protocols vxlan statistics
      <get-ddos-vxlan-statistics>
show ddos-protection protocols vxlan violations
      <get-ddos-vxlan-violations>
show dhcp
show dhcp proxy-client
show dhcp proxy-client binding
show dhcp proxy-client servers
show dhcp proxy-client statistics
   <get-proxy-dhcp-client-statistics-information>
show dhcp relay
show dhcp relay binding
    <get-dhcp-relay-binding-information>

show dhcp relay binding interface
<get-dhcp-relay-interface-bindings>
show dhcp relay binding lease-time-violation
<get-dhcp-relay-binding-ltv-information>
show dhcp relay statistics
    <get-dhcp-relay-statistics-information>
show dhcp relay statistics bulk-leasequery-connections
<get-dhcp-relay-bulk-leasequery-conn-statistics>
show dhcp relay statistics leasequery
<get-dhcp-relay-leasequery-statistics>

show dhcp server
show dhcp server binding
    <get-dhcp-server-binding-information>

show dhcp server binding interface
<get-dhcp-relay-binding-interface>
```

```
show dhcp server binding lease-time-violation
<get-dhcp-server-binding-ltv-information>
show dhcp server statistics
    <get-dhcp-server-statistics-information>
show dhcp statistics
    <get-dhcp-service-statistics-information>
show dhcp-security
<get-dhcp-security-arp-inspection-statistics>
show dhcp-security binding
<get-dhcp-security-binding>
show dhcp-security binding interface
<get-dhcp-security-binding-interface>
show dhcp-security binding ip-address
<get-dhcp-security-binding-ip-address>
show dhcp-security binding ip-source-guard
<get-dhcp-security-ip-source-guard>
show dhcp-security binding statistics
<get-dhcp-security-binding-statistics>
show dhcp-security binding vlan
get-dhcp-security-binding-vlan
show dhcp-security ipv6
show dhcp-security ipv6 binding
<get-dhcpv6-security-binding>
show dhcp-security ipv6 binding interface
<get-dhcpv6-security-binding-interface>
show dhcp-security ipv6 binding ipv6-address
<get-dhcpv6-security-binding-ip-address>
show dhcp-security ipv6 binding vlan
<get-dhcpv6-security-binding-vlan>
show dhcp-security ipv6 statistics
<get-dhcp-ipv6-statistics>
show dhcp-security neighbor-discovery-inspection
show dhcp-security neighbor-discovery-inspection statistics
<get-dhcp-security-nd-inspection-statistics>
show dhcp-security neighbor-discovery-inspection statistics interface
<get-dhcp-security-ndi-interface>
show dhcp-security statistics
<get-dhcp-security-statistics>

show dhcpv6
show dhcpv6 client
show dhcpv6 client binding
get-dhcpv6-client-binding-information
```

```
show dhcpv6 client binding interface
<get-dhcpv6-client-binding-information-by-interface>
show dhcpv6 client statistics
<get-dhcpv6-client-statistics-information>
show dhcpv6 proxy-client
show dhcpv6 proxy-client binding
show dhcpv6 proxy-client statistics
   <get-proxy-dhcpv6-client-statistics-information>
show dhcpv6 relay
show dhcpv6 relay binding
   <get-dhcpv6-relay-binding-information>
show dhcpv6 relay binding interface
<get-dhcpv6-relay-binding-interface>
show dhcpv6 relay binding lease-time-violation
<get-dhcpv6-relay-binding-ltv-information>
show dhcpv6 relay statistics
   <get-dhcpv6-relay-statistics-information>
show dhcpv6 relay statistics bulk-leasequery-connections
<get-dhcpv6-relay-bulk-leasequery-conn-statistics>
show dhcpv6 relay statistics leasequery
<get-dhcpv6-relay-leasequery-statistics>
show dhcpv6 server
show dhcpv6 server binding
   <get-dhcpv6-server-binding-information>

show dhcpv6 server binding interface
<get-dhcpv6-server-binding-interface>
show dhcpv6 server binding lease-time-violation
<get-dhcpv6-server-binding-ltv-information>
show dhcpv6 server statistics
   <get-dhcpv6-server-statistics-information>
show dhcpv6 server statistics bulk-leasequery-connections
<get-dhcpv6-server-bulk-leasequery-conn-statistics>
show dhcpv6 statistics
   <get-dhcpv6-service-statistics-information>
show diagnostics
show diagnostics tdr
<get-tdr-interface-information>
show diagnostics tdr interface
<get-tdr-interface-status>
show diameter
    <get-diameter-information>
show diameter function
```

```
    <get-diameter-function-information>
show diameter function statistics
    <get-diameter-function-statistics>
show diameter instance
    <get-diameter-instance-information>
show diameter network-element
    <get-diameter-network-element-information>
show diameter network-element map
    <get-diameter-network-element-map-information>
show diameter peer
    <get-diameter-peer-information>
show diameter peer map
    <get-diameter-peer-map-information>
show diameter peer statistics
    <get-diameter-peer-statistics>
show diameter route
    <get-diameter-route-information>
show dot1x
show dot1x accounting-attributes
get-dot1x-accounting-attributes
show dot1x accounting-attributes interface
<get-dot1x-interface-accounting-attributes>show dot1x authentication-failed-users
    <get-dot1x-authentication-failed-users>
show dot1x interface
    <get-dot1x-interface-information>
show dot1x static-mac-address
    <get-dot1x-static-mac-addresess>
show dot1x static-mac-address interface
    <get-dot1x-interface-mac-addresses>
show dvmrp
show dvmrp interfaces
    <get-dvmrp-interfaces-information>
show dvmrp neighbors
    <get-dvmrp-neighbors-information>
show dvmrp prefix
    <get-dvmrp-prefix-information>
show dvmrp prunes
    <get-dvmrp-prunes-information>
show dynamic-profile
     <get-dynamic-profile>
show dynamic-profile session
<get-dynamic-profile-session-information>
show dynamic-tunnels
```

```
show dynamic-tunnels database
<get-dynamic-tunnels-database>
show ethernet-switching mac-learning-log
<get-ethernet-switching-log-information>
show ethernet-switching mac-notification
<get-ethernet-switching-mac-notification-information>
show ethernet-switching flood next-hops
show ethernet-switching flood next-hops satellite
<get-satellite-control-composite-next-hop>
show ethernet-switching flood satellite
<get-satellite-control-flood>
show ethernet-switching nh-learn-entity
<get-l2-learning-nh-learn-entries>
show ethernet-switching redundancy-groups
<get-ethernet-switching-redundancy-groups>
show ethernet-switching satellite
show ethernet-switching satellite device
<get-satellite-device-db>
show ethernet-switching satellite events
<get-satellite-control-history-information>
show ethernet-switching satellite logging
<get-satellite-control-logging-information>
show ethernet-switching satellite summary
<get-satellite-control-bridge-summary>
show ethernet-switching table satellite
<get-satellite-control-bridge-mac-table>
show ethernet-switching vxlan-tunnel-end-point esi
<get-ethernet-switching-vxlan-esi-info>
show ethernet-switching vxlan-tunnel-end-point remote
<get-ethernet-switching-vxlan-rvtep-info>
show ethernet-switching vxlan-tunnel-end-point remote esi
<get-ethernet-switching-vxlan-esi-info>
show ethernet-switching vxlan-tunnel-end-point remote vtep-source-interface
<get-ethernet-switching-vxlan-remote-svtep-ip-information>
show ethernet-switching vxlan-tunnel-end-point source ip
<get-ethernet-switching-vxlan-svtep-ip-information>
show ephemeral-configuration
show esis
show esis adjacency
    <get-esis-adjacency-information>
show esis interface
    <get-esis-interface-information>
show esis statistics
```

```
    <get-esis-statistics-information>
show event-options
show event-options event-scripts
show event-options event-scripts policies
   <get-event-scripts-policies>
<get-event-summary>
show evpn
show evpn arp-table
<get-evpn-arp-table>
show evpn flood
<get-evpn-flood-information>
show evpn flood event-queue
<get-evpn-event-queue-information>
show evpn flood route
show evpn flood route all-ce-flood
<get-evpn-all-ce-flood-route-information>
show evpn flood route all-flood
<get-evpn-all-flood-route-information>
show evpn flood route alt-root-flood
<get-evpn-alt-root-flood-route-information>
show evpn flood route ce-flood
<get-evpn-ce-flood-route-information>
show evpn flood route mlp-flood
<get-evpn-mlp-flood-route-information>
show evpn flood route re-flood
<get-evpn-re-flood-route-information>
show evpn instance
<get-evpn-instance-information>show evpn ip-prefix-database
<get-evpn-ip-prefix-database-information>
show evpn l3-context
<get-evpn-l3-context-information>
show evpn mac-table
<get-evpn-mac-table>
show evpn mac-table interface
<get-evpn-interface-mac-table>
show evpn nd-table
<get-evpn-nd-table>
show evpn peer-gateway-macs
<get-evpn-peer-gateway-mac>
show evpn statistics
<get-evpn-statistics-information>
show evpn vpws-instance
<get-evpn-vpws-information>
```

```
show extensible-subscriber-services
show extensible-subscriber-services accounting
<get-extensible-subscriber-services-accounting>
show extensible-subscriber-services counters
<get-extensible-subscriber-services-counters>
show extensible-subscriber-services dictionary
<get-extensible-subscriber-services-dictionary>
show extensible-subscriber-services services
<get-extensible-subscriber-services-services>
show extensible-subscriber-services sessions
<get-extensible-subscriber-services-sessions>
show extension-provider
show extension-provider system
show extension-provider system connections
    <get-mspinfo-connections>
show extension-provider system packages
    <get-mspinfo-packages>
show extension-provider system processes
    <get-mspinfo-processes>
show extension-provider system processes brief
    <get-mspinfo-processes-brief>
show extension-provider system processes extensive
    <get-mspinfo-processes-extensive>
show extension-provider system uptime
    <get-mspinfo-uptime>
show extension-provider system virtual-memory
 <get-core-key-list>
 <get-fabric-summary-information>
 <get-key-vg-binding>
 <get-mac-ip-binding-information>
<get-mc-ccpc-cache-ccpc-select>
<get-mc-ccpc-cache-root-candidates>
<get-mc-ccpc-cache-spf>
 <get-mc-ccpc-src-mod-filters>
<get-mc-edge-cache-ccpc-select>
 <get-mc-edge-map-to-key-binding>
 <get-mc-edge-key-to-map-binding>
 <get-mc-edge-vg-portmap>
 <get-mc-nsf>
<get-mc-root-cache-trunk>
 <get-mc-root-key-to-map-binding>
<get-layer2-group-membership-entries>
<get-layer3-group-membership-entries>
```

```
<get-layer3-multicast-pending-routes>
<get-layer3-multicast-receivers>
 <get-mc-root-map-to-key-binding>
 <get-mc-root-vg-pfemap>
<get-fabric-multicast-statistics>
 <get-mc-vccpdf-adjacency-database>
 <get-mspinfo-virtual-memory>
get-fabric-statistics
get-fabric-summary-information
 <get-vlan-domain-map-information>
show fabric multicast dirty-key-info
<get-mc-dirty-key-info>
show fabric multicast edge corekey-ifls-filters
<get-mc-edge-corekey-ifls-filters>
show fabric multicast edge ine-ifls-filters
<get-mc-edge-ine-ifls-filters>
show fabric multicast edge src-mod-filters
<get-mc-edge-src-mod-filters>
show fabric multicast graph
show fabric multicast graph core-tree
<get-fabric-multicast-graph>
show fabric multicast steal-key-info
<get-mc-steal-key-info>
show forwarding-options
show forwarding-options enhanced-hash-key
show forwarding-options enhanced-hash-key fpc
show forwarding-options hyper-mode
<get forwarding-options hyper-mode>
show forwarding-options load-balance
show forwarding-options next-hop-group
<get-forwarding-options-next-hop-group>
show forwarding-options port-mirroring
<get-forwarding-options-port-mirroring>
show helper
show helper statistics
    <get-helper-statistics-information>
show hfrr
show hfrr profiles
show iccp
   <get-inter-chassis-control-protocol-information>
show igmp
show igmp group
    <get-igmp-group-information>
```

```
show igmp interface
    <get-igmp-interface-information>
show igmp output-group
    <get-igmp-output-group-information>
show igmp snooping
show igmp snooping interface
    <get-igmp-snooping-interface-information>
show igmp snooping interface bridge-domain
<get-igmp-snooping-bridge-domain-interface>
show igmp snooping membership
    <get-igmp-snooping-membership-information>
show igmp snooping membership bridge-domain
show igmp snooping options
<get-igmp-snooping-options-information>
show igmp snooping options
get-igmp-snooping-options-information
show igmp snooping statistics
    <get-igmp-snooping-statistics-information>
show igmp snooping statistics bridge-domain
<get-igmp-snooping-bridge-domain-membership>
show igmp statistics
    <get-igmp-statistics-information>

show ike
show ike security-associations
    <get-ike-security-associations-information>

show ilmi
<get-ilmi-information>
show ilmi interface
<get-ilmi-interface-information>
show ilmi statistics
<get-ilmi-statistics>
show ingress-replication
    <get-ingress-replication-information>
show interfaces
    <get-interface-information>
show interfaces anchor-group
show interfaces controller
<get-interface-controller-information>
show interfaces destination-class
    <get-destination-class-statistics>
```

```
show interfaces destination-class all
<get-all-destination-class-statistics>
show interfaces diagnostics
show interfaces diagnostics optics
    <get-interface-optics-diagnostics-information>
show interfaces diagnostics optics satellite
<show-interface-optics-diagnostics-satellite>
show interfaces distribution-list
<get-distribution-list-information>

show interfaces far-end-interval
   <show-interfaces-far-end-interval>
show interfaces filters
    <get-interface-filter-information>

show interfaces forwarding-class-counters
<get-interface-fc-counters-information>

show interfaces interface-set
<get-interface-set-information>
show interfaces interface-set queue
    <get-interface-set-queue-information>

show interfaces interval
   <show-interfaces-interval>
show interfaces lib-clients
<get-dcd-lib-client-data>
show interfaces load-balancing
   <interface-load-balancing>
show interfaces mac-database
    <get-mac-database>

show interfaces mc-ae
   <get-mc-ae-interface-information>
show interfaces mc-ae revertive-info
   <get-mc-ae-revertive-information>
show interfaces policers
    <get-interface-policer-information>

show interfaces queue
    <get-interface-queue-information>

show interfaces redundancy
```

```
   <get-redundancy-status>
show interfaces redundancy detail
   <get-redundancy-status-details>
show interfaces routing
show interfaces source-class
    <get-source-class-statistics>

show interfaces source-class all
<get-all-source-class-statistics>
show interfaces targeting
   <get-targeting-information>
show interfaces transport
<get-interface-transport-information>
show interfaces transport optics
<get-interface-transport-optics-information>
show interfaces transport optics interval
<get-interface-transport-optics-interval-information>
show interfaces voq
<get-interface-voq-information>
show ipsec
show ipsec redundancy
show ipsec redundancy interface
    <get-ipsec-pic-redundancy-information>

show ipsec redundancy security-associations
    <get-ipsec-tunnel-redundancy-information>

show ipsec security-associations
    <get-security-associations-information>

show ipv6
show ipv6 neighbors
    <get-ipv6-nd-information>

show ipv6 router-advertisement
    <get-ipv6-ra-information>

show isis
show isis adjacency
    <get-isis-adjacency-information>

show isis authentication
    <get-isis-authentication-information>
```

```
show isis backup
show isis backup coverage
    <get-isis-backup-coverage-information>

show isis backup label-switched-path
    <get-isis-backup-lsp-information>

show isis backup spf

show isis backup spf results
    <get-isis-backup-spf-results-information>
show isis bgp-orr
<get-isis-bgporr-information>

show isis context-identifier
    <get-isis-context-identifier-information>

show isis context-identifier identifier
    <get-isis-context-identifier-origin-information>
show isis database
    <get-isis-database-information>

show isis hostname
    <get-isis-hostname-information>

show isis interface
    <get-isis-interface-information>
show isis interface-group
<get-isis-interface-group-information>
show isis layer2-map
<get-isis-layer2-map-information>

show isis overview
    <get-isis-overview-information>

show isis route
    <get-isis-route-information>

show isis spf
show isis spf brief
    <get-isis-spf-results-brief-information>
```

```
show isis spf log
    <get-isis-spf-log-information>

show isis spf results
    <get-isis-spf-results-information>

show isis statistics
    <get-isis-statistics-information>

show l2-learning
show l2-learning backbone-instance
<get-l2-learning-backbone-instance>
show l2-learning evpn
show l2-learning evpn arp-statistics
<get-evpn-arp-statistics>
show l2-learning evpn arp-statistics interface
<get-evpn-arp-statistics-interface>
show l2-learning evpn nd-statistics
<get-evpn-nd-statistics>
show l2-learning evpn nd-statistics interface
<get-evpn-nd-statistics-interface>
show l2-learning global-information
<get-l2-learning-global-information>
show l2-learning global-mac-count
<get-l2-learning-global-mac-count>
show l2-learning instance
<get-l2-learning-routing-instances>
show l2-learning interface
<get-l2-learning-interface-information>
show l2-learning mac-move-buffer
<get-l2-learning-mac-move-buffer-information>
show l2-learning provider-instance
<get-l2-learning-provider-instance>
show l2-learning redundancy-groups
<get-l2-learning-redundancy-groups>
show l2-learning remote-backbone-edge-bridges
<get-l2-learning-remote-backbone-edge-bridges>
show l2-learning vxlan-tunnel-end-point
show l2-learning vxlan-tunnel-end-point esi
<get-l2-learning-vxlan-esi-info>show l2-learning vxlan-tunnel-end-point remote
<get-l2-learning-vxlan-rvtep-info>
show l2-learning vxlan-tunnel-end-point remote ip
<get-l2-learning-vxlan-rvtep-ip-information>
```

```
show l2-learning vxlan-tunnel-end-point remote mac-table
<get-l2-learning-vxlan-rvtep-mactable-information>
show l2-learning vxlan-tunnel-end-point remote vtep-source-interface
<get-l2-learning-vxlan-remote-svtep-ip-information>
show l2-learning vxlan-tunnel-end-point source
<get-l2-learning-vxlan-svtep-info>
show l2-learning vxlan-tunnel-end-point source ip
<get-l2-learning-vxlan-svtep-ip-information>
show l2circuit
show l2circuit auto-sensing
<get-l2ckt-pw-auto-sensing-information>
show l2circuit connections
    <get-l2ckt-connection-information>

show l2cpd
show l2cpd task
<get-l2cpd-task-information>
show l2cpd task io
   <get-l2cpd-tasks-io-statistics>
show l2cpd task memory
   <get-l2cpd-task-memory>
show l2cpd task replication
   <get-l2cpd-replication-information>
show l2vpn
show l2vpn connections
    <get-l2vpn-connection-information>

show lacp
show lacp interfaces
    <get-lacp-interface-information>
show lacp statistics
show lacp statistics interfaces
    <get-lacp-interface-statistics>
show lacp timeouts
show ldp
show ldp database
    <get-ldp-database-information>

show ldp fec-filters
    <get-ldp-fec-filters-information>

show ldp interface
    <get-ldp-interface-information>
```

```
show ldp neighbor
    <get-ldp-neighbor-information>

show ldp oam
<get-ldp-oam-information>
show ldp overview
   <get-ldp-overview-information>
show ldp p2mp
show ldp p2mp fec
  <get-ldp-p2mp-fec-information>
show ldp p2mp path
  <get-ldp-p2mp-path-information>
show ldp p2mp tunnel
<get-ldp-p2mp-tunnel-information>
show ldp path
    <get-ldp-path-information>

show ldp rib-groups
<get-ldp-rib-groups-information>
show ldp route
    <get-ldp-route-information>

show ldp session
    <get-ldp-session-information>

show ldp statistics
    <get-ldp-statistics-information>

show ldp traffic-statistics
    <get-ldp-traffic-statistics-information>

show link-management
    <get-lm-information>

show link-management peer
    <get-lm-peer-information>

show link-management routing
    <get-lm-routing-information>

show link-management routing peer
    <get-lm-routing-peer-information>
```

```
show link-management routing resource
    <get-lm-routing-resource-information>

show link-management routing te-link
    <get-lm-routing-te-link-information>

show lldp
    <get-lldp-information>

show lldp detail
    <get-lldp-information-detail>

show lldp local-information
    <get-lldp-local-info>

show lldp neighbors
    <get-lldp-neighbors-information>

show lldp neighbors interface
<get-lldp-interface-neighbors>
show lldp remote-global-statistics
    <get-lldp-remote-global-statistics>

show lldp statistics
    <get-lldp-statistics-information>

show lldp statistics interface
<get-lldp-interface-statistics>
show loop-detect
show loop-detect interface
<get-loop-detect-interface-information>
show loop-detect statistics
show loop-detect statistics interface
<get-loop-detect-interface-statistics-information>
show link-management statistics
    <get-lm-statistics-information>

show link-management statistics peer
    <get-lm-peer-statistics>

show link-management te-link
    <get-lm-te-link-information>
```

```
show mac-rewrite
show mac-rewrite interface
   <get-mac-rewrite-interface-information>
show mld
show mld group
    <get-mld-group-information>

show mld interface
    <get-mld-interface-information>

show mld output-group
    <get-mld-output-group-information>

show mld snooping
show mld snooping interface
<get-mld-snooping-interface-information>
show mld snooping interface bridge-domain
<get-mld-snooping-bridge-domain-interface>
show mld snooping interface vlan
<get-mld-snooping-vlan-interface>
show mld snooping membership
<get-mld-snooping-membership-information>
show mld snooping membership bridge-domain
<get-mld-snooping-bridge-domain-membership>
show mld snooping membership vlan
<get-mld-snooping-vlan-membership>
show mld snooping statistics
<get-mld-snooping-statistics-information>
show mld snooping statistics bridge-domain
<get-mld-snooping-bridge-domain-statistics>
show mld snooping statistics vlan
<get-mld-snooping-vlan-statistics>
show mld statistics
    <get-mld-statistics-information>

show mobile-ip
show mobile-ip home-agent
show mobile-ip home-agent binding
    <get-mip-binding-information>

show mobile-ip home-agent binding ip-address
    <get-ip-mip-binding-information>
```

```
show mobile-ip home-agent binding nai
    <get-nai-mip-binding-information>

show mobile-ip home-agent binding summary
    <get-summary-mip-binding-information>

show mobile-ip home-agent interface
    <get-mip-ha-interface-information>

show mobile-ip home-agent overview
    <get-mip-ha-overview-information>

show mobile-ip home-agent traffic
    <get-mip-ha-traffic-information>

show mobile-ip home-agent virtual-network
    <get-mip-ha-virtual-network-information>

show mobile-ip tunnel
<get-mip-tunnel-information>
show mobile-ip wimax
show mobile-ip wimax release
    <get-mip-wimax-release-information>

show mpls
show mpls abstract-hop-membership
<get-mpls-abstract-hop-membership-information>
show mpls admin-groups
    <get-mpls-admin-group-information>

show mpls admin-groups-extended
    <get-mpls-admin-group-extended-information>
show mpls association
show mpls association iif
<get-mpls-association-iif-information>
show mpls association oif
<get-mpls-association-oif-information>
show mpls association path
<get-mpls-association-path-information>
show mpls call-admission-control
    <get-mpls-call-admission-control-information>
```

```
show mpls context-identifier
    <get-mpls-context-identifier-information>
show mpls correlation
show mpls correlation label
<get-mpls-correlation-label-information>
show mpls correlation nexthop-id
<get-mpls-correlation-nexthop-information>

show network-access address-assignment preserved
<get-address-assignment-preserved-table>
show network-access domain-map
show network-access domain-map statistics
    <get-domain-map-statistics>
show mpls cspf
    <get-mpls-cspf-information>

show mpls diffserv-te
    <get-mpls-diffserv-te-information>
show mpls egress-protection
show mpls interface
    <get-mpls-interface-information>
show mpls label
<get mpls-label-space>
show mpls label usage
<get mpls-label-space-usage>

show mpls lsp
    <get-mpls-lsp-information>
show mpls lsp abstract-computation
<get-mpls-lsp-abstract-computation>

show mpls lsp autobandwidth
<get-mpls-lsp-autobandwidth>
show mpls srlg
   <get-mpls-srlg-information>
show oam ethernet fnp
show oam ethernet fnp interface
show oam ethernet fnp messages
show oam ethernet fnp status
   <get-fnp-status>
show mpls lsp defaults
    <get-mpls-lsp-defaults-information>
```

```
show mpls path
    <get-mpls-path-information>

show mpls static-lsp
   <get-mpls-static-lsp-information>
show mpls traceroute
show mpls traceroute database
show mpls traceroute database ldp
<get-mpls-traceroute-database-ldp>
show msdp
<get-msdp-information>
show msdp source
    <get-msdp-source-information>

show msdp source-active
    <get-msdp-source-active-information>

show msdp statistics
    <get-msdp-statistics-information>
show multi-chassis
show multi-chassis mc-lag
show multi-chassis mc-lag configuration-consistency
<get-mclag-config-consistency-information>
show multi-chassis mc-lag configuration-consistency global-config
<get-mclag-global-config-consistency-information>
show multi-chassis mc-lag configuration-consistency icl-config
<get-mclag-icl-config-consistency-information>
show multi-chassis mc-lag configuration-consistency list-of-parameters<get-mclag-config-
consistency-information-params>
show multi-chassis mc-lag configuration-consistency mcae-config
get-mclag-config-consistency-information-mcae
show multi-chassis mc-lag configuration-consistency vlan-config
<get-mclag-vlan-config-consistency-information>
show multi-chassis mc-lag configuration-consistency vrrp-config
<get-mclag-vrrp-config-consistency-information>
show multicast
show multicast backup-pe-groups
    <get-multicast-backup-pe-groups-information>

show multicast backup-pe-groups address
    <get-multicast-backup-pe-address-information>

show multicast backup-pe-groups group
```

```
<get-multicast-backup-pe-group-information>
show multicast ecid-mapping
show multicast ecid-mapping satellite
<get-satellite-control-ecid>
show multicast flow-map
    <get-multicast-flow-maps-information>

show multicast interface
    <get-multicast-interface-information>

show multicast next-hops
    <get-multicast-next-hops-information>
show multicast next-hops satellite
<get-satellite-control-next-hop>

show multicast pim-to-igmp-proxy
    <get-multicast-pim-to-igmp-proxy-information>

show multicast pim-to-mld-proxy
    <get-multicast-pim-to-mld-proxy-information>

show multicast route
    <get-multicast-route-information>

show multicast rpf
    <get-multicast-rpf-information>

show multicast scope
    <get-multicast-scope-information>

show multicast sessions
    <get-multicast-sessions-information>

show multicast snooping
show multicast snooping next-hops
    <get-multicast-snooping-next-hops-information>

show multicast snooping next-hops satellite
<get-satellite-control-indirect-next-hop>
show multicast snooping route
    <get-multicast-snooping-route-information>
show multicast snooping route satellite
get-satellite-control-multicast
```

```
show multicast statistics
    <get-multicast-statistics-information>
show multicast statistics satellite
<get-satellite-control-statistics>
show multicast summary
show multicast summary satellite
<get-satellite-control-summary>

show multicast usage
    <get-multicast-usage-information>

show mvpn
show mvpn c-multicast
<get-mvpn-c-multicasti-route>
show mvpn instance
    <get-mvpn-instance-information>

show mvpn neighbor
<get-mvpn-neighbor-information>
show mvpn suppressed
get-mvpn-suppressed-information
show mvrp
   <get-mvrp-information>

show mvrp applicant-state
   <get-mvrp-applicant-information>

show mvrp dynamic-vlan-memberships
   <get-mvrp-dynamic-vlan-memberships>

show mvrp interface
   <get-mvrp-interface-information>

show mvrp registration-state
   <get-mvrp-registration-state>

show mvrp statistics
   <get-mvrp-interface-statistics>

show network-access
show network-access aaa
```

```
show network-access aaa radius-servers
<get-radius-servers-table>
show network-access aaa statistics
    <get-aaa-module-statistics>

show network-access aaa statistics address-assignment
show network-access aaa statistics address-assignment client
<get-address-assignment-client-statistics>
show network-access aaa statistics address-assignment pool
<get-address-assignment-pool-statistics>
show network-access aaa subscribers
    <get-aaa-subscriber-table>

show network-access aaa subscribers session-id

show network-access aaa subscribers statistics
    <get-aaa-subscriber-statistics>

show network-access aaa terminate-code
   <get-aaa-terminate-code>
show network-access aaa terminate-code aaa
   <get-aaa-terminate-code-aaa>
show network-access aaa terminate-code dhcp
   <get-aaa-terminate-code-dhcp>
show network-access aaa terminate-code l2tp
   <get-aaa-terminate-code-l2tp>
show network-access aaa terminate-code ppp
   <get-aaa-terminate-code-ppp>
show network-access aaa terminate-code reverse
   <get-aaa-terminate-code-reverse>
show network-access aaa terminate-code reverse aaa
   get-aaa-terminate-code-reverse-aaa>
show network-access aaa terminate-code reverse dhcp
   <get-aaa-terminate-code-reverse-dhcp>
show network-access aaa terminate-code reverse l2tp
   <get-aaa-terminate-code-reverse-l2tp>
show network-access aaa terminate-code reverse ppp
   <get-aaa-terminate-code-reverse-ppp>
show network-access address-assignment
show network-access address-assignment pool
    <get-address-assignment-pool-table>
show network-access nasreq
show network-access nasreq statistics
```

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get-nasreq-counters
show network-access ocs
show network-access ocs state
<get-ocs-state-information>
show network-access ocs statistics
<get-ocs-statistics-information>
show network-access pcrf
show network-access pcrf state
<get-pcrf-state-information>
show network-access pcrf statistics
<get-pcrf-statistics-information>

show network-access requests
show network-access requests pending
    <get-authentication-pending-table>

show network-access requests statistics
    <get-authentication-statistics>

show network-access securid-node-secret-file
    <get-node-secret-file-table>

show nonstop-routing
<get-nonstop-routing-information>

show ntp
show ntp associations
show ntp status
show oam
show oam ethernet
show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-history
<get-cfm-iterator-history>
show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management
show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management adjacencies
<get-cfm-adjacency-information>
show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics
    <get-cfm-delay-statistics>

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management forwarding-state
show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management forwarding-state instance
    <get-cfm-forwarding-state-instance-information>

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management forwarding-state interface
```

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    <get-cfm-forwarding-state-interface-information>

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces
    <get-cfm-interfaces-information>
show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management loss-statistics
    <get-cfm-loss-statistics>
show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database
    <get-cfm-mep-database>

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics
    <get-cfm-mep-statistics>

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mip
    <get-cfm-mip-information>

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database
    <get-cfm-linktrace-path-database>

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management policer
   <get-evc-information>

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics
    <get-cfm-iterator-statistics>
show oam ethernet evc
    <get-evc-infromation>
show oam ethernet link-fault-management
    <get-lfmd-information>

show oam ethernet lmi
    <get-elmi-information>

show oam ethernet lmi statistics
    <get-elmi-statistics>

show openflow
show openflow capability
show openflow controller
show openflow filters
show openflow flows
show openflow interfaces
show openflow statistics
show openflow statistics flows
show openflow statistics interfaces
```

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show openflow statistics packet
show openflow statistics packet in
show openflow statistics packet out
show openflow statistics queue
show openflow statistics summary
show openflow statistics tables
show openflow summary
show openflow switch

show ospf
show ospf backup
show ospf backup coverage
    <get-ospf-backup-coverage-information>

show ospf backup lsp
    <get-ospf-backup-lsp-information>

show ospf backup neighbor
    <get-ospf-backup-neighbor-information>

show ospf backup spf
    <get-ospf-backup-spf-information>
show ospf bgp-orr
<get-ospf-bgporr-information>

show ospf context-identifier
    <get-ospf-context-id-information>

show ospf database
    <get-ospf-database-information>

show ospf interface
    <get-ospf-interface-information>

show ospf io-statistics
    <get-ospf-io-statistics-information>

show ospf log
    <get-ospf-log-information>

show ospf neighbor
    <get-ospf-neighbor-information>
```

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show ospf overview
    <get-ospf-overview-information>

show ospf route
    <get-ospf-route-information>

show ospf statistics
    <get-ospf-statistics-information>

show ospf3
show ospf3 backup
show ospf3 backup coverage
    <get-ospf3-backup-coverage-information>

show ospf3 backup lsp
    <get-ospf3-backup-lsp-information>

show ospf3 backup neighbor
    <get-ospf3-backup-neighbor-information>

show ospf3 backup spf
    <get-ospf3-backup-spf-information>
show ospf3 bgp-orr
<get-ospf-bgporr-information>

show ospf3 database
    <get-ospf3-database-information>

show ospf3 interface
    <get-ospf3-interface-information>

show ospf3 io-statistics
    <get-ospf3-io-statistics-information>

show ospf3 log
    <get-ospf3-log-information>

show ospf3 neighbor
    <get-ospf3-neighbor-information>

show ospf3 overview
    <get-ospf3-overview-information>
```

```
show ospf3 route
    <get-ospf3-route-information>

show ospf3 statistics
    <get-ospf3-statistics-information>
show overlay
<get-cloud-analytics-overlay-information>
show overlay vxlan
<get-cloud-analytics-overlay-vxlan-information>
show overlay vxlan vni
<get-application-monitor-overlay-vxlan-information>
show overlay vxlan vtep
<get-application-monitor-overlay-vtep-information>
show ovsdb
show ovsdb commit
show ovsdb commit failures
<get-ovsdb-commit-failure-information>

show ovsdb tunnels
<get-ovsdb-tunnels-information>
show ovsdb virtual-tunnel-end-point
<get-ovsdb-vtep-information>
show passive-monitoring
    <get-passive-monitoring-information>

show passive-monitoring error
    <get-passive-monitoring-error-information>

show passive-monitoring flow
    <get-passive-monitoring-flow-information>

show passive-monitoring memory
    <get-passive-monitoring-memory-information>

show passive-monitoring status
    <get-passive-monitoring-status-information>

show passive-monitoring usage
    <get-passive-monitoring-usage-information>
show path-computation-client
show path-computation-client active-pce
show path-computation-client lsp-retry-pending
<get-path-computation-client-lsp-retry-pending>
```

```
show path-computation-client statistics
show performance-monitoring
show performance-monitoring mpls
show performance-monitoring mpls lsp
<get-pm-mpls-lsp-information>
show pfe
show pfe cfeb
show pfe data
<get-pfe-data>
show pfe feb
show pfe filter
show pfe filter hw
show pfe filter hw summary
show pfe fpc
show pfe fwdd
show pfe lcc
show pfe next-hop
show pfe pfem
show pfe pfem detail
show pfe pfem extensive
show pfe route
show pfe route clnp
show pfe route clnp table
show pfe route inet6
show pfe route inet6 hw
show pfe route inet6 hw host
show pfe route inet6 hw lpm
show pfe route inet6 hw multicast

show pfe route inet6 table
show pfe route ip
show pfe route ip table
show pfe route iso
show pfe route iso table
show pfe scb
show pfe sfm
show pfe ssb
show pfe statistics
show pfe statistics exceptions
show pfe statistics fabric
show pfe statistics ip
show pfe route ip hw
show pfe route ip hw host
```

```
show pfe route ip hw lpm
show pfe route ip hw multicast
show pfe route summary
show pfe route summary hw
show pfe statistics ip6
show pfe statistics traffic
    <get-pfe-statistics>
show pfe statistics traffic bandwidth
<get-pfe-traffic-statistics-bandwidth>

show pfe statistics traffic cpu
show pfe statistics traffic cpu fpe
show pfe statistics traffic detail
<get-pfe-traffic-statistics>
show pfe statistics traffic egress-queues
show pfe statistics traffic egress-queues fpc
show pfe statistics traffic multicast
show pfe statistics traffic multicast fpcshow pfe statistics traffic protocol
show pfe tcam
show pfe tcam app
<get-pfe-tcam-app-list>
show pfe tcam app bd-dtag-validate
<get-pfe-tcam-app-list-bd-dtag-validate>
show pfe tcam app bd-dtag-validate detail
show pfe tcam app bd-dtag-validate list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app bd-dtag-validate list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app bd-dtag-validate shared-usage
show pfe tcam app bd-dtag-validate shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app bd-tpid-swap
<get-pfe-tcam-app-list-bd-tpid-swap>
show pfe tcam app bd-tpid-swap detail
show pfe tcam app bd-tpid-swap list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app bd-tpid-swap list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app bd-tpid-swap shared-usage
show pfe tcam app bd-tpid-swap shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app cfm-bd-filter
<get-pfe-tcam-app-list-cfm-bd-filter>
show pfe tcam app cfm-bd-filter detail
show pfe tcam app cfm-bd-filter list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app cfm-bd-filter list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app cfm-bd-filter shared-usage
show pfe tcam app cfm-bd-filter shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app cfm-filter
```

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show pfe tcam app cfm-filter list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app cfm-filter list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app cfm-filter shared-usage
show pfe tcam app cfm-filter shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app cfm-vpls-filter
<get-pfe-tcam-app-list-cfm-vpls-filter>
show pfe tcam app cfm-vpls-filter detail
show pfe tcam app cfm-vpls-filter list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app cfm-vpls-filter list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app cfm-vpls-filter shared-usage
show pfe tcam app cfm-vpls-filter shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app cfm-vpls-ifl-filter
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show pfe tcam app cfm-vpls-ifl-filter detail
show pfe tcam app cfm-vpls-ifl-filter list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app cfm-vpls-ifl-filter list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app cfm-vpls-ifl-filter shared-usage
show pfe tcam app cfm-vpls-ifl-filter shared-usage detail
 show pfe tcam app cos-fc
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show pfe tcam app cos-fc detail
show pfe tcam app cos-fc list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app cos-fc list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app cos-fc shared-usage
show pfe tcam app cos-fc shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app fw-ccc-in
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show pfe tcam app fw-ccc-in detail
show pfe tcam app fw-ccc-in list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-ccc-in list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-ccc-in shared-usage
show pfe tcam app fw-ccc-in shared-usage detail
 show pfe tcam app fw-family-out
<get-pfe-tcam-app-list-fw-family-out>
show pfe tcam app fw-family-out detail
show pfe tcam app fw-family-out list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-family-out list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-family-out shared-usage
show pfe tcam app fw-family-out shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app fw-fbf
<get-pfe-tcam-app-list-fw-fbf>
show pfe tcam app fw-fbf detail
```

```
show pfe tcam app fw-fbf list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-fbf list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-fbf shared-usage
show pfe tcam app fw-fbf shared-usage detail
 show pfe tcam app fw-fbf-inet6
<get-pfe-tcam-app-list-fw-fbf-inet6>
show pfe tcam app fw-fbf-inet6 detail
show pfe tcam app fw-fbf-inet6 list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-fbf-inet6 list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-fbf-inet6 shared-usage
show pfe tcam app fw-fbf-inet6 shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app fw-ifl-in
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show pfe tcam app fw-ifl-in detail
show pfe tcam app fw-ifl-in list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-ifl-in list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-ifl-in shared-usage
show pfe tcam app fw-ifl-in shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app fw-ifl-out
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show pfe tcam app fw-ifl-out list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-ifl-out shared-usage
show pfe tcam app fw-ifl-out shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app fw-inet-ftf
<get-pfe-tcam-app-list-fw-inet-ftf>
show pfe tcam app fw-inet-ftf detail
show pfe tcam app fw-inet-ftf list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-inet-ftf list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-inet-ftf shared-usage
show pfe tcam app fw-inet-ftf shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app fw-inet-in
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show pfe tcam app fw-inet-in detail
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show pfe tcam app fw-inet-in list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-inet-in shared-usage
show pfe tcam app fw-inet-in shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app fw-inet-pm
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show pfe tcam app fw-inet-pm detail
show pfe tcam app fw-inet-pm list-related-apps
```

```
show pfe tcam app fw-inet-pm list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-inet-pm shared-usage
show pfe tcam app fw-inet-pm shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app fw-inet-rpf
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show pfe tcam app fw-inet-rpf detail
show pfe tcam app fw-inet-rpf list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-inet-rpf list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-inet-rpf shared-usage
show pfe tcam app fw-inet-rpf shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-family-out
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show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-family-out detail
show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-family-out list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-family-out list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-family-out shared-usage
show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-family-out shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-ftf
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show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-ftf list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-ftf list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-ftf shared-usage
show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-ftf shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-in
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show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-in list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-in shared-usage
 show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-in shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-rpf
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show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-rpf list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-rpf list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-rpf shared-usage
show pfe tcam app fw-inet6-rpf shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app fw-l2-in
<get-pfe-tcam-app-list-fw-l2-in>
show pfe tcam app fw-l2-in detail
show pfe tcam app fw-l2-in list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-l2-in list-shared-apps
```

```
show pfe tcam app fw-l2-in shared-usage
show pfe tcam app fw-l2-in shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app fw-mpls-in
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show pfe tcam app fw-mpls-in detail
show pfe tcam app fw-mpls-in list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-mpls-in list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-mpls-in shared-usage
show pfe tcam app fw-mpls-in shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app fw-semantics
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show pfe tcam app fw-semantics list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-semantics list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app fw-semantics shared-usage
show pfe tcam app fw-semantics shared-usage detail
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show pfe tcam app fw-vpls-in list-shared-apps
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show pfe tcam app gr-ifl-stats-egr
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show pfe tcam app gr-ifl-stats-egr list-shared-apps
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show pfe tcam app gr-ifl-stats-ing shared-usage
show pfe tcam app gr-ifl-stats-ing shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app gr-ifl-stats-preing
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show pfe tcam app gr-ifl-stats-preing list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app gr-ifl-stats-preing shared-usage
```

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show pfe tcam app gr-ifl-stats-preing shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app ifd-src-mac-fil
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show pfe tcam app ifd-src-mac-fil detail
show pfe tcam app ifd-src-mac-fil list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app ifd-src-mac-fil list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app ifd-src-mac-fil shared-usage
show pfe tcam app ifd-src-mac-fil shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app ifl-statistics-in
<get-pfe-tcam-app-list-ifl-statistics-in>
show pfe tcam app ifl-statistics-in detail
show pfe tcam app ifl-statistics-in list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app ifl-statistics-in list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app ifl-statistics-in shared-usage
show pfe tcam app ifl-statistics-in shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app ifl-statistics-out
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show pfe tcam app ifl-statistics-out list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app ifl-statistics-out shared-usage
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show pfe tcam app ing-out-iff
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show pfe tcam app ing-out-iff detail
show pfe tcam app ing-out-iff list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app ing-out-iff list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app ing-out-iff shared-usage
show pfe tcam app ing-out-iff shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app ip-mac-val
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show pfe tcam app ip-mac-val detail
show pfe tcam app ip-mac-val list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app ip-mac-val list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app ip-mac-val shared-usage
show pfe tcam app ip-mac-val shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app ip-mac-val-bcast
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show pfe tcam app ip-mac-val-bcast detail
show pfe tcam app ip-mac-val-bcast list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app ip-mac-val-bcast list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app ip-mac-val-bcast shared-usage
show pfe tcam app ip-mac-val-bcast shared-usage detail
```

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show pfe tcam app ipsec-reverse-fil
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show pfe tcam app ipsec-reverse-fil detail
show pfe tcam app ipsec-reverse-fil list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app ipsec-reverse-fil list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app ipsec-reverse-fil shared-usage
show pfe tcam app ipsec-reverse-fil shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app irb-cos-rw
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show pfe tcam app irb-cos-rw detail
show pfe tcam app irb-cos-rw list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app irb-cos-rw list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app irb-cos-rw shared-usage
show pfe tcam app irb-cos-rw shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app irb-fixed-cos
<get-pfe-tcam-app-list-irb-fixed-cos>
show pfe tcam app irb-fixed-cos detail
show pfe tcam app irb-fixed-cos list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app irb-fixed-cos list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app irb-fixed-cos shared-usage
show pfe tcam app irb-fixed-cos shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app irb-inet6-fil
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show pfe tcam app irb-inet6-fil shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app lfm-802.3ah-in
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 show pfe tcam app lfm-802.3ah-in shared-usage
show pfe tcam app lfm-802.3ah-in shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app lfm-802.3ah-out
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show pfe tcam app lfm-802.3ah-out list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app lfm-802.3ah-out shared-usage
show pfe tcam app lfm-802.3ah-out shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app lo0-inet-fil
```

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show pfe tcam app lo0-inet-fil list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app lo0-inet-fil list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app lo0-inet-fil shared-usage
show pfe tcam app lo0-inet-fil shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app lo0-inet6-fil
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show pfe tcam app lo0-inet6-fil list-related-apps
show pfe tcam app lo0-inet6-fil list-shared-apps
show pfe tcam app lo0-inet6-fil shared-usage
show pfe tcam app lo0-inet6-fil shared-usage detail
show pfe tcam app mac-drop-cnt
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show pfe tcam app mac-drop-cnt detail
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show pfe tcam app mac-drop-cnt list-shared-apps
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show pfe tcam usage tcam-stage ingress app ipsec-reverse-fil
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show pfe tcam usage tcam-stage pre-ingress app ip-mac-val-bcast detail
show pfe tcam usage tcam-stage pre-ingress app ip-mac-val-bcast list-related-apps
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<get-upper-level-xml-name-vpls-mesh-group-mcast>
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show ptp master
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show route export instance
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show services accounting aggregation protocol-port
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show services accounting errors
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show services accounting flow
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   <get-appid-application-signature-detail>
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   <get-appid-application-signature-summary>
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<get-appid-counter-encrypted>
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    <get-service-border-signaling-gateway-statistics-calls>

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show services border-signaling-gateway calls-failed


how services border-signaling-gateway charging
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    <get-service-border-signaling-gateway-charging-statistics>
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    <get-service-bsg-denied-messages>

show services border-signaling-gateway embedded-spdf
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show services border-signaling-gateway embedded-spdf status
    <get-service-border-signaling-gateway-embedded-spdf-status>

show services border-signaling-gateway name-resolution-cache

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<get-border-signaling-gateway-name-resolution-cache-by-fqdn>
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    <get-service-bsg-status-information>
show services captive-portal-content-delivery
show services captive-portal-content-delivery pic
   <get-cpcd-pic-information>
show services captive-portal-content-delivery profile
   <get-cpcd-profile>
show services captive-portal-content-delivery rule
   <get-cpcd-rule>
show services captive-portal-content-delivery ruleset
   <get-cpcd-rule-set>
show services captive-portal-content-delivery sset
   <get-cpcd-service-set>
show services captive-portal-content-delivery statistics
```

```
   <get-cpcd-pic-statistics>
show services captive-portal-content-delivery statistics interface
show services capture
<get-service-capture>
show services cos
show services cos statistics
    <get-service-cos-statistics-information>

show services cos statistics diffserv
    <get-service-cos-diffserv-statistics>

show services cos statistics forwarding-class
    <get-service-cos-forwarding-class-statistics>

show services crtp
    <get-service-crtp-params-information>

show services crtp extensive
    <get-service-crtp-extensive-information>

show services crtp flows
    <get-service-crtp-flow-table-information>

show services dynamic-flow-capture
show services dynamic-flow-capture content-destination
    <get-services-dynamic-flow-capture-content-destination-information>

show services dynamic-flow-capture control-source
    <get-services-dynamic-flow-capture-control-source-information>

show services dynamic-flow-capture statistics
   <get-services-dfc-statistics-information>
show extension-service
show extension-service status
<jet-application-status>
show services fips
show system commit synchronize-server pending-jobs
<get-pending-commit-sync-jobs>
show services fips pic
show services fips pic status
    <get-fips-pic-status-information>

show services flow-collector
```

```
    <get-services-flow-collector-information>

show services flow-collector file
    <get-services-flow-collector-file-information>

show services flow-collector input
    <get-services-flow-collector-input-information>

show services flow-table
show services flow-table statistics
    <get-flow-table-statistics-information>

show services flows
    <get-service-msp-flow-table-information>

show services ggsn
show services ggsn diagnostics
show services ggsn diagnostics pdp
    <get-pdp-diagnostics-per-apn>

show services ggsn statistics
    <get-ggsn-statistics>

show services ggsn statistics apn
    <get-ggsn-apn-statistics-information>

show services ggsn statistics charging
    <get-ggsn-charging-statistics-information>

show services ggsn statistics gtp
    <get-ggsn-gtp-statistics-information>

show services ggsn statistics gtp-prime
    <get-ggsn-gtp-prime-statistics-information>

show services ggsn statistics imsi
    <get-ggsn-imsi-user-information>

show services ggsn statistics l2tp-tunnel
    <get-ggsn-l2tp-tunnel-statistics-information>

show services ggsn statistics msisdn
show services ggsn statistics radius
```

```
    <get-ggsn-radius-statistics-information>

show services ggsn statistics sgsn
    <get-ggsn-sgsn-statistics-information>

show services ggsn status
    <get-ggsn-interface-information>

show services ggsn trace
show services ggsn trace all
    <get-ggsn-trace>

show services ggsn trace imsi
    <get-ggsn-imsi-trace>

show services ggsn trace msisdn
    <get-ggsn-msisdn-trace>
show services ha
<get-service-ha-info>
show services hcm
show services hcm pic-statistics
  <get-service-hcm-pic-statistics-information>
show services ids
show services ids destination-table
    <get-service-ids-destination-table-information>

show services ids pair-table
    <get-service-ids-pair-table-information>

show services ids source-table
    <get-service-ids-source-table-information>

show services inline
show services inline ip-reassembly
show services inline ip-reassembly statistics
show services inline nat
show services inline nat mappings
show services inline nat mappings nptv6
<get-inline-nat-mapping-nptv6-information>
show services inline nat pool
   <get-inline-nat-pool-information>
show services inline nat statistics
   <get-inline-nat-statistics-information>
```

```
show services inline softwire
show services inline softwire statistics
<get-inline-service-sw-statistics-information>
show services inline stateful-firewall
show services inline stateful-firewall flows
<get-inline-sfw-flow-table-information>
show services inline stateful-firewall statistics
<get-inline-sfw-statistics-information>
show services ipsec-vpn
show services ipsec-vpn ike
show services ipsec-vpn ike security-associations
    <get-ike-services-security-associations-information>

show services ipsec-vpn ike statistics
<get-ike-services-statistics>
show services ipsec-vpn ipsec
show services ipsec-vpn ipsec security-associations
    <get-services-security-associations-information>

show services ipsec-vpn ipsec statistics
    <get-services-ipsec-statistics-information>

show services l2tp
show services l2tp client
<get-l2tp-client-information>
show services l2tp destination
    <get-l2tp-destination-information>
show services l2tp destination lockout
<get-services-l2tp-destination-lockout>
show services l2tp disconnect-cause-summary<
<get-l2tp-disconnect-cause-summary>
show services l2tp multilink
    <get-l2tp-multilink-information>

show services l2tp radius
show services l2tp radius accounting
show services l2tp radius accounting servers
    <get-services-l2tp-radius-accounting-servers-information>

show services l2tp radius accounting statistics
    <get-services-l2tp-radius-accounting-statistics-information>

show services l2tp radius authentication
```

```
show services l2tp radius authentication servers
    <get-services-l2tp-radius-authentication-servers-information>

show services l2tp radius authentication statistics
    <get-services-l2tp-radius-authentication-statistics-information>

show services l2tp radius servers
    <get-services-l2tp-radius-authentication-accounting-servers-information>

show services l2tp radius statistics
    <get-services-l2tp-radius-authentication-accounting-statistics-information>

show services l2tp session
    <get-l2tp-session-information>
show services l2tp session-limit-group
<get-l2tp-session-limit-group-information>

show services l2tp summary
    <get-l2tp-summary-information>

show services l2tp tunnel
    <get-l2tp-tunnel-information>
show services l2tp tunnel-group
<get-l2tp-tunnel-group-information>

show services l2tp user
<get-l2tp-user-information>
show services link-services
show services link-services cpu-usage
    <get-link-services-cpu-usage>

show services local-policy-decision-function
show services local-policy-decision-function flows
show services local-policy-decision-function flows interface
   <get-local-policy-decision-function-flows-interface>
show services local-policy-decision-function flows subscriber
   <get-local-policy-decision-function-flows-subscriber>
show services local-policy-decision-function statistics
show services local-policy-decision-function statistics interface
   <get-local-policy-decision-function-statistics-interface>
show services local-policy-decision-function statistics subscriber
   <get-local-policy-decision-function-statistics-subscriber>
show services logging
```

```
show services logging history
show services logging history client
show services logging logfiles
show services match-policies
<get-services-match-policies>
show services mobile
show services mobile hcm
show services mobile hcm statistics
show services nat
show services nat ipv6-multicast-interfaces
    <get-service-nat-ipv6-multicast-information>

show services nat deterministic-nat
show services nat deterministic-nat internal-host
show services nat deterministic-nat nat-port-block
show services nat mappings
   <get-service-nat-mapping-address-pooling-paired>
show services nat mappings brief
<get-service-nat-mapping-brief>
show services nat mappings detail
show services nat mappings endpoint-independent
   <get-service-nat-mapping-endpoint-independent>
show services nat mappings brief
    <get-service-nat-mapping-brief>
show services nat mappings detail
    <get-service-nat-mapping-detail>
show services nat mappings pcp
show services nat mappings summary
    <get-service-nat-mapping-summary>
show services nat pool
    <get-service-nat-pool-information>
show services pcp
show services pgcp
show services pgcp active-configuration
    <get-pgcpd-active-configuration>

show services pgcp active-configuration gateway
    <get-service-pgcp-active-configuration-gateway>

show services pgcp conversations
    <get-service-pgcp-conversation-information>

show services pgcp conversations gateway
```

```
    <get-service-pgcp-conversation-information-gateway>

show services pgcp flows
    <get-service-pgcp-flow-table-information>

show services pgcp flows gateway
    <get-service-pgcp-flow-table-information-gateway>

show services pgcp gate
    <get-service-pgcp-gate>

show services pgcp gate gateway
    <get-service-pgcp-gate-gateway>

show services pgcp gates
    <get-service-pgcp-gates>

show services pgcp gates gateway
    <get-service-pgcp-gates-gateway>

show services pgcp root-termination
    <get-services-pgcpd-root-termination>

show services pgcp root-termination gateway
    <get-services-pgcpd-root-termination-gateway>

show services pgcp statistics
    <get-service-pgcp-statistics>

show services pgcp statistics gateway
    <get-service-pgcp-statistics-gateway>

show services pgcp terminations
    <get-service-pgcp-terminations>

show services pgcp terminations gateway
    <get-service-pgcp-terminations-gateway>
show services redundancy-group
<get-services-redundancy-group-information>
show services redundancy-group rg-id
<get-services-redundancy-group-id-information>

show services rpm
```

```
show services rpm active-servers
    <get-active-servers>

show services rpm history-results
    <get-history-results>

show services rpm probe-results
    <get-probe-results>

show services rpm twamp
   <twamp-information>
show services rpm twamp client
<twamp-client-information>
show services rpm twamp client connection
<twamp-client-connection-information>
show services rpm twamp client history-results
<twamp-get-history-results>
show services rpm twamp client probe-results
<twamp-get-probe-results>
show services rpm twamp client session
<twamp-client-test-session>
show services rpm twamp server
   <twamp-server-information>
show services rpm twamp server connection
   <twamp-server-connection-information>
show services rpm twamp server session
   <twamp-server-session-information>
show services server-load-balance
show services server-load-balance external-manager
show services server-load-balance external-manager information
show services server-load-balance external-manager statistics
   <get-external-manager-statistics-information>
show services server-load-balance hash-table
   <get-hash-table-information>
show services server-load-balance health-monitor
show services server-load-balance health-monitor information
   <get-real-server-health-monitor-information>
show services server-load-balance health-monitor statistics
   <get-real-server-health-monitor-statistics-information>
show services server-load-balance real-server
show services server-load-balance real-server statistics
   <get-real-server-statistics-information>
show services server-load-balance real-server-group
```

```
show services server-load-balance real-server-group information
   <get-real-server-group-information>
show services server-load-balance real-server-group statistics
   <get-real-server-group-statistics-information>
show services server-load-balance sticky
   <get-sticky-table-information>
show services server-load-balance virtual-server
show services server-load-balance virtual-server information
   <get-virtual-server-information>
show services server-load-balance virtual-server statistics
   <get-virtual-server-statistics-information>
show services service-identification
show services service-identification header-redirect
show services service-identification header-redirect statistics
    <get-header-redirect-set-statistics-information>

show services service-identification statistics
    <get-service-identification-statistics-information>

show services service-identification uri-redirect
show services service-identification uri-redirect statistics
    <get-uri-redirect-set-statistics-information>

show services service-sets
show services service-sets cpu-usage
    <get-service-set-cpu-statistics>

show services service-sets memory-usage
    <get-service-set-memory-statistics>

show services service-sets memory-usage zone
show services service-sets plug-ins
    <get-service-set-plugin-summary>

show services service-sets statistics
show services service-sets statistics drop-flow-limit
<get-service-set-drop-flow-statistics>
show services service-sets statistics ids
show services service-sets statistics ids drops
<get-service-set-ids-drops-statistics>
show services service-sets statistics jflow-log
<get-service-set-jflow-log-statistics>
show services service-sets statistics packet-drops
```

```
    <get-service-set-packet-drop-statistics>

show services service-sets statistics syslog
    <get-service-set-syslog-statistics>
show services service-sets statistics tcp
<get-service-set-tcp-tracker-statistics>
show services service-sets statistics tcp-mss
    <get-service-set-tcp-mss-statistics>

show services service-sets summary
    <get-service-set-summary-information>

show services sessions
    <get-msp-session-table>
show services sessions analysis
<show-service-msp-session-analysis-information>
show services sessions count
<get-service-msp-sess-count-information>
show services sessions utilization
<get-services-sessions-utilization>

show services softwire
    <get-service-softwire-table-information>

show services softwire flows
    <get-service-fwnat-flow-table-information>

show services softwire statistics
    <get-service-softwire-statistics-information>


show services stateful-firewall
show services stateful-firewall flow-analysis
    <get-service-flow-analysis-information>
show services stateful-firewall conversations
    <get-service-sfw-conversation-information>

show services stateful-firewall flows
    <get-service-sfw-flow-table-information>
show services stateful-firewall redundancy-statistics
   <get-service-sfw-redundancy-statistics>

show services stateful-firewall sip-call
```

```
    <get-service-sfw-sip-call-information>

show services stateful-firewall sip-register
    <get-service-sfw-sip-register-information>

show services stateful-firewall statistics
    <get-service-sfw-statistics-information>

show services stateful-firewall statistics application-protocol
<et-sfw-application-protocol-statistics>
show services stateful-firewall subscriber-analysis
<get-service-subs-analysis-information>
show services subscriber
show services subscriber bandwidth
show services subscriber bandwidth client-id
   <get-services-subscriber-bandwidth-by-session-id>
show services subscriber bandwidth interface
   <get-services-subscriber-bandwidth-by-interface>
show services subscriber bandwidth ip-address
   <get-services-subscriber-bandwidth-by-ip-address>
show services subscriber bandwidth service-interface
   <get-services-subscriber-bandwidth-by-service-interface>
show services subscriber dynamic-policies
   <get-services-subscriber-dynamic-policies>
show services subscriber flows
   <get-services-subscriber-flows>
show services subscriber sessions
   <get-services-subscriber-session>
show services subscriber statistics
   <get-services-subscriber-statistics>
show services traffic-detection-function
show services traffic-detection-function hcm
show services traffic-detection-function hcm statistics
<get-service-tdf-hcm-sessions-stats>
show services traffic-detection-function sessions
<get-service-tdf-sessions-information>
show services traffic-load-balance
show services traffic-load-balance statistics
<get-traffic-load-balance-statistics>
show services unified-access-control
show services unified-access-control authentication-table
<get-uac-auth-table>
show services unified-access-control counters
```

```
<get-uac-counters>
show services unified-access-control policies
<get-uac-policies>
show services unified-access-control roles
<get-uac-role-entries>
show services unified-access-control status
<get-uac-status>
show services video-monitoring
<get-service-video-monitoring-information>
show services video-monitoring mdi
<get-service-video-monitoring-mdi-information
show services video-monitoring mdi alarms
<get-services-video-monitoring-mdi-alarms-information>
show services video-monitoring mdi alarms errors
<get-services-video-monitoring-mdi-alarms-errors-information>
show services video-monitoring mdi alarms stats
<get-services-video-monitoring-mdi-alarms-stats-information>
show services video-monitoring mdi errors>
<get-service-video-monitoring-mdi-errors-information>
show services video-monitoring mdi flow
<get-service-video-monitoring-mdi-flows-information>
show services video-monitoring mdi stats
<get-service-video-monitoring-mdi-stats-information>
show shmlog
show shmlog argument-mappings
<get-shmlog-argument-mappings>
show shmlog configuration
<show-shmlog-configuration>
show shmlog entries
<show-shmlog-entries>
show shmlog logs-summary
<show-shmlog-logsummary>
show shmlog statistics
<show-shmlog-statistics>
show snmp
show snmp health-monitor
    <get-health-monitor-information>

show snmp health-monitor alarms
    <get-health-monitor-alarm-information>

show snmp health-monitor logs
    <get-health-monitor-log-information>
```

```
show snmp health-monitor routing-engine
show snmp health-monitor routing-engine history
<get-health-monitor-routing-engine-history>
show snmp health-monitor routing-engine history cpu
<get-routing-engine-cpu-history>
show snmp health-monitor routing-engine history memory
<get-routing-engine-memory-history>
show snmp health-monitor routing-engine history open-files-count
<get-routing-engine-fd-history>
show snmp health-monitor routing-engine history process-count
<get-routing-engine-pcount-history>
show snmp health-monitor routing-engine history storage
<get-routing-engine-storage-history>
show snmp health-monitor routing-engine history temperature
<get-routing-engine-temperature-history>
show snmp health-monitor routing-engine status
<get-health-monitor-routing-engine-information>
show snmp health-monitor routing-engine status detail

show snmp inform-statistics
    <get-snmp-inform-statistics>

show snmp mib
show snmp mib get
    <get-snmp-object>

show snmp mib get-next
    <get-next-snmp-object>

show snmp mib walk
    <get-walk-snmp-object>

show snmp proxy
show snmp rmon
    <get-rmon-information>

show snmp rmon alarms
    <get-rmon-alarm-information>

show snmp rmon events
    <get-rmon-event-information>

show snmp rmon history
```

```
    <get-rmon-history-information>

show snmp rmon logs
    <get-rmon-log-information>

show snmp statistics
    <get-snmp-information>

show snmp v3
    <get-snmp-v3-information>

show snmp v3 access
    <get-snmp-v3-access-information>

show snmp v3 community
    <get-snmp-v3-community-information>

show snmp v3 general
    <get-snmp-v3-general-information>

show snmp v3 groups
    <get-snmp-v3-group-information>

show snmp v3 notify
    <get-snmp-v3-notify-information>

show snmp v3 notify filter
    <get-snmp-v3-notify-filter-information>

show snmp v3 target
    <get-snmp-v3-target-information>

show snmp v3 target address
    <get-snmp-v3-target-address-information>

show snmp v3 target parameters
    <get-snmp-v3-target-parameters-information>

show snmp v3 users
    <get-snmp-v3-usm-user-information>

show spanning-tree
show spanning-tree bridge
```

```
   <get-stp-bridge-information>
show spanning-tree interface
   <get-stp-interface-information>
show spanning-tree mstp
show spanning-tree mstp configuration
   <get-mstp-configuration-information>
show spanning-tree statistics
   <get-stp-interface-statistics>
show spanning-tree statistics bridge
show spanning-tree statistics interface
show spanning-tree statistics routing-instance
   <get-stp-routing-instance-statistics>
show spanning-tree stp-buffer
show spanning-tree stp-buffer see-all
show ssl-certificates
<get-ssl-certificate-information>
show static-subscribers
show static-subscribers sessions
<show subscribers
    <get-subscribers>
show subscribers summary
    <get-subscribers-summary>
<get-syslog-filenames>

show synchronous-ethernet
show synchronous-ethernet esmc
show synchronous-ethernet esmc statistics
show synchronous-ethernet esmc transmit
show synchronous-ethernet global-information
show system
show system alarms
    <get-system-alarm-information>

show system auto-snapshot
show system boot-messages
show system buffers
show system certificate
show system commit
    <get-commit-information>
show system commit revision
<get-commit-revision-information>
show system commit server
<get-commit-server-information>
```

```
show system commit ephemeral
<get-ephemeral-commit-information>
show system commit server queue
<get-commit-server-queue-information>
show system commit synchronize-server
show system configuration
show system configuration archival
    <get-system-archival>

show system configuration rescue
    <get-rescue-information>

show system connections
show system core-dumps
<get-system-core-dumps>
show system core-dumps core-file-info
    <get-core-file-information>

show system core-dumps kernel-crashinfo
show system core-dumps satellite
<get-core-file-satellite>
show system core-dumps transfer-status
show system diagnostics
show system diagnostics inventory
show system diagnostics usage
show system directory-usage
    <get-directory-usage-information>

show system firmware
    <get-system-firmware-information>
show system khms-stats


show system license
    <get-license-summary-information>

show system license installed
    <get-license-information>
show system license key-content
show system license keys
    <get-license-key-information>

show system license usage
```

```
    <get-license-usage-summary>
show system login
show system login lockout
   <get-system-login-lockout-information>
show system memory
<show system processes
show system processes brief
show system processes esc-node
show system processes extensive
show system processes health
    <get-process-health-information>

show system processes providers
show system processes host-processes detail
show system processes providers
show system processes resource-limits
<get-system-process-resource-limits>
show system processes summary
show system queues
show system reboot
show system resource-cleanup
show system resource-cleanup processes
    <get-system-resource-cleanup-processes-information>
<get-resource-monitor-fpc-information>
<get-resource-monitor-fpc-slot-information>

show system rollback
    <get-rollback-information>

show system services
show system services dhcp
show system services dhcp binding
    <get-dhcp-binding-information>

show system services dhcp conflict
    <get-dhcp-conflict-information>

show system services dhcp global
    <get-dhcp-global-information>

show system services dhcp pool
    <get-dhcp-pool-information>
```

```
show system services dhcp statistics
    <get-dhcp-statistics-information>

show system services reverse
    <get-system-services-reverse-information>

show system services service-deployment
    <get-service-deployment-service-information>

show system snapshot
    <get-snapshot-information>

show system software
show system software backup
<get-package-backup-information>
<get-software-installation-status>
show system software recovery-package
show system software rollback
<show-package-rollback>

show system statistics
     <get-statistics-information>

show system statistics bridge
<get-system-bridge-statistics>
show system statistics extended
show system statistics vpls
show system storage
    <get-system-storage>
show system storage partitions
    <get-system-storage-partitions>
show system storage satellite
<get-system-storage-satellite>
show system subscriber-management
show system subscriber-management arp
<get-subscriber-management-arp>
show system subscriber-management arp address
<get-subscriber-management-arp-address>
show system subscriber-management arp interface
<get-subscriber-management-arp-interface>
show system subscriber-management ipv6-neighbors
<get-subscriber-management-ipv6-neighbors>
show system subscriber-management ipv6-neighbors address
```

```
<get-subscriber-management-ipv6-neighbor-address>
show system subscriber-management ipv6-neighbors interface
<get-subscriber-management-ipv6-neighbor-interface>.
show system subscriber-management route
<get-subscriber-management-route>
show system subscriber-management route next-hop
<get-subscriber-management-route-nh>
show system subscriber-management route prefix
show system subscriber-management route summary
<get-subscriber-management-route-summary>
show system subscriber-management statistics
<get-subscriber-management-statistics>
show system subscriber-management summary
show system switchover
    <get-switchover-information>

show system uptime
    <get-system-uptime-information>

show system users
    <get-system-users-information>

show system virtual-memory
show system yang
show system yang package
<get-system-yang-packages>
show task
show task io
show task logical-system-mux
<get-lrmuxd-task-information>
show task logical-system-mux io
<get-lrmuxd-tasks-io-statistics>
show task logical-system-mux memory
<get-lrmuxd-task-memory>
show task memory
show task replication
<get-routing-task-replication-state>
show task snooping
show task snooping io
show task snooping memory
<get-snooping-task-memory-information>
show ted
show ted database
```

```
    <get-ted-database-information>

show ted link
    <get-ted-link-information>

show ted protocol
    <get-ted-protocol-information>
show unified-edge
show unified-edge gateways
show unified-edge ggsn-pgw
show unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa
show unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa network-element
show unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa network-element status
show unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa network-element-group
show unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa network-element-group status
show unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius
show unified-edge ggsn-pgw aaa radius statistics
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show unified-edge ggsn-pgw address-assignment
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show unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging service-mode
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show unified-edge ggsn-pgw charging transfer status
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show unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer
```

```
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show unified-edge ggsn-pgw gtp peer history
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show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers traffic-class
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show unified-edge sgw charging global statistics
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show unified-edge sgw gtp peer history
show unified-edge sgw gtp peer statistics
show unified-edge sgw gtp statistics
```

```
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show vpls flood route
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    <get-vpls-mac-table>

show vpls mac-table interface
    <get-vpls-interface-mac-table>

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show vrrp interface
show vrrp track
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test interface fdl-line-loop
test interface fdl-line-loop ansi
test interface fdl-line-loop ansi initiate
test interface fdl-line-loop ansi terminate
test interface fdl-line-loop bellcore
test interface fdl-line-loop bellcore initiate
test interface fdl-line-loop bellcore terminate
```

```
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test interface fdl-payload-loop ansi
test interface fdl-payload-loop ansi initiate
test interface fdl-payload-loop ansi terminate
test interface fdl-payload-loop bellcore
test interface fdl-payload-loop bellcore initiate
test interface fdl-payload-loop bellcore terminate
test interface inband-line-loop
test interface inband-line-loop ansi
test interface inband-line-loop ansi initiate
test interface inband-line-loop ansi terminate
test interface inband-line-loop bellcore
test interface inband-line-loop bellcore initiate
test interface inband-line-loop bellcore terminate
test interface inband-line-loop initiate
test interface inband-line-loop terminate
test interface inband-payload-loop
test interface inband-payload-loop ansi
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test interface inband-payload-loop bellcore terminate
test msdp
test msdp dependent-peers
test msdp rpf-peer
test policy
<
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

```
[edit dynamic-profiles routing-instances instance services mobile-ip home-agent enable-service]
[edit logical-systems routing-instances instance services mobile-ip home-agent enable-service]
[edit logical-systems services mobile-ip home-agent enable-service]
[edit routing-instances instance services mobile-ip home-agent enable-service]
[edit services mobile-ip home-agent enable-service]
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105

view-configuration

Can view all of the configuration (not including secrets).

Commands

```
No associated CLI commands.
```

Configuration Hierarchy Levels

No associated CLI configuration hierarchy levels and statements.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels | 55

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels | 61

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands | 88

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | 105

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accounting (System)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1110
- Hierarchy Level | 1111
- Description | 1111
- Options | 1111
- Required Privilege Level | 1112
- Release Information | 1112

Syntax

```
accounting {
    destination {
        radius {
            server {
                server-address {
                    accounting-port port-number;
                    accounting-retry number;
                    accounting-timeout seconds;
                    dynamic-request-port number;
                    max-outstanding-requests value;
                    port number;
                    preauthentication-port number;
                    preauthentication-secret secret;
                    retry number;
                    routing-instance routing-instance-name;
                    secret password;
                    source-addresssource-address;
                    timeout seconds;
                }
        }
        tacplus {
            server {
```

```
                server-address {
                    port port-number;
                    routing-instance routing-instance;
                    secret password;
                    single-connection;
                    source-address address
                    timeout seconds;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    enhanced-avs-max <number>;
    events (change-log | interactive-commands | login );
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

Description

Configure an audit of TACACS+ or RADIUS authentication events, configuration changes, and interactive commands. Auditing these factors helps you track network usage for auditing and billing purposes.

Options

enhanced-avs-max Configure the number of attribute-value pairs to be displayed, each of which can store a maximum of 250 bytes.

- **Default:** 7 pairs
- **Range:** 7 through 15 pairs

events (Required) Configure the types of events to log.

- Values:
  - change-log—Configuration changes
  - interactive-commands—Interactive commands (any command-line input)
  - login—Login sessions

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

`enhanced-avs-max` statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.

`routing-instance` introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring RADIUS System Accounting | 234

Configuring TACACS+ System Accounting | 261

accounting-order

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1113
- Hierarchy Level | 1113
- Description | 1113
- Options | 1113
- Required Privilege Level | 1114
- Release Information | 1114

Syntax

```
accounting-order (radius | [accounting-order-data-list]);
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit access profile profile-name]
```

Description

Specify the order in which accounting methods are used.

Options

`radius`—Use the RADIUS accounting method.

[*accounting-order-data-list*]—Set of data listing the accounting order to be used, enclosed in brackets. This can be any combination of accounting methods, up to and including a list of the entire accounting order.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring the Accounting Order

accounting-server

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1115**
- Hierarchy Level | **1115**
- Description | **1115**
- Default | **1115**
- Options | **1115**
- Required Privilege Level | **1116**
- Release Information | **1116**

Syntax

```
accounting-server[server-addresses];
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit access                profile                profile-name                radius]
```

Description

Configure the Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) server for authentication. To configure multiple RADIUS servers, include multiple server addresses. The servers are tried in order and in a round-robin fashion until a valid response is received from one of the servers or until all the configured retry limits are reached.

Default

Not enabled

Options

server-addresses—One or more addresses of RADIUS authentication servers.

NOTE: The `[edit access]` hierarchy is not available on QFabric systems.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.
admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for OCX Series switches.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show network-access aaa statistics authentication

Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch | **393**

Understanding 802.1X and RADIUS Accounting on Switches | **434**

Understanding RADIUS Accounting | **233**

archival

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1117**
- Hierarchy Level | **1117**
- Description | **1117**
- Options | **1117**
- Required Privilege Level | **1118**
- Release Information | **1119**

Syntax

```
archival {
    configuration {
        archive-sites {
            file://<path>/<filename>;
            ftp://username@host:<port>url-path password password;
            http://username@host:<port>url-path password password;
            pasvftp://username@host:<port>url-path password password;
            scp://username@host:<port>url-path password password;
        }
        transfer-interval interval;
        transfer-on-commit;
    }
    routing-instance routing-instance;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

Description

Configure copying of the currently active configuration to an archive site. An archive site can be a file, or an FTP, HTTP, passive FTP, or SCP location.

Options

configuration Configure the router or switch to periodically transfer its currently active configuration (or after each commit). Parameters include `archive-sites`, `transfer-interval`, and `transfer-on-commit`.

> **NOTE**: The `[edit system archival]` hierarchy is not available on QFabric systems.

archive-sites Specify where to transfer the current configuration files. When specifying a URL in a Junos OS statement using an IPv6 host address, you must enclose the entire URL in quotation marks (" ") and enclose the IPv6 host address in brackets ([ ]). For example: "scp:*// username*<:*password*>@[*ipv6-host-address*]<:*port*>*/ url-path*".

If you specify more than one archive site, the router or switch attempts to transfer the configuration files to the first archive site in the list, moving to the next only if the transfer fails. The destination filename is saved in the following format, where *n* corresponds to the number of the compressed configuration rollback file that has been archived:

```
router-name_YYYYMMDD_HHMMSS_juniper.conf.n.gz
```

> **NOTE**: The time included in the destination filename is always in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) regardless of whether the time on the router or switch is configured as UTC or the local time zone. The default time zone on the router or switch is UTC.

transfer-interval The frequency, in minutes, for transferring the current configuration to an archive site. Valid intervals are 15 to 2880 minutes.

transfer-on-commit Configure the router or switch to transfer its currently active configuration to an archive site each time you commit a candidate configuration.

routing-instance Defines the routing instance through which a server is reachable.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Backing Up Configurations to an Archive Site

authentication-key-chains

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1119
- Hierarchy Level | 1120
- Description | 1120
- Required Privilege Level | 1120
- Release Information | 1120

Syntax

```
authentication-key-chains {
    key-chain key-chain-name {
        description text-string;
        key key {
            algorithm (md5 | hmac-sha-1);
            key-name authentication-key-name;
            options (basic | isis-enhanced);
            secret secret-data;
            start-time yyyy-mm-dd.hh:mm:ss;
        }
        tolerance seconds;
```

```
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security]
```

Description

Configure authentication key updates for the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) and the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) routing protocols, the Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) protocol, and the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol. When the `authentication-key-chains` statement is configured at the `[edit security]` hierarchy level, and is associated with the BGP, LDP, or IS-IS protocols at the `[edit protocols]` hierarchy level or with the BFD protocol using the `bfd-liveness-detection` statement, authentication key updates can occur without interrupting routing and signaling protocols such as Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) and Resource Reservation Setup Protocol (RSVP).

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.

Support for the BFD protocol introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.

Support for the BFD protocol introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6 for EX Series switches.

Support for IS-IS introduced in JUNOS OS Release 11.2.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

BGP Route Authentication

Configuring the Authentication Key Update Mechanism for BGP and LDP Routing Protocols | **270**

Example: Configuring BFD Authentication for Securing Static Routes

Example: Configuring Hitless Authentication Key Rollover for IS-IS

Configuring Media Access Control Security (MACsec) on Routers

authentication-order (System)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1121**
- Hierarchy Level | **1122**
- Description | **1122**
- Default | **1122**
- Options | **1122**
- Required Privilege Level | **1123**
- Release Information | **1123**

Syntax

```
authentication-order [method1 method2...];
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
[edit system services ftp]
[edit system services ssh]
[edit system services telnet]
```

Description

Configure the order in which the software tries different user authentication methods when attempting to authenticate a user. For each login attempt, the software tries the authentication methods in order, starting with the first one, until the password matches.

Default

If you do not include the `authentication-order` statement, users are verified based on their configured passwords.

Options

authentication-order [*method1 method2...*]

Specify the order in which the software tries different authentication methods when attempting to authenticate a user.

- **Values:** One or more of the following authentication methods listed in the order in which they must be tried:
  - `ldaps`—Use LDAP authentication services.
  - `password`—Use the password configured for the user with the `authentication` statement at the `[edit system login user]` hierarchy level.
  - `radius`—Use RADIUS authentication services.
  - `tacplus`—Use TACACS+ authentication services.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Option `ldaps` introduced in Junos OS Release 20.2R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Junos OS User Authentication Methods | 156

authentication-order (Authenticator)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1124
- Hierarchy Level | 1124
- Description | 1124
- Default | 1125
- Options | 1126
- Required Privilege Level | 1126
- Release Information | 1126

Syntax

```
authentication-order [dot1x | mac-radius | captive-portal];
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols dot1x authenticator
interface],
[edit protocols dot1x authenticator interface interface-name]
```

Description

Configure the preferred order of authentication methods that the device will use when attempting to authenticate a client. If multiple authentication methods are configured on a single interface, when one authentication method fails, the device falls back to another method. You can configure the `authentication-order` statement to specify whether 802.1X authentication or MAC RADIUS authentication must be the first authentication method tried.

By default, the device attempts to authenticate a client by using 802.1X authentication first. If 802.1X authentication fails because there is no response from the client, and MAC RADIUS authentication is configured on the interface, the device falls back to MAC RADIUS authentication. If MAC RADIUS fails, and captive portal is configured on the device, the device falls back to captive portal.

Configuring MAC RADIUS authentication as the first method can help prevent the fallback timeout period which occurs after an 802.1X authentication attempt is made for a host that does not support 802.1X authentication. If MAC RADIUS authentication is configured as the first authentication method on an interface, then on receiving data from any client on that interface, the device attempts to authenticate the client by using MAC RADIUS authentication. If MAC RADIUS authentication fails, then the device falls back to 802.1X authentication. If 802.1X authentication fails, and captive portal is configured on the interface, the device falls back to captive portal.

802.1X authentication always has the highest priority, even if a client has been authenticated using another method. If the device receives an EAP packet from a client that has been authenticated using MAC RADIUS authentication, the device acknowledges the EAP packet and upgrades the authentication using 802.1X authentication credentials. Similarly, if a client has been authenticated through fallback to

captive portal, and the device receives an EAP packet from that client, the device attempts to authenticate the client by using 802.1X authentication.

The device attempts authentication using only methods that are configured on the interface. If an authentication method is included in the authentication order, but is not configured on the interface, the device ignores that method and attempts authentication using the next method in the order that is enabled. However, if a method is enabled on the interface, but is not included in the authentication order, the device does not attempt using that method. For example, if captive portal is enabled for an interface, but the authentication order is configured as `[mac-radius dot1x]`, the authentication method for that interface does not fall back to captive portal.

The authentication order can be configured for all interfaces by using the `interface all` option. If the authentication order is configured for an individual interface, and there is also an authentication order configured for all interfaces, then the order for the individual interface is followed. If there is no authentication order configured for an individual interface, and there is an authentication order configured for all interfaces, then the configuration for all interfaces is followed.

Use the following guidelines when configuring the `authentication-order` statement:

- The authentication order must include at least two methods of authentication.
- 802.1X authentication must be one of the methods included in the authentication order.
- If captive portal is included in the authentication order, it must be the last method in the order.
- If `mac-radius-restrict` is configured on an interface, then the authentication order cannot be configured.

The valid combinations for `authentication-order` are as follows:

- `[dot1x mac-radius captive-portal]`
- `[dot1x captive-portal]`
- `[dot1x mac-radius]`
- `[mac-radius dot1x captive-portal]`

Default

If `authentication-order` is not configured, the device attempts to authenticate the client by using 802.1X authentication first, followed by MAC RADIUS authentication, and then captive portal, as follows:

1. 802.1X authentication—If 802.1X is configured on the interface, the device sends EAPoL requests to the end device and attempts to authenticate the end device through 802.1X authentication. If the

end device does not respond to the EAP requests, the device checks whether MAC RADIUS authentication is configured on the interface.

2. MAC RADIUS authentication—If MAC RADIUS authentication is configured on the interface, the device sends the MAC RADIUS address of the end device to the authentication server. If MAC RADIUS authentication is not configured, the device checks whether captive portal is configured on the interface.

3. Captive portal authentication—If captive portal is configured on the interface, the device attempts to authenticate the end device by using this method after attempting any other configured authentication methods.

Options

`captive-portal`—Configure captive portal authentication in the order of authentication methods on the interface.

`dot1x`—Configure 802.1X authentication in the order of authentication methods on the interface.

`mac-radius`—Configure MAC RADIUS authentication in the order of authentication methods on the interface.

Required Privilege Level

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1R3.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding Authentication on Switches

Configuring Flexible Authentication Order | 519

authentication-protocol

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1127
- Hierarchy Level | 1127
- Description | 1128
- Default | 1128
- Options | 1128
- Required Privilege Level | 1129
- Release Information | 1129

Syntax

```
authentication-protocol {
    eap-md5;
    eap-peap {
        resume;
    }
    pap;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems protocols dot1x authenticator interface interface-name mac-radius]
[edit protocols dot1x authenticator interface interface-name mac-radius]
```

Description

Specify the protocol to be used by a supplicant to provide authentication credentials for MAC RADIUS authentication. The protocols supported for MAC RADIUS authentication are EAP-MD5, which is the default, Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP-PEAP), and Password Authentication Protocol (PAP).

Default

If `authentication-protocol` is not configured, the EAP-MD5 authentication protocol is used for MAC RADIUS authentication.

Options

eap-md5 Use the EAP-MD5 protocol for MAC RADIUS authentication. EAP-MD5 is an authentication method belonging to the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) authentication framework. EAP-MD5 uses MD5 to hash the username and password. EAP-MD5 provides for a one-way client authentication. The server sends the client a random request for which the client must provide a response containing an encryption of the request and its password for establishing its identity.

eap-peap <resume> Use the EAP-PEAP protocol, also known as Protected EAP or PEAP, for MAC RADIUS authentication. EAP-PEAP is a protocol that encapsulates EAP within a potentially encrypted and authenticated Transport Layer Security (TLS) tunnel. By encapsulating the authentication process in a TLS tunnel, PEAP addresses the vulnerabilities of an EAP like EAP-MD5.

- **Syntax:** resume—(Optional) Enable faster authentication when reconnecting by resuming the TLS session.

pap Use the PAP authentication protocol for MAC RADIUS authentication. PAP provides a simple password-based authentication for users to establish their identity by using a two-way handshake. PAP transmits plaintext passwords over the network without encryption. PAP must be configured if the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), which supports only plaintext passwords for client authentication, is used for RADIUS authentication.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1R3.

`eap-peap` introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding Authentication on Switches

Configuring 802.1X RADIUS Accounting (CLI Procedure) | **437**

authentication-whitelist

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1130**
- Hierarchy Level | **1130**
- Description | **1130**
- Options | **1130**
- Required Privilege Level | **1131**
- Release Information | **1131**

Syntax

```
authentication-whitelist {
    mac-address {
    bridge-domain-assignment bridge-domain-assignment;
    interface interface-name;
    vlan-assignment  ( vlan-id |vlan-name);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit ethernet-switching-options];
[edit logical-systems name switch-options]
[edit switch-options]
```

Description

Configure MAC addresses to exclude from RADIUS authentication. The authentication allowlist provides an authentication bypass mechanism for supplicants connecting to a port, permitting devices, such as printers, to be connected to the network without going through the authentication process.

Options

mac-address	The MAC address of the device for which RADIUS authentication should be bypassed and the device permitted access to the port.
bridge-domain-assignment *bridge-domain-assignment*	(MX Series only) Specify the bridge-domain name or 802.1q tag identifier for the MAC address that should be allowed to bypass RADIUS authentication.
interface [*interface-names***]**	Specify a list of interfaces on which the specified MAC addresses are allowed to bypass RADIUS authentication and allowed to connect to the LAN without authentication.

vlan-assignment (*vlan-id* | *vlan-name* (EX, QFX, and SRX Series only) Specify the VLAN 802.1q tag identifier or name associated with the list of MAC addresses that should be allowed to bypass RADIUS authentication.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.

The `[edit switch-options]` hierarchy level was introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10 for EX Series switches (ELS).

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Example: Setting Up Captive Portal Authentication on an EX Series Switch | **495**
- Example: Setting Up Captive Portal Authentication on an EX Series Switch with ELS Support | **511**
- Configuring Captive Portal Authentication (CLI Procedure) | **503**
- Configuring Captive Portal Authentication (CLI Procedure) on an EX Series Switche with ELS Support | **509**

authenticator

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1132**
- Hierarchy Level | **1133**

- Description | **1134**
- Default | **1134**
- Options | **1134**
- Required Privilege Level | **1135**
- Release Information | **1135**

Syntax

```
authenticator {
    authentication-profile-name access-profile-name;
    interface (all | [ interface-names ]) {
        authentication-order (captive-portal | dot1x | mac-radius);
        disable;
        guest-bridge-domain guest-bridge-domain;
        guest-vlan guest-vlan;
        ignore-port-bounce;
        mac-radius {
            authentication-protocol {
                eap-md5;
                eap-peap {
                    resume;
                }
                pap;
            }
            flap-on-disconnect;
            restrict;
        }
        maximum-requests number;
        multi-domain {
            max-data-session max-data-session;
            packet-action (drop-and-log | shutdown);
            recovery-timeout seconds;
        }
        (no-reauthentication | reauthentication interval );
        no-tagged-mac-authentication;
        quiet-period seconds;
        redirect-url  redirect-url;
```

```
        retries (802.1X) number;
        server-fail (bridge-domain bridge-domain | deny | permit | use-cache | vlan-name vlan-
name);
        server-fail-voip (deny | permit | use-cache | vlan-name vlan-name);
        server-reject-bridge-domain bridge-domain {
            block-interval seconds;
            eapol-block;
        }
        server-reject-vlan (vlan-id | vlan-name)  {
            block-interval block-interval;
            eapol-block;
        }
        server-timeout seconds;
        supplicant (single | single-secure | multiple);
        supplicant-timeout seconds;
        transmit-period seconds;
    }
    ip-mac-session-binding;
    no-mac-table-binding;
    radius-options {
        add-interface-text-description;
        use-vlan-id;
        use-vlan-name;
    }
    static mac-address {
        bridge-domain-assignment bridge-domain-assignment;
        interface interface;
        vlan-assignment vlan-identifier;
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols             dot1x],
[edit protocols dot1x]
```

Description

Specify the group of servers to be used for IEEE 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication for Port-Based Network Access Control, configure interfaces for 802.1x authentication, and configure static MAC bypass for 802.1x and MAC RADIUS authentication. 802.1X authentication is supported on interfaces that are members of private VLANs (PVLANs).

NOTE: You cannot configure 802.1X user authentication on interfaces that have been enabled for Q-in-Q tunneling.

Default

802.1X authentication is disabled.

Options

authentication-profile-name *access-profile-name*

Specify the name of the access profile to be used for 802.1X or MAC RADIUS user authentication. The access profile is configured at the [edit access profile] hierarchy level and contains the RADIUS server IP address and other information used for authentication.

NOTE: Access profile configuration is required only for 802.1X clients, not for static MAC clients.

- **Default:** No access profile is specified.

ip-mac-session-binding

Configure the switching device to check for an IP-MAC address binding in the DHCP, DHCPv6, or SLAAC snooping table before terminating the authentication session when the MAC address ages out. If the MAC address for the end device is bound to an IP address, then it will be retained in the Ethernet switching table, and the authentication session will remain active.

To configure this feature, you must also disassociate the authentication session table from the Ethernet switching table using the `no-mac-table-binding` statement. This extends the authentication session until the next re-authentication period.

> **NOTE**: This feature requires DHCP, DHCPv6, or SLAAC snooping to be enabled on the device.

- **Default:** Not enabled

no-mac-table-binding Specify that the device not remove the session from the authentication session table when the MAC address ages out of the Ethernet switching table.

- **Default:** Not enabled

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

`no-mac-table-binding` introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1.

`radius-options` introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.

`add-interface-text-description` introduced in Junos OS Release 18.4.

`ip-mac-session-binding` introduced in Junos OS Release 20.2R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch | 393

Example: Configuring MAC RADIUS Authentication on an EX Series Switch | 425

Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure) | 382

Specifying RADIUS Server Connections on Switches (CLI Procedure) | 367

Example: Configuring Static MAC Bypass of 802.1X and MAC RADIUS Authentication on an EX Series Switch | 487

Access Control and Authentication on Switching Devices

Retaining the Authentication Session Based on IP-MAC Address Bindings | 527

no-mac-table-binding (802.1X for MX Series in Enhanced LAN Mode)

boot-loader-authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1136
- Hierarchy Level | 1136
- Description | 1137
- Options | 1137
- Required Privilege Level | 1137
- Release Information | 1137

Syntax

```
boot-loader-authentication {
    (encrypted-password password | plain-text-password);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

Description

Set the boot-loader password for accessing the U-Boot CLI during the boot process. The password can be entered either as a plain-text password or as an encrypted password.

Encrypted passwords must be entered in Message Digest 5 (MD5) format. Plain-text passwords are encrypted by using MD5 by default. The encryption format for plain-text passwords can be changed by using the `set system login password format` command.

Encrypted passwords must be between 1 and 128 characters long. The password must be enclosed in quotation marks and cannot be blank within the quotation marks (“ “).

The default requirements for plain-text passwords are as follows:

- The password must be between 6 and 128 characters long
- You can include most character classes in a password (uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers, punctuation marks, and other special characters). Control characters are not recommended.
- The password must contain at least one change of case or character class.

Options

`encrypted-password` *password*— Enter a password that has already been encrypted. You can specify only one encrypted password.

`plain-text-password`—Enter a plain-text password. The CLI prompts you for the password and then encrypts it. The CLI displays the encrypted version, and the software places the encrypted version in its user database. You can specify only one plain-text password.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D20.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Using Unattended Mode for U-Boot to Prevent Unauthorized Access | 363

password (Login) | 1279

unattended-boot | 1408

ca-type

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1138
- Hierarchy Level | 1138
- Description | 1139
- Default | 1139
- Options | 1139
- Required Privilege Level | 1140
- Release Information | 1140

Syntax

```
ca-type type {
    ca-value value;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols lldp-med interface (all | interface-name location civic-based)]
```

Description

For Link Layer Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Device (LLDP-MED), configure the location types and values that comprise the location information advertised from the device to the MED. This information is used during emergency calls to identify the location (civic or postal address) of the caller.

For further information about the types and values that can be used to comprise the location, refer to RFC 4776, *Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCPv4 and DHCPv6) Option for Civic Addresses Configuration Information*. A subset of those types, with sample values, is provided below.

Default

Disabled.

Options

ca-type *type*

Specify category codes that together with values represent information about the civic or postal address of the caller's location. The address is divided into information types, with each information type represented by a code. Some of the codes, with corresponding sample values for the ca-value option, are:

- 0—A code that specifies the language used to describe the location.
- 16—The leading-street direction, such as "N".
- 17—A trailing street suffix, such as "SW".
- 18—A street suffix or type, such as "Ave" or "Road".
- 19—A house number, such as "6450".
- 20—A house-number suffix, such as "A" or "1/2".
- 21—A landmark, such as "Stanford University".
- 22—Additional location information, such as "South Wing".
- 23—The name and occupant of a location, such as "Carrillo's Holiday Market".
- 24—A house-number suffix, such as "95684".

- 25—A building structure, such as “East Library”.

ca-value *value* Configure location information (civic or postal address) that is indexed by the ca-type code. See the description of the ca-type option for examples.

Required Privilege Level

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show lldp

Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch | **544**

captive-portal

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1141**
- Hierarchy Level | **1141**
- Description | **1142**
- Default | **1142**
- Options | **1142**
- Required Privilege Level | **1142**
- Release Information | **1143**

Syntax

```
captive-portal {
    authentication-profile-name authentication-profile-name
    custom-options {
        banner-message string;
        footer-bgcolor color;
        footer-message string;
        footer-text-color color;
        form-header-bgcolor color;
        form-header-message string;
        form-header-text-color color;
        form-reset-label label name;
        form-submit-label label name;
        header-bgcolor color;
        header-logo filename;
        header-message string;
        header-text-color color;
        post-authentication-url url-string;
    }
    interface (all | [interface-names]) {
        quiet-period seconds;
        retries number-of-retries;
        server-timeout seconds;
        session-expiry seconds;
        supplicant (multiple | single | single-secure);
        user-keepalive minutes;
    }
    secure-authentication (http | https);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit services]
```

Description

Configure captive portal to authenticate clients connected to the switch for access to the network.

Default

Captive portal is disabled.

Options

authentication-profile-name *access-profile-name*

Specify the name of the access profile to be used for captive portal authentication. You configure the access profile at the [edit access profile] hierarchy level. The access profile contains the RADIUS server IP address and other information used for authentication.

- **Default:** No access profile is specified.

secure-authentication (http | https)

Enable HTTP or HTTPS access on the captive portal interface.

- **Default:** http
- **Values:** Specify one of the following:
  - http—Enables HTTP access on the captive portal interface.
  - https—Enables HTTPS access on the captive portal interface. HTTPS is recommended.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.

`user-keepalive` introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for EX Series switches.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Example: Setting Up Captive Portal Authentication on an EX Series Switch | **495**
- Designing a Captive Portal Authentication Login Page on Switches | **505**
- Configuring Captive Portal Authentication (CLI Procedure) | **503**
- Configuring an EX Series Switch to Use Junos Pulse Access Control Service for Network Access Control (CLI Procedure)

civic-based

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1143**
- Hierarchy Level | **1144**
- Description | **1144**
- Default | **1144**
- Options | **1144**
- Required Privilege Level | **1145**
- Release Information | **1145**

Syntax

```
civic-based {
    ca-type name {
        ca-value  ca-value;
```

```
    }
    country-code country-code;
    what what;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols lldp-med interface (all | interface-name) location]
```

Description

For Link Layer Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED), configure the geographic location to be advertised from the device to the MED. This information is used during emergency calls to identify the location of the MED.

Default

Disabled.

Options

country-code *code* (Required) Configure the two-letter ISO 3166 country code in capital ASCII letters; for example, US or DE. The code is part of the location information. Location information is advertised from the device to the MED, and is used during emergency calls to identify the location of the MED. The country code is required when configuring LLDP-MED based on location.

- **Default:** Disabled.

what *number* Configure the location to which the DHCP entry refers. This information is advertised, along with other location information, from the switch to the MED. It is used during emergency calls to identify the location of the MED.

Options 0 and 1 should not be used unless you know that the DHCP client is in close physical proximity to the server or network element.

- **Values:** Location to which the DHCP entry refers:
  - 0—Location of the DHCP server.
  - 1—Location of a network element believed to be closest to the client.
  - 2—Location of the client.
- **Default:** 1

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

`what` modified in Junos OS Release 9.2 for EX Series to display new default.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show lldp

Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch | **544**

Configuring LLDP-MED (CLI Procedure) | **706**

class (Defining Login Classes)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1146
- Hierarchy Level | 1147
- Description | 1147
- Options | 1148
- Required Privilege Level | 1156
- Release Information | 1156

Syntax

```
class class-name {
    access-end hh:mm;
    access-start hh:mm;
    ( allow-commands "(regular-expression1)|(regular-expression2)..." | allow-commands-
regexps ["regular expression 1" "regular expression 2 " ... ]);
    ( allow-configuration "(regular-expression1)|(regular-expression2)..." | allow-configuration-
regexps ["regular expression 1" "regular expression 2 " ... ]);
    allow-hidden-commands;
    allow-sources [ source-addresses ... ];
    allow-times [ times ... ];
    allowed-days [ days of the week ];
    cli {
        prompt prompt;
    }
     configuration-breadcrumbs;
    confirm-commands ["regular expression or command 1" "regular expression or command 2" ...] {
        confirmation-message;
    }
    ( deny-commands "(regular-expression1)|(regular-expression2)..." | deny-commands-
regexps ["regular expression 1" "regular expression 2 " ... ]);
    ( deny-configuration "(regular-expression1)|(regular-expression2)..." | deny-configuration-
regexps ["regular expression 1" "regular expression 2 " ... ]);
```

```
    deny-sources [ source-addresses ... ];
    deny-times [ times ... ];
    idle-timeout minutes;
    logical-system logical-system-name;
    login-alarms;
    login-script login-script;
    login-tip;
    no-hidden-commands {
        except [“regular expression or command 1” “regular expression or command
2” ...];
    }
    no-scp-server;
    no-sftp-server;
    permissions [ permissions ];
    satellite all;
    security-role (audit-administrator | crypto-administrator | ids-administrator | security-
administrator);
    tenant tenant-system-name;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system login]
```

Description

Define a login class. All users who log in to the router or switch must be in a login class. Therefore, you must define a Junos OS login class for each user or type of user. You can define any number of login classes depending on the types of permissions the users need. You may not need to define any login classes; Junos OS has several predefined login classes, to suit a variety of needs. However, the predefined login classes cannot be modified. If you define a class with the same name as a predefined class, Junos OS appends `-local` to the login class name and creates a new login class. See Predefined System Login Classes for more information.

Options

class-name

A name you choose for the login class.

access-end

Specify the end time in *HH*:*MM* (24-hour) format, where *HH* represents the hours and *MM* represents the minutes.

> **NOTE**: Access start and end times that span across 12:00 AM starting on a specified day results in the user having access until the next day, even if the access day is not explicitly configured on the `allowed-days` statement.

access-start

Specify the start time in *HH*:*MM* (24-hour) format, where *HH* represents the hours and *MM* represents the minutes.

> **NOTE**: Access start and end times that span across 12:00 AM starting on a specified day results in the user having access until the next day, even if the access day is not explicitly configured on the `allowed-days` statement.

(allow-commands | allow-commands-regexps)

Specify one or more regular expressions to allow users in this class to issue operational mode commands. You use the `allow-commands` or the `allow-commands-regexps` statement to explicitly allow authorization for commands that would otherwise be denied by the access privilege levels for a login class.

For the`allow-commands` statement, each expression separated by a pipe (|) symbol must be a complete standalone expression, and must be enclosed in parentheses ( ). Do not use spaces between regular expressions separated with parentheses and connected with the pipe (|) symbol.

For the `allow-commands-regexps` statement, you configure a set of strings in which each string is a regular expression, enclosed in double quotes and separated with a space operator. Each string is evaluated against the full path of the command, which provides faster matching than the `allow-command` statement. You can also include values for variables in the regular expressions, which is not supported using the `allow-commands` statement.

The `deny-commands` or the `deny-commands-regexps` statement takes precedence if it is used in the same login class definition.

> **NOTE**: The `allow/deny-commands` and `allow/deny-commands-regexps` statements are mutually exclusive and cannot be configured together for a login class. At a given point in time, a login class can include either the `allow/deny-commands` statements, or the `allow/deny-commands-regexps` statements. If you have existing configurations using the `allow/deny-commands` statements, using the same configuration options with the `allow/deny-commands-regexps` statements might not produce the same results, as the search and match methods differ in the two forms of these statements.

Authorizations can also be configured remotely by specifying Juniper Networks vendor-specific TACACS+ attributes in your authentication server's configuration. For a remote user, when the authorization parameters are configured both remotely and locally, authorization parameters configured remotely and locally are both considered together for authorization. For a local user, only the authorization parameters configured locally for the class are considered.

- **Default:** If you do not configure authorizations for operational mode commands using the `allow/deny-commands` or `allow/deny-commands-regexps` statements, users can edit only those commands for which they have access privileges set with the `permissions` statement.
- **Syntax:** *`regular-expression`*—Extended (modern) regular expression as defined in POSIX 1003.2. If the regular expression contains any spaces, operators, or wildcard characters, enclose it in quotation marks. Enter as many expressions as needed.

(allow-configuration | allow-configuration-regexps)

Specify one or more regular expressions to explicitly allow users in this class to access the specified levels in the configuration hierarchy even if the permissions set with the `permissions` statement do not grant such access.

For the`allow-configuration` statement, each expression separated by a pipe (|) symbol must be a complete standalone expression, and must be enclosed in parentheses ( ). Do not use spaces between regular expressions separated with parentheses and connected with the pipe (|) symbol.

For the `allow-configuration-regexps` statement, you configure a set of strings in which each string is a regular expression, enclosed in double quotes and separated with a space operator. Each string is evaluated against the full path of the command, which provides faster matching than the `allow/deny-configuration` statements. You can also include values for variables in the regular expressions, which is not supported using the `allow/deny-configuration` statements.

The deny-configuration or deny-configuration-regexps statement takes precedence if it is used in the same login class definition.

> **NOTE**: The allow/deny-configuration and allow/deny-configuration-regexps statements are mutually exclusive and cannot be configured together for a login class. At a given point in time, a login class can include either the allow/deny-configuration statements, or the allow/deny-configuration-regexps statements. If you have existing configurations using the allow/deny-configuration statements, using the same configuration options with the allow/deny-configuration-regexps statements might not produce the same results, as the search and match methods differ in the two forms of these statements.

- **Default:** If you omit the allow-configuration/allow-configuration-regexps statement and the deny-configuration/deny-configuration-regexps statement, users can edit only those commands for which they have access privileges through the permissions statement.
- **Syntax:** *regular-expression*—Extended (modern) regular expression as defined in POSIX 1003.2. If the regular expression contains any spaces, operators, or wildcard characters, enclose it in quotation marks. Enter as many expressions as needed.

allow-hidden-commands

Allow all hidden commands to be run. If the no-hidden-commands statement is specified at the [edit system] hierarchy level, overrides that restriction for this login class. Hidden commands are Junos OS commands that are not published but could be run on a router. Hidden commands serve a specific purpose, but for most part are not expected to be used, and as such are not actively supported. The no-hidden-commands statement at the [edit system] hierarchy level allows you to block all hidden commands to all users except the root users.

- **Default:** Hidden commands are enabled by default.

allow-sources [*source-addresses ...*]

Restrict incoming remote access to only particular hosts. Specify one or more source addresses from which access is allowed. The source addresses can be IPv4 or IPv6 addresses, prefix lengths, or hostnames.

allow-times [*times...*]

Restrict remote access to certain times.

allowed-days [*days of the week*]

Specify one or more days of the week when users in this class are allowed to log in.

- Values:
  - monday—Monday
  - tuesday—Tuesday
  - wednesday—Wednesday
  - thursday—Thursday
  - friday—Friday
  - saturday—Saturday
  - sunday—Sunday

cli

Set the CLI prompt specified for the login class. If a CLI prompt is also set at the [edit system login user cli] hierarchy level, the prompt set for the login user has precedence over the prompt set for the login class.

prompt *prompt* Specify the prompt string you want to see displayed in the CLI prompt.

configuration-breadcrumbs

Enable the configuration breadcrumbs view in the CLI to display the location in the configuration hierarchy. For an example of how to enable this view, see *Enabling Configuration Breadcrumbs* .

confirm-commands

Specify that confirmation for particular commands is explicitly required and, optionally, specify the wording of the message displayed at confirm time. You can specify the commands using a list of regular expressions or commands.

- **Syntax:** *message*
- **Default:** If you omit this option, then confirmation for commands is not required. If the optional message is not set, then the default "Do you want to continue?" message is displayed.

(deny-commands | deny-commands-regexps)

Specify one or more regular expressions to explicitly deny users in this class permission to issue operational mode commands, even though the permissions set with the `permissions` statement would allow it.

For the `deny-commands` statement, each expression separated by a pipe (|) symbol must be a complete standalone expression, and must be enclosed in parentheses ( ). Do not use spaces between regular expressions separated with parentheses and connected with the pipe (|) symbol.

For the deny-commands-regexps statement, you configure a set of strings in which each string is a regular expression, enclosed in double quotes and separated with a space operator. Each string is evaluated against the full path of the command, which provides faster matching than the allow/deny-command statements. You can also include values for variables in the regular expressions, which is not supported using the allow/deny-commands statements.

Expressions configured with the deny-commands or the deny-commands-regexps statement take precedence over expressions configured with allow-commands/allow-commands-regexps if the two statements are used in the same login class definition.

> **NOTE**: The allow/deny-commands and allow/deny-commands-regexps statements are mutually exclusive and cannot be configured together for a login class. At a given point in time, a login class can include either the allow/deny-commands statements, or the allow/deny-commands-regexps statements. If you have existing configurations using the allow/deny-commands statements, using the same configuration options with the allow/deny-commands-regexps statements might not produce the same results, as the search and match methods differ in the two forms of these statements.

Authorizations can also be configured remotely by specifying Juniper Networks vendor-specific TACACS+ attributes in your authentication server's configuration. For a remote user, when the authorization parameters are configured both remotely and locally, authorization parameters configured remotely and locally are both considered together for authorization. For a local user, only the authorization parameters configured locally for the class are considered.

- **Default:** If you do not configure authorizations for operational mode commands using allow/deny-commands or allow/deny-commands-regexps, users can edit only those commands for which they have access privileges set with the permissions statement.
- **Syntax:** *regular-expression*—Extended (modern) regular expression as defined in POSIX 1003.2. If the regular expression contains any spaces, operators, or wildcard characters, enclose it in quotation marks. Enter as many expressions as needed.

(deny-configuration | deny-configuration-regexps)

Specify one or more regular expressions to explicitly deny users in this class access to the specified levels in the configuration hierarchy even if the permissions set with the permissions statement grant such access. Note that the user cannot view a particular hierarchy if configuration access is denied for that hierarchy.

For the deny-configuration statement, each expression separated by a pipe (|) symbol must be a complete standalone expression, and must be enclosed in parentheses ( ). Do not use spaces between regular expressions separated with parentheses and connected with the pipe (|) symbol.

For the deny-configuration-regexps statement, you configure a set of strings in which each string is a regular expression, enclosed in double quotes and separated with a space operator. Each string is evaluated against the full path of the command, which provides faster matching than the allow/deny-configuration statements. You can also include values for variables in the regular expressions, which is not supported using the allow/deny-configuration statements.

Expressions configured with deny-configuration/deny-configuration-regexps take precedence over expressions configured with allow-configuration/allow-configuration-regexps if the two statements are used in the same login class definition.

> **NOTE**: The allow/deny-configuration and allow/deny-configuration-regexps statements are mutually exclusive and cannot be configured together for a login class. At a given point in time, a login class can include either the allow/deny-configuration statements, or the allow/deny-configuration-regexps statements. If you have existing configurations using the allow/deny-configuration statements, using the same configuration options with the allow/deny-configuration-regexps statements might not produce the same results, as the search and match methods differ in the two forms of these statements.

- **Default:** If you omit the deny-configuration/deny-configuration-regexps statement and the allow-configuration/allow-configuration-regexps statement, users can edit those levels in the configuration hierarchy for which they have access privileges through the permissions statement.
- **Syntax:** *regular-expression*—Extended (modern) regular expression as defined in POSIX 1003.2. If the regular expression contains any spaces, operators, or wildcard characters, enclose it in quotation marks. Enter as many expressions as needed.

deny-sources [*source-addresses*]

Never allow remote access from these hosts. The source addresses can be IPv4 or IPv6 addresses, prefix lengths, or hostnames.

deny-times [*times*]

Never allow remote access during these times.

idle-timeout

For a login class, configure the maximum time in minutes that a session can be idle before the session times out and the user is logged out of the device. The session times out after remaining at the CLI operational mode prompt for the specified time.

> **NOTE**: After the user logs in to a device from a shell prompt such as csh, if the user starts another program to run in the foreground of the CLI, the idle-timer control is stopped from being computed. The calculation of the idle time of the CLI session is restarted only after the foreground process exits and the control is returned to the shell prompt. When the restart of the idle-timer control occurs, if no interaction from the user occurs on the shell, the user is automatically logged out after the time set on this statement.

- **Default:** If you omit this statement, a user is never forced off the system after extended idle times.
- **Syntax:** *minutes*—Maximum time in minutes that a session can be idle before a user is logged out.
- **Range:** Range: 0 through 4294967295 minutes

> **NOTE**: The idle-timeout feature is disabled if the value of *minutes* is set to 0.

login-alarms

Display system alarms when a user with `admin` permissions logs in to the device. For more information about configuring this statement, see Configuring System Alarms to Appear Automatically Upon Login.

login-script

Run the specified op script when a user belonging to the class logs in to the CLI. The script must be enabled in the configuration.

logical-system

Assign the users in this login class to a logical system. If you specify a logical system, you can't include the satellite configuration statement in the configuration for this login class.

login-tip

Display CLI tips when logging in.

- **Default:** If this statement is not configured, CLI tips are not displayed.

no-hidden-commands

Deny all hidden commands, except for those specified, for users in this login class. Each command listed as an exception must be enclosed in quotation marks.

- **Default:** Hidden commands are enabled by default.
- **Syntax:** except *["command 1" "command 2"...]*

no-scp-server Disable incoming SCP connections for this login class.

no-sftp-server Disable incoming SFTP connections for this login class.

permissions Specify login access privileges for the login class.

- **Syntax:** *permissions*—One or more permission flags, which together specify the access privileges for the login class. Permission flags are not cumulative, so for each class, you must list all the permission flags needed, including `view` to display information and `configure` to enter configuration mode. For a list of permission flags, see Login Class Permission Flags.

satellite Specify access to Junos Fusion satellite devices for the login class. All users assigned to the login class are satellite users. If you include this statement, you can't include the logical-system configuration statement in the configuration for this login class.

- Values:
  - all—Specify all Junos Fusion satellite devices.

security-role Specify one or more Common Criteria (ISO/IEC 15408) security roles for the login class.

- Values:

  audit-administrator Specify which users are responsible for the regular review of specific target of evaluation (TOE) audit data and audit trail deletion. Audit administrators can also invoke the non-cryptographic self-test.

  crypto-administrator Specify which users are responsible for the configuration and maintenance of cryptographic elements related to the establishment of secure connections to and from the TOE audit data.

  ids-administrator Specify which users can act as intrusion detection service (IDS) administrators, who are responsible for all of the activities regarding identity and access management of the organization's employees.

security-administrator	Specify which users are responsible for ensuring that the organization's security policy is in place.

tenant Assign the users in this class to a tenant system. Tenant systems are used when you need to separate departments, organizations, or customers and each of them can be limited to one virtual router. The main difference between a logical system and a tenant system is that a logical system supports advanced routing functionality using multiple routing instances. In comparison, a tenant system supports only one routing instance, but supports the deployment of significantly more tenants per system.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

The `class`, `allow-commands`, `deny-commands`, `allow-configuration`, `deny-configuration`, `idle-timeout`, `login-alarms`, `login-tip`, and `permissions` statements were introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

All of the previously mentioned statements were introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for the EX Series.

The `login-script` statement was introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.

The `access-end`, `access-start`, and `allowed-days` statements were introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.

All of the previously mentioned statements were introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.

All of the previously mentioned statements were introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2 for the SRX Series.

The `allow-configuration-regexps`, `deny-configuration-regexps`, and `security-role` statements were introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

The `configuration-breadcrumbs` statement was introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2.

All of the previously mentioned statements were introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.

All of the previously mentioned statements were introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D70 for the vSRX, SRX4100, SRX4200 and SRX1500 devices.

All of the previously mentioned statements were introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for the MX Series and PTX Series.

The `allow-hidden-commands`, `confirm-commands`, `no-hidden-commands`, and `satellite` statements were introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.

The `cli` statement was introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3.

The `allow-commands-regexps` and `deny-commands-regexps` statements were introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1.

The `tenant` statement was introduced in Junos OS 18.4.

The `no-scp-server` and `no-sftp-server` statements were introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Defining Junos OS Login Classes
- Configuring Time-Based User Access
- Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Operational Mode Commands
- Regular Expressions for Allowing and Denying Junos OS Operational Mode Commands, Configuration Statements, and Hierarchies
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies
- Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privilege Levels
- Configuring System Alarms to Appear Automatically Upon Login
- *Executing an Op Script on the Local Device*
- Understanding Administrative Roles
- Example: Configuring Administrative Roles
- Tenant Systems Overview
- user (Access) | **1411**

connection-limit

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1158
- Hierarchy Level | 1158
- Description | 1158
- Options | 1159
- Required Privilege Level | 1159
- Release Information | 1159

Syntax

```
connection-limit limit;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services netconf ssh],
[edit system services ssh],
```

Description

Configure the maximum number of connections sessions for each type of system service (finger, ftp, ssh, telnet, xnm-clear-text, or xnm-ssl) per protocol (either IPv6 or IPv4).

Options

limit—(Optional) Maximum number of established connections per protocol (either IPv6 or IPv4).

- **Range:** 1 through 250
- **Default:** 75

> **NOTE**: The actual number of maximum connections depends on the availability of system resources, and might be fewer than the configured `connection-limit` value if the system resources are limited.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring DTCP-over-SSH Service for the Flow-Tap Application

Configuring SSH Service for Remote Access to the Router or Switch

custom-options

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1160
- Hierarchy Level | 1161
- Description | 1161
- Options | 1161
- Required Privilege Level | 1163
- Release Information | 1163

Syntax

```
custom-options {
    banner-message string;
    footer-bgcolor color;
    footer-message string;
    footer-text-color color;
    form-header-bgcolor color;
    form-header-message string;
    form-header-text-color color;
    form-reset-label label name;
    form-submit-label label name;
    header-bgcolor color;
    header-logo filename;
    header-message string;
    header-text-color color;
    post-authentication-url url-string;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit services captive-portal]
```

Description

Specify the design elements of a captive portal login page.

Options

banner-message—The first screen displayed before the captive portal login page is displayed—for example, a disclaimer message or a terms and conditions of use page.

- **Range:** 1–2047 characters

footer-bgcolor —The hexadecimal color code for the color of the footer bar across the bottom of the captive portal login page—for example, #2E8B57 (sea green).

- **Values:** # symbol followed by six characters.

footer-message—Text message displayed in the footer bar across the bottom of the captive portal login page.

- **Range:** 1–2047 characters
- **Default:** Copyright @2010, Juniper Networks Inc.

footer-text-color — Color of the text in the footer.

- **Default:** The default color is white.

form-header-bgcolor —The hexadecimal color code for the background color of the header bar across the top of the form area of the captive portal login page.

- **Values:** # symbol followed by six characters.

form-header-message—Text message displayed in the header bar across the top of the form area of the captive portal login page.

- **Range:** 1–255 characters

- **Default:** Captive Portal User Authentication

form-header-text-color—Color of the text in the form header.

- **Default:** The default color is black.

form-reset-label—Label displayed in the button that the user can select to clear the username and password fields on the form.

- **Range:** 1–255 characters
- **Default:** Reset

form-submit-label —Label displayed in the button that the user selects to submit their login information —for example, Log In.

- **Range:** 1–255 characters
- **Default:** Log In

header-bgcolor—The hexadecimal color code for the color of the header bar across the top of the captive portal login page.

- **Values:** # symbol followed by six characters.

header-logo—Filename of the file containing the image of the logo displayed at the top of the captive portal login page. The image file can be in GIF, JPEG, or PNG format.

- **Default:** The Juniper Networks logo

header-message—Text displayed in the header bar across the bottom of the captive portal login page.

- **Range:** 1–2047 characters
- **Default:** User Authentication

header-text-color—Color of the text in the header.

- **Default:** The default color is white.

post-authentication-url—URL to which the users are directed upon successful authentication—for example www.mycafe.com.

- **Range:** 1–255 characters
- **Default:** The page originally requested by the user.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Designing a Captive Portal Authentication Login Page on Switches | 505

Configuring Captive Portal Authentication (CLI Procedure) | 503

destination (Accounting)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1163
- Hierarchy Level | 1164
- Description | 1165
- Options | 1165
- Required Privilege Level | 1165
- Release Information | 1165

Syntax

```
destination {
    radius {
```

```
        server {
            server-address {
                accounting-port port-number;
                accounting-retry number;
                accounting-timeout seconds;
                dynamic-request-port number;
                max-outstanding-requests value;
                port number;
                preauthentication-port number;
                preauthentication-secret secret;
                retry number;
                routing-instance routing-instance-name;
                secret password;
                source-addresssource-address;
                timeout seconds;
            }
    }
    tacplus {
        server {
            server-address {
                port port-number;
                routing-instance routing-instance;
                secret password;
                single-connection;
                source-address address
                timeout seconds;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system accounting]
```

Description

Configure the authentication server.

Options

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

`radius` statement added in Junos OS Release 7.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring RADIUS System Accounting | 234

Configuring TACACS+ System Accounting | 261

dlv

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1166
- Hierarchy Level | 1166
- Description | 1166
- Options | 1167
- Required Privilege Level | 1167
- Release Information | 1167

Syntax

```
dlv {
    domain-name domain-name trusted-anchor  trusted-anchor;
    }
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services dns dnssec]
```

Description

Configure DNSSEC Lookaside Validation (DLV) (RFC 5074).

Options

domain-name *domain-name*	Specify the secure domain server name.
trusted-anchor *trusted-anchor*	Specify the trusted DLV anchor.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

dns (System Services)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1168**
- Hierarchy Level | **1169**
- Description | **1169**
- Options | **1169**
- Required Privilege Level | **1169**
- Release Information | **1169**

Syntax

```
dns {
        dns-proxy {

            cache hostname inet ip-address;
            default-domain domain-name {
                forwarders ip-address;
            }
            interface interface-name;
            propogate-setting (enable | disable);
            view view-name {
                domain domain-name {
                    forward-only;
                    forwarders ip-address;
                }
                match-clients subnet-address;
            }
        }
    }
    dnssec {
        disable;
        dlv {
            domain-name domain-name trusted-anchor  trusted-anchor;
            }
    secure-domains domain-name;
        trusted-keys (key dns-key | load-key-file url);
    forwarders {
        ip-address;
    }
    max-cache-ttl seconds;
    max-ncache-ttl seconds;
    traceoptions {
        category {
            category-type;
        }
        debug-level level;
        file {
            filename;
            files number;
            size maximum-file-size;
```

```
            (world-readable | no-world-readable);
        }
        flag flag;
        level (all | error | info | notice | verbose | warning);
        no-remote-trace;
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services]
```

Description

Configure the DNS server.

Options

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

DNS Overview

dnssec

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1170
- Hierarchy Level | 1170
- Description | 1171
- Options | 1171
- Required Privilege Level | 1171
- Release Information | 1171

Syntax

```
dnssec {
    disable;
    dlv {
        domain-name domain-name trusted-anchor  trusted-anchor;
        }
secure-domains domain-name;
    trusted-keys {
        (key dns-key | load-key-file url);
    }
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services dns]
```

Description

Configure domain name service security extensions (DNSSEC) in the DNS server. DNSSEC is an extension of DNS that provides authentication and integrity verification of data by using public-key-based signatures.

Options

disable Disable DNSSEC.

- **Default:** DNSSEC is enabled.

secure-domains [*domain-name*] Configure one or more secure domains in the DNS server. The server accepts only signed responses for this domain. For unsigned responses, the server returns SERVFAIL error to the client.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Release 10.2 of Junos OS.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

DNSSEC Overview | 714

Example: Configuring Secure Domains and Trusted Keys for DNSSEC | 717

dot1x

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1172
- Hierarchy Level | 1174
- Description | 1174
- Default | 1174
- Options | 1174
- Required Privilege Level | 1175
- Release Information | 1175

Syntax

```
dot1x {
    authenticator {
        authentication-profile-name  access-profile-name;
          interface (all | [ interface-names ]) {
            authentication-order (captive-portal | dot1x | mac-radius);
            disable;
            guest-bridge-domain guest-bridge-domain;
            guest-vlan guest-vlan;
            ignore-port-bounce;
            mac-radius {
                authentication-protocol {
                    eap-md5;
                    eap-peap {
                        resume;
                    }
                    pap;
                }
                flap-on-disconnect;
                restrict;
            }
```

```
            maximum-requests number;
            multi-domain {
                max-data-session max-data-session;
                packet-action (drop-and-log | shutdown);
                recovery-timeout seconds;
            }
            (no-reauthentication | reauthentication interval );
            no-tagged-mac-authentication;
            quiet-period seconds;
            redirect-url redirect-url;
            retries number;
            server-fail (bridge-domain bridge-domain | deny | permit | use-cache | vlan-name
vlan-name);
            server-fail-voip (deny | permit | use-cache | vlan-name vlan-name);
            server-reject-bridge-domain bridge-domain {
                block-interval seconds;
                eapol-block;
            }
            server-reject-vlan (vlan-id | vlan-name)  {
                block-interval block-interval;
                eapol-block;
            }
            server-timeout seconds;
            supplicant (single | single-secure | multiple);
            supplicant-timeout seconds;
            transmit-period seconds;
        }
        ip-mac-session-binding;
        no-mac-table-binding;
        radius-options {
            add-interface-text-description;
            use-vlan-id;
            use-vlan-name;
        }
        static mac-address {
            bridge-domain-assignment bridge-domain-assignment;
            interface interface;
            vlan-assignment vlan-identifier;
        }
    }
    }
    ssl-certificate-path path-name;
    traceoptions {
```

```
        file filename <files files>  <size size> <(world-readable | no-world-readable)>;
        flag (all | config-internal | dot1x-debug | dot1x-event | dot1x-ipc | eapol | esw-if |
general | iccp | normal | parse | state | task | timer | vlan) {
            disable;
        }
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols],
[edit protocols]
```

Description

Configure IEEE 802.1X authentication for Port-Based Network Access Control. 802.1X authentication is supported on interfaces that are members of private VLANs (PVLANs).

Default

802.1X is disabled.

Options

ssl-certificate-path *path-name* Specify the file path for SSL certificates if you are not using the default path. The default path for SSL certificates is `/var/tmp`.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

`ssl-certificate-path` introduced in Junos OS Release 19.4.

`ip-mac-session-binding` introduced in Junos OS Release 20.2

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show dot1x

Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch | **440**

Example: Setting Up 802.1X in Conference Rooms to Provide Internet Access to Corporate Visitors on an EX Series Switch | **449**

Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch | **544**

Example: Configuring Static MAC Bypass of 802.1X and MAC RADIUS Authentication on an EX Series Switch | **487**

Example: Configuring MAC RADIUS Authentication on an EX Series Switch | **425**

Configuring RADIUS Server Fail Fallback (CLI Procedure) | **375**

dot1x (MX Series in Enhanced LAN Mode)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1176**
- Hierarchy Level | **1176**
- Description | **1177**

- Default | **1177**
- Required Privilege Level | **1177**
- Release Information | **1177**

Syntax

```
dot1x {
    disable;
    guest-vlan (vlan-id  | vlan-name);
    mac-radius {
        flap-on-disconnect;
        restrict;
    }
    maximum-requests number;
    no-reauthentication;
    server-fail (deny | permit | use-cache | vlan-id | vlan-name);
    server-reject-vlan (vlan-id | vlan-name)  {
        eapol-block;
        block-interval block-interval;
    }
    supplicant-timeout seconds;
    transmit-period seconds;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols authentication-access-control interface (all | [ interface-names ])]
```

Description

Configure 802.1X authentication for Port-Based Network Access Control. 802.1X authentication is supported on interfaces that are members of private VLANs (PVLANs).

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Default

802.1X is disabled.

Required Privilege Level

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.

dynamic-requests

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1178**
- Hierarchy Level | **1178**
- Description | **1178**
- Options | **1178**
- Required Privilege Level | **1179**
- Release Information | **1179**

Syntax

```
dynamic-requests {
    routing-instance routing-instance-name;
    source-address source-address;
    source-port source-port;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit access radsec  destination ]
```

Description

Configure RADSEC clients to receive and process dynamic requests. RADSEC servers can be a source of dynamic RADIUS requests such as Change of Authorization (CoA) and RADIUS-initiated disconnect (RID) messages.

You must configure the IP address of the RADSEC server as the source address for the requests. You can also specify the source port that the client monitors for dynamic requests. If the port is not explicitly configured, the default RADSEC port 2083 is used.

Options

routing-instance *routing-instance-name*	Specify the routing instance name.
source-address *ip-address*	(Required) Configure the source IP address, which is the IP address of the RADSEC server. If the source address is not configured, dynamic requests will be rejected.
source-port *port-number*	(Optional) Specify the source port that the client monitors for dynamic requests. If the port is not explicitly configured, the default is used.

- **Default:** 2083
- **Range:** 1 through 65535

Required Privilege Level

access—To view this statement in the configuration.

access-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

RADIUS over TLS (RADSEC) | 239

eapol-block

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1180
- Hierarchy Level | 1180
- Description | 1180
- Default | 1181
- Options | 1181
- Required Privilege Level | 1181
- Release Information | 1181

Syntax

```
eapol-block {
    captive-portal;
    mac-radius;
    server-fail <seconds>;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols dot1x authenticator
interface (all | [interface-names])],
[edit logical-systems nameprotocols dot1x authenticator
interface (all | [interface-names]) server-reject-bridge-domain | server-reject-vlan]
[edit protocols dot1x authenticator interface (all | [interface-names])]
[edit protocols dot1x authenticator interface (all | [interface-names]) server-reject-bridge-domain |
server-reject-vlan]
```

Description

Enable the device to ignore Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN (EAPoL)-Start messages received from a client that has been authenticated so that the device does not trigger re-authentication. The device typically attempts to restart the authentication procedure by contacting the authentication server when it receives an EAPoL-Start message from a client—even for authenticated clients. You can configure the `eapol-block` statement to help prevent unnecessary downtime that can occur when the device waits for a response from the authentication server.

If you configure the device to block EAPoL-Start messages, when the device receives an EAPoL-Start message from an authenticated client, the device ignores the message and does not attempt to contact the authentication server for reauthentication. The existing authentication session that was established for the client remains open.

The EAPoL-Start messages are blocked only if the client is in the authenticated state. EAPoL-Start messages from new clients are accepted.

Default

If the `eapol-block` statement is not configured, the device attempts to contact the authentication server to authenticate the client when it receives an EAPoL-Start message.

Options

`captive-portal` Configure the device to ignore EAPoL-Start messages received from a client that has been authenticated using captive portal authentication.

`mac-radius` Configure the device to ignore EAPoL-Start messages received from a client that has been authenticated using MAC RADIUS authentication. The `mac-radius` option is also valid for clients authenticated using central Web authentication (CWA).

`server-fail <`*`seconds`*`>` Configure the device to ignore EAPoL-Start messages received from a client that has been authenticated using server fail fallback or server reject VLAN methods. Optionally, configure the time interval, in seconds, during which the device will not attempt to contact the authentication server to re-authenticate a client that has already been authenticated using server fail fallback.

- **Default:** 120 seconds.
- **Range:** 120 through 65,535 seconds.

Required Privilege Level

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

Support at the [`edit protocols dot1x authenticator interface` *`interface-name`*] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Releases 14.1X53-D40 and 15.1X53-D51 for EX Series switches.

`captive-portal` and `mac-radius` introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Example: Configuring Fallback Options on EX Series Switches for EAP-TTLS Authentication and Odyssey Access Clients | 410

finger

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1182
- Hierarchy Level | 1182
- Description | 1183
- Options | 1183
- Required Privilege Level | 1183
- Release Information | 1183

Syntax

```
finger {
    connection-limit limit;
    rate-limit limit;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services]
```

Description

Allow finger requests from remote systems to the local device.

Options

connection-limit *limit* Configure the maximum number of connection sessions for the finger service per protocol (either IPv4 or IPv6).

> **NOTE**: The actual number of maximum connections depends on the availability of system resources, and might be fewer than the configured `connection-limit` value if the system resources are limited.

- **Range:** 1 through 250 connections
- **Default:** 75 connections

rate-limit *limit* Configure the maximum number of connection attempts per minute, per protocol (either IPv6 or IPv4). For example, a rate limit of 10 allows 10 IPv6 finger session connection attempts per minute and 10 IPv4 finger session connection attempts per minute.

- **Range:** 1 through 250 connections
- **Default:** 150 connections

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Finger Service for Remote Access to the Router | 277

ftp

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1184
- Hierarchy Level | 1184
- Description | 1185
- Options | 1185
- Required Privilege Level | 1186
- Release Information | 1186

Syntax

```
ftp {
    authentication-order [authentication-methods];
    connection-limit limit;
    rate-limit limit;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services]
```

Description

Allow FTP requests from remote systems to the local device.

Options

authentication-order [*authentication-methods* Configure the order in which the software tries different user authentication methods when attempting to authenticate a user. For each login attempt, the software tries the authentication methods in order, starting with the first one, until the password matches.

- **Values:** Specify one or more of the following authentication methods listed in the order in which they must be tried:
  - `ldaps`—Use LDAP authentication services.
  - `password`—Use the password configured for the user with the `authentication` statement at the `[edit system login user]` hierarchy level.
  - `radius`—Use RADIUS authentication services.
  - `tacplus`—Use TACACS+ authentication services.
- **Default:** If you do not include the `authentication-order` statement, users are verified based on their configured passwords.

connection-limit *limit* Configure the maximum number of connections sessions for the ftp service per protocol (either IPv6 or IPv4).

> **NOTE**: The actual number of maximum connections depends on the availability of system resources, and might be fewer than the configured `connection-limit` value if the system resources are limited.

- **Range:** 1 through 250 connections
- **Default:** 75 connections

rate-limit *limit* Configure the maximum number of connections attempts per minute, per protocol (either IPv6 or IPv4) on an access service. For example, a rate limit of 10 allows 10 IPv6 ftp session connection attempts per minute and 10 IPv4 ftp session connection attempts per minute.

- **Range:** 1 through 250 connections
- **Default:** 150 connections

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Option `ldaps` introduced in Junos OS Release 20.2R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring FTP Service for Remote Access to the Router or Switch | 276

Junos OS User Authentication Methods | 156

hostkey-algorithm

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1187
- Hierarchy Level | 1187
- Description | 1187
- Options | 1188
- Required Privilege Level | 1188
- Release Information | 1188

Syntax

```
hostkey-algorithm {
    (no-ssh-dss | ssh-dss);
    (no-ssh-rsa | ssh-rsa);
    (no-ssh-ecdsa | ssh-ecdsa);
    (no-ssh-ed25519 | ssh-ed25519);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services ssh]
```

Description

Allow or disallow a host-key algorithm to authenticate another host through the SSH protocol. The host-key uses RSA, ECDSA, ED25519, and DSS algorithms.

The following are the behaviors when the `hostkey-algorithm` option is configured with SSH client and SSH server:

- On the SSH client, the host-key algorithms that are supported when talking to a server are:
  1. RSA: Equal or greater-than to 1024 bit
  2. ECDSA: 256, 384, or 521 bit
  3. ED25519: 256 bit
  4. DSS: 1024 bit
- On the SSH server, the host-key algorithms that are generated and stored are:
  1. RSA: 2048 bit
  2. ECDSA: 256 bit
  3. ED25519: 256 bit

4. DSS: 1024 bit

Options

- ssh-ecdsa—Allow generation of an ECDSA host-key. Key pair sizes of 256, 384, or 521 bits are compatible with ECDSA.
- ssh-dss—Allow generation of a 1024-bit DSA host-key.

  NOTE: DSA keys are not supported in FIPS, so the ssh-dss option is not available on systems operating in FIPS mode.

- ssh-rsa—Allow generation of RSA host-key. Key pair sizes greater than or equal to 1024 are compatible with RSA.
- no-ssh-dss—Do not allow generation of a 1024-bit Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) host-key.
- no-ssh-ecdsa—Do not allow generation of an Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA) host-key.
- no-ssh-rsa—Do not allow generation of an RSA host-key.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Generating SSL Certificates for Secure Web Access (SRX Series Devices) | 334

Generating a Self-Signed SSL Certificate Automatically | 336

http (Web Management)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1189
- Hierarchy Level | 1189
- Description | 1189
- Options | 1190
- Required Privilege Level | 1190
- Release Information | 1190

Syntax

```
http {
    interface [ interface-names ];
    port port;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services web-management]
```

Description

Configure the port and interfaces for the HTTP service, which is unencrypted.

Options

interface [*interface-names*] Specify the name of one or more interfaces on which to accept access through the HTTP service. By default, HTTP access is allowed through built-in Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only.

port *port-number* Configure the TCP port number on which to connect the HTTP service.

- **Range:** 1 through 65,535

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5 for SRX Series.

vSRX 3.0 on Hyper-V does not support the web management https configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Management Access for the EX Series Switch (J-Web Procedure)

Secure Management Access Configuration Summary

Firewall User Authentication Overview

https (Web Management) | **1191**

https (Web Management)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1191
- Hierarchy Level | 1191
- Description | 1191
- Options | 1192
- Required Privilege Level | 1192
- Release Information | 1192

Syntax

```
https {
    interface [ interface-names ];
    ( local-certificate name | pki-local-certificate name | system-generated-certificate );
    port port;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services web-management]
```

Description

Configure the secure version of the HTTP service, HTTPS, which is encrypted.

Options

interface [*interface-names*]

Specify the name of one or more interfaces on which to accept access through the HTTPS service. By default, HTTPS access is allowed through any ingress interface, but HTTP access is allowed through built-in Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only.

(local-certificate *name* | pki-local-certificate *name* | system-generated-certificate)

Specify the X.509 certificate type for a Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) connection.

- **Values:** Specify one of the following:
  - local-certificate *name*—Specify the name of the X.509 certificate. You configure the local certificate at the `[edit security certificates local]` hierarchy level.
  - pki-local-certificate *name*—(EX, QFX, and SRX Series only) Specify the name of the X.509 certificate that is generated by the public key infrastructure (PKI) and authenticated by a certificate authority (CA).
  - system-generated-certificate—(EX, QFX, and SRX Series only) Automatically generate a self-signed X.509 certificate for enabling the HTTPS service.

port *port-number*

Configure the TCP port number on which to connect the HTTPS service.

- **Range:** 1 through 65,535

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

`pki-local-certificate` introduced in Junos OS Release 9.1 for SRX Series.

`system-generated-certificate` introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for EX Series.

Statement introduced on the SRX5400, SRX5600, and SRX5800 devices starting from Junos OS Release 12.1X44-D10 and on vSRX, SRX300, SRX320, SRX340, SRX345, SRX380, SRX550M, and SRX1500 Services Gateways starting from Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D40.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Management Access for the EX Series Switch (J-Web Procedure)
- *Basic Elements of PKI in Junos OS*
- *Enabling HTTPS and XNM-SSL Services on Switches Using Self-Signed Certificates (CLI Procedure)*
- http (Web Management) | **1189**

interface (802.1X)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1193**
- Hierarchy Level | **1195**
- Description | **1195**
- Options | **1195**
- Required Privilege Level | **1201**
- Release Information | **1201**

Syntax

```
interface (all | [ interface-names ]) {
    authentication-order (captive-portal | dot1x | mac-radius);
    disable;
    eapol-block {
        captive-portal;
        mac-radius;
        server-fail <block-interval>;
    }
```

```
    guest-bridge-domain guest-bridge-domain;
    guest-vlan guest-vlan (vlan-id | vlan-name;
    ignore-port-bounce;
    mac-radius {
        authentication-protocol {
            eap-md5;
            eap-peap {
                resume;
            }
            pap;
        }
        flap-on-disconnect;
        restrict;
    }
    maximum-requests number;
    multi-domain {
        max-data-session max-data-session;
        packet-action (drop-and-log | shutdown);
        recovery-timeout seconds;
    }
    (no-reauthentication | reauthentication seconds );
    no-tagged-mac-authentication;
    quiet-period seconds;
    redirect-url  redirect-url;
    retries number;
    server-fail (bridge-domain bridge-domain | deny | permit | use-cache | vlan-name vlan-name);
    server-fail-voip (deny | permit | use-cache | vlan-name vlan-name);
    server-reject-bridge-domain | server-reject-vlan identifier {
        block-interval block-interval;
        eapol-block;
    }
    server-timeout seconds;
    supplicant (single | single-secure | multiple);
    supplicant-timeout  seconds;
    transmit-period seconds;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols              dot1x              authenticator],
[edit protocols dot1x                 authenticator]
```

Description

Configure IEEE 802.1X authentication for Port-Based Network Access Control for all interfaces or for specific interfaces.

Options

(all | [*interface-names*]) Configure either a list of interface names or all interfaces for 802.1x authentication.

disable Disable 802.1X authentication on a specified interface or all interfaces.

- **Default:** 802.1X authentication is disabled on all interfaces.

guest-bridge-domain *guest-bridge-domain* (MX Series only) Specify the bridge domain tag identifier or the name of the guest bridge domain to which an interface is moved when no 802.1X supplicants are connected on the interface. The bridge domain specified must already exist on the device.

guest-vlan (*vlan-id* | *vlan-name* (EX, QFX, and SRX Series only) Specify the VLAN tag identifier or the name of the guest VLAN to which an interface is moved when no 802.1X supplicants are connected on the interface. The VLAN specified must already exist on the device. Guest VLANs can be configured on devices that are using 802.1X authentication to provide limited access—typically only to the Internet—for corporate guests. A guest VLAN is not used for supplicants that send incorrect credentials. Those supplicants are directed to the server-reject VLAN instead.

ignore-port-bounce Ignore the port-bounce command contained in a Change of Authorization (CoA) request. CoA requests are RADIUS messages that are used to dynamically modify an authenticated user session already in progress. CoA requests are sent from the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) server to the device, and are typically used to change the VLAN for the host based on device

profiling. End devices such as printers do not have a mechanism to detect the VLAN change, so they do not renew the lease for their DHCP address in the new VLAN. The port-bounce command is used to force the end device to initiate DHCP re-negotiation by causing a link flap on the authenticated port.

- **Default:** The port-bounce command is supported by default. If you do not configure the `ignore-port-bounce` statement, the device responds to a port-bounce command by flapping the link to re-initiate DHCP negotiation for the end device.

maximum-requests *number*

Specify the maximum number of times an EAPoL request packet is retransmitted to the supplicant before the authentication session times out.

- **Range:** 1 through 10
- **Default:** 2

no-reauthentication | reauthentication *seconds*

Either disable reauthentication or configure the number of seconds before the 802.1X authentication session times out and the client must reattempt authentication.

> **NOTE**: If the authentication server sends an authentication session timeout to the client, this takes priority over the value configured locally using the `reauthentication` statement. The session timeout value is sent from the server to the client as an attribute of the RADIUS Access-Accept message.

- **Range:** 1 through 65,535 seconds
- **Default:** Reauthentication is enabled, with 3600 seconds until the client can attempt to authenticate again.

no-tagged-mac-authentication

Don’t allow a tagged MAC address for RADIUS authentication.

quiet-period *seconds*

Specify the number of seconds the interface remains in the wait state following a failed authentication attempt by a supplicant before reattempting authentication.

- **Range:** 0 through 65,535 seconds
- **Default:** 60 seconds

redirect-url *redirect-url*

Specify a URL that redirects unauthenticated hosts to a central Web authentication (CWA) server. The CWA server provides a web portal where the

user can enter a username and password. If these credentials are validated by the CWA server, the user is authenticated and is allowed access to the network.

The redirect URL for central Web authentication can be configured centrally on the AAA server or locally on the switch. Use the `redirect-url` statement to configure the redirect URL locally on the interface connecting the host to the switch.

The redirect URL and a dynamic firewall filter must both be present for the central Web authentication process to be triggered. For more information about configuring the redirect URL and the dynamic firewall filter for central Web authentication, see "Configuring Central Web Authentication" on page 534.

> **NOTE**: When the dynamic firewall filter is configured using the special Filter-ID attribute JNPR_RSVD_FILTER_CWA, the CWA redirect URL must include the IP address of the AAA server, for example, **https://10.10.10.10**.

- **Syntax:** The redirect URL must use the HTTP or HTTPS protocol and include an IP address or website name. The following are examples of valid redirect URL formats:
  - http://www.example.com
  - https://www.example.com
  - http://10.10.10.10
  - https://10.10.10.10
  - http://www.example.com/login.html
  - https://www.example.com/login.html
  - http://10.10.10.10/login.html
  - https://10.10.10.10/login.html
- **Default:** Disabled. The redirect URL is not enabled for central Web authentication by default.

request-retry-count *number*

Configure the authentication server to retry sending an EAP request to the supplicant. This can help prevent a timeout of the authentication session due to an unresponsive supplicant. The number of retries is based on the configured value.

- **Range:** 1 through 10 retries
- **Default:** 2 retries

retries *number*

Specify the number of times the device attempts to authenticate the port after an initial failure. When the limit is exceeded, the port waits to reattempt authentication for the number of seconds specified with the `quiet-period` option configured at the same hierarchy level.

- **Range:** 1 through 10 retries
- **Default:** 3 retries

server-fail (bridge-domain *bridge-domain* | deny | permit | use-cache | vlan-name *vlan-name*)

Specify how end devices connected to a device are supported if the RADIUS authentication server becomes unavailable. Server fail fallback is triggered most often during reauthentication when the already configured and in-use RADIUS server becomes inaccessible. However, server fail fallback can also be triggered by a supplicant's initial attempt at authentication through the RADIUS server.

You must specify an action that the device applies to end devices when the authentication servers are unavailable. The device can accept or deny access to supplicants or maintain the access already granted to supplicants before the RADIUS timeout occurred. You can also configure the switch to move the supplicants to a specific VLAN or bridge domain. The VLAN or bridge domain must already be configured on the device.

NOTE: The `server-fail` statement is specifically for data traffic. For VoIP-tagged traffic, use the `server-fail-voip` statement. The same interface can have a `server-fail` VLAN and a `server-fail-voip` VLAN configured.

- **Values:** *bridge-domain*—(MX Series only) Move the supplicant on the interface to the bridge domain specified by this name or numeric identifier. This action is allowed only if it is the first supplicant connecting to an interface. If an authenticated supplicant is already connected, then the supplicant is not moved to the bridge domain and is not authenticated. The bridge domain must already be configured on the device.

  `deny`—Force the supplicant authentication to fail. No traffic will flow through the interface.

`permit`—Force the supplicant authentication to succeed. Traffic will flow through the interface as if it were successfully authenticated by the RADIUS server.

`use-cache`—Force the supplicant authentication to succeed only if it was previously authenticated successfully. This action ensures that already authenticated supplicants are not affected.

vlan-name—(EX, QFX, or SRX Series only) Move the supplicant on the interface to the VLAN specified by this name or numeric identifier. This action is allowed only if it is the first supplicant connecting to the interface. If an authenticated supplicant is already connected, then the supplicant is not moved to the VLAN and is not authenticated. The VLAN must already be configured on the device.

- **Default:** If the RADIUS authentication server becomes unavailable, the end device is not authenticated and is denied access to the network.

server-fail-voip (deny | permit | use-cache | vlan-name *vlan-name*)

(EX, QFX Series only) Specify how VoIP clients sending voice traffic are supported if the RADIUS authentication server becomes unavailable. Server fail fallback is triggered most often during reauthentication when the already configured and in-use RADIUS server becomes inaccessible. However, server fail fallback can also be triggered by a VoIP client's initial attempt at authentication through the RADIUS server.

You must specify an action that the switch applies to VoIP clients when the authentication servers are unavailable. The switch can accept or deny access to VoIP clients or maintain the access already granted to clients before the RADIUS timeout occurred. You can also configure the switch to move the VoIP clients to a specific VLAN. The VLAN must already be configured on the switch.

The `server-fail-voip` statement is specific to the VoIP-tagged traffic sent by clients. VoIP clients still require that the `server-fail` statement be configured for the un-tagged traffic that they generate. Therefore, when you configure the `server-fail-voip` statement you must also configure the `server-fail` statement.

NOTE: An option other than `server-fail deny` must be configured for `server-fail-voip` to successfully commit.

- **Values:** `deny`—Force the VoIP client authentication to fail. No traffic will flow through the interface.

`permit`—Force the VoIP client authentication to succeed. Traffic will flow through the interface as if it were successfully authenticated by the RADIUS server.

`use-cache`—Force the VoIP client authentication to succeed only if it was previously authenticated successfully. This action ensures that already authenticated clients are not affected.

vlan-name—Move the VoIP client on the interface to the VLAN specified by this name or numeric identifier. This action is allowed only if it is the first VoIP client connecting to the interface. If an authenticated VoIP client is already connected, then the VoIP client is not moved to the VLAN and is not authenticated. The VLAN must already be configured on the switch.

- **Default:** If a RADIUS authentication server becomes unavailable, a VoIP client that begins authentication by sending voice traffic is not authenticated, and the voice traffic is dropped.

server-timeout *seconds*

Specify the amount of time a port will wait for a reply when relaying a response from the supplicant to the authentication server before timing out and invoking the server-fail action.

- **Range:** 1 through 60 seconds
- **Default:** 30 seconds

supplicant (single | single-secure | multiple)

Specify the MAC-based method used to authenticate clients.

- **Values:** Specify one of the following:
  - single—Authenticates only the first client that connects to an authenticator port. All other clients connecting to the authenticator port after the first are permitted free access to the port without further authentication. If the first authenticated client logs out, all other supplicants are locked out until a client authenticates again.
  - single-secure—Authenticates only one client to connect to an authenticator port. The host must be directly connected to the switch.
  - multiple—Authenticates multiple clients individually on one authenticator port. You can configure the number of clients per port. If you also configure a maximum number of devices that can be connected to a port through port security settings, the lower of the configured values is used to determine the maximum number of clients allowed per port.
- **Default:** single

supplicant-timeout *seconds*

Specify the number of seconds the port waits for a response when relaying a request from the authentication server to the supplicant before re-sending the request.

- **Range:** 1 through 60 seconds
- **Default:** 30 seconds

transmit-period *seconds*

Specify the number of seconds the port waits before retransmitting the initial EAPoL PDUs to the supplicant.

- **Range:** 1 through 65,535 seconds
- **Default:** 30 seconds

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

`server-reject-vlan` introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches.

`eapol-block` introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

`authentication-order` and `redirect-url` introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1R3.

`server-fail-voip` introduced in Junos OS Releases 14.1X53-D40 and 15.1R4 for EX and QFX Series switches.

`ignore-port-bounce` introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1.

`multi-domain` introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- *show dot1x*
- Understanding Authentication on Switches
- Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch | **440**
- Example: Setting Up 802.1X in Conference Rooms to Provide Internet Access to Corporate Visitors on an EX Series Switch | **449**
- Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch | **544**
- Example: Configuring MAC RADIUS Authentication on an EX Series Switch | **425**
- Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure) | **382**
- Configuring 802.1X Authentication (J-Web Procedure)
- Example: Configuring Static MAC Bypass of 802.1X and MAC RADIUS Authentication on an EX Series Switch | **487**
- Understanding Guest VLANs for 802.1X on Switches | **402**
- Understanding RADIUS-Initiated Changes to an Authorized User Session | **384**
- *show network-access aaa statistics authentication*
- Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch | **393**
- Configuring Central Web Authentication | **534**
- Configuring RADIUS Server Fail Fallback (CLI Procedure) | **375**
- Understanding Server Fail Fallback and Authentication on Switches | **374**
- Example: Configuring Fallback Options on EX Series Switches for EAP-TTLS Authentication and Odyssey Access Clients | **410**
- Example: Configuring 802.1X Authentication Options When the RADIUS Server Is Unavailable to an EX Series Switch | **403**

interface (Captive Portal)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1203**
- Hierarchy Level | **1203**
- Description | **1203**
- Options | **1203**

Required Privilege Level | 1205
Release Information | 1205

Syntax

```
interface (all | [interface-names]) {
    quiet-period seconds;
    retries number-of-retries;
    server-timeout seconds;
    session-expiry seconds;
    supplicant ( multiple | single | single-secure);
    user-keepalive minutes;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit services captive-portal]
```

Description

Configure captive portal authentication for all interfaces or for specific interfaces.

Options

all	All interfaces to be configured for captive portal authentication.
[*interface-names*]	List of names of interfaces to be configured for captive portal authentication.

quiet-period *seconds*

Configure time, in seconds, after a user exceeds the maximum number of retries before they can attempt to authenticate.

- **Range:** 1–65535 seconds
- **Default:** 60 seconds

retries *number-of-tries*

Configure the number of times the user can attempt to submit authentication information.

- **Range:** 1–65535 tries
- **Default:** 3 tries

server-timeout *seconds*

Configure the time in seconds an interface will wait for a reply when relaying a response from the client to the authentication server before timing out and invoking the server-fail action.

- **Range:** 1–65535 seconds
- **Default:** 20 seconds

session-expiry *seconds*

Configure the number of seconds before the captive portal authentication session times out and the client must reattempt authentication.

> **NOTE**: If the authentication server sends an authentication session timeout to the client, this takes priority over the value configured locally using the `session-expiry` statement. The session timeout value is sent from the server to the client as an attribute of the RADIUS Access-Accept message.

- **Range:** 1 through 65535 seconds
- **Default:** 3600 seconds

supplicant (multiple | single | single-secure)

Configure the MAC-based method used to authenticate clients for captive portal authentication.

- **Values:** Configure one of the following:
  - single—Authenticates only the first client that connects to an authenticator port. All other clients connecting to the authenticator port after the first are permitted free access to the port without further authentication. If the first authenticated

client logs out, all other supplicants are locked out until a client authenticates again.

- single-secure—Authenticates only one client to connect to an authenticator port. The host must be directly connected to the switch.
- multiple—Authenticates multiple clients individually on one authenticator port. You can configure the number of clients per port. If you also configure a maximum number of devices that can be connected to a port through port security settings, the lower of the configured values is used to determine the maximum number of clients allowed per port.

- **Default:** single

user-keepalive *minutes*

Extend a captive portal authentication session after the MAC table aging timer expires, by the configured number of minutes. The keep-alive timer is started when the MAC address of the authenticated host ages out of the Ethernet switching table. If traffic is received within the keep-alive timeout period, the timer is deleted. If there is no traffic within the keep-alive timeout period, the session is deleted, and the host must re-authenticate.

- **Default:** Disabled. The captive portal authentication session ends when the associated MAC address ages out of the Ethernet switching table.
- **Range:** 7 through 65535 minutes

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing–control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.

`user-keepalive` introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for EX Series switches.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Example: Setting Up Captive Portal Authentication on an EX Series Switch | 495

Configuring Captive Portal Authentication (CLI Procedure) | 503

Access Control and Authentication on Switching Devices

interface (LLDP)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1206
- Hierarchy Level | 1207
- Description | 1207
- Options | 1207
- Required Privilege Level | 1208
- Release Information | 1208

Syntax

```
interface (all | [interface-name-list]) {
    (disable | enable);
    power-negotiation <(disable | enable)>;
    (tlv-filter | tlv-select);
    trap-notification (disable | enable);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols lldp],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols lldp]
```

Description

Configure Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) on all interfaces or on a particular interface.

NOTE: On MX Series and T Series routers, you run LLDP on a physical interface, such as `ge-1/0/0`, and not at the logical interface (unit) level.
Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, on MX Series devices, you can also configure LLDP on management interfaces, such as `fxp` or `me`.

LLDP is not supported on `vme` interfaces.

For information about interface names, see Interface Naming Overview. For information about interface names for TX Matrix routers, see TX Matrix Router Chassis and Interface Names. For information about FPC numbering on TX Matrix routers, see Routing Matrix with a TX Matrix Router FPC Numbering.

For information about extended port names in the Junos Fusion technology, see *Understanding Junos Fusion Ports* .

Options

(all | [*interface-name-list*]) Configure LLDP on all interfaces or on one or more interfaces.

(disable | enable) Disable or enable LLDP on all interfaces or on the specified interfaces.

- **Default:** Disable

power-negotiation <(disable | enable)> (EX, QFX Series only) Configure LLDP power negotiation, which negotiates with Power over Ethernet (PoE) powered devices to allocate power.

You must also configure the `management class` statement at the [edit poe] hierarchy level to activate LLDP power negotiation.

- **Values:** Configure one of the following:
  - disable—Disable LLDP power negotiation.
  - enable—Enable LLDP power negotiation.

trap-notification (disable | enable)

Disables or enables the LLDP and physical topology SNMP traps for the specific interface or all the interfaces.

- **Values:** Configure one of the following:
  - disable—Disable the LLDP and physical topology SNMP trap notifications.
  - enable—Enable the LLDP and physical topology SNMP trap notifications.
- **Default:** disable

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

`power-negotiation` introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for EX and QFX Series switches.

`trap-notification` introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1R7-S3 for EX3300, EX4200, EX4500, EX4550, EX6200, EX8200 switches.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring LLDP (CLI Procedure)

interface (LLDP-MED)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1209**
- Hierarchy Level | **1210**
- Description | **1210**
- Default | **1210**
- Options | **1210**
- Required Privilege Level | **1211**
- Release Information | **1211**

Syntax

```
interface name {
    (disable | enable);
    location {
        civic-based {
            ca-type  type {
                ca-value value;
            }
            country-code country-code;
            what what;
        }
        co-ordinate {
            lattitude latitude;
            longitude longitude;
        }
        elin elin;
    }
```

```
    tlv-filter;
    tlv-select;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols lldp-med]
```

Description

Configure Link Layer Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) on all interfaces or on a specific interface.

Default

Not enabled.

Options

all | *interface-name* Configure LLDP-MED on all interfaces or on a specific interface.

disable | enable Disable or enable LLDP-MED on all interfaces or on one or more interfaces.

- **Default:** If you do not configure LLDP-MED, it is disabled on the device and on specific interfaces.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show lldp

Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch | **544**

Configuring LLDP-MED (CLI Procedure) | **706**

Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches | **702**

interface (VoIP)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1212**
- Hierarchy Level | **1212**
- Description | **1212**
- Options | **1212**
- Required Privilege Level | **1213**
- Release Information | **1214**

Syntax

```
interface (all | [interface-name] | access-ports) {
    forwarding-class forwarding-class;
    vlan (vlan-id  | vlan-name | untagged));
}
```

Hierarchy Level

- For platforms with ELS:

```
[edit switch-options voip]
```

- For platforms without ELS:

```
[edit ethernet-switching-options                voip],
```

Description

(Required) Enable voice over IP (VoIP) on interfaces.

Options

all	Enable VoIP on all interfaces.
interface-name	Enable VoIP on a specific interface.
access-ports	(Switches without ELS only) Enable VoIP on all access ports.
forwarding-class ***forwarding-class***	(Optional) For EX Series switches, configure the forwarding class used to handle packets on the VoIP interface.

> **NOTE**: The `forwarding-class` statement at the [`edit ethernet-switching-options voip interface` *`interface-name`*] hierarchy level is used only by LLDP-MED for advertising the capabilities of VoIP phones. It is not used to classify VoIP traffic.

- **Values:** Specify one of the following:
  - assured-forwarding— Assured forwarding (AF) provides a group of values you can define and includes four subclasses: AF1, AF2, AF3, and AF4, each with three drop probabilities: low, medium, and high.
  - best-effort—Provides no service profile. For the best effort forwarding class, loss priority is typically not carried in a class-of-service (CoS) value, and random early detection (RED) drop profiles are more aggressive.
  - expedited-forwading—Provides a low loss, low latency, low jitter, assured bandwidth, end-to-end service.
  - network-control—Provides a typically high priority because it supports protocol control.
- **Default:** Disabled

vlan (*vlan-id* | *vlan-name* | untagged)

(Required) Specify the VLAN name or VLAN tag identifier associated with the VLAN to be sent from the authenticating server to the IP phone or allow untagged VLAN traffic.

- **Syntax:** Specify one of the following:
  - *vlan-name*—Name of a VLAN.
  - *vlan-id*—The VLAN tag identifier.
  - *untagged*—Allow untagged VLAN traffic.
- **Range:** vlan-id range is 1 through 4094. Tags 0 and 4095 are reserved by the Junos OS; do not configure them.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

Hierarchy level `[edit switch-options]` introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10. (See *Using the Enhanced Layer 2 Software CLI* for information about ELS.)

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch | **544**
- Example: Configuring VoIP on an EX Series Switch Without Including 802.1X Authentication | **572**
- Example: Configuring VoIP on an EX Series Switch Without Including LLDP-MED Support | **564**

interface-description-format

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1214**
- Hierarchy Level | **1215**
- Description | **1215**
- Options | **1216**
- Required Privilege Level | **1216**
- Release Information | **1216**

Syntax

```
interface-description-format {
    exclude-adapter;
```

```
    exclude-channel;
    exclude-sub-interface;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit access profile profile-name radius options]
```

Description

Specify the information that is excluded from the interface description that the device passes to RADIUS for inclusion in the RADIUS attributes such as NAS-Port-ID (87) or Calling-Station-ID (31).

The default format for nonchannelized interfaces is as follows:

interface-type-slot/adapter/port.subinterface[:*svlan-vlan*]

For example, consider physical interface ge-1/2/0, with a subinterface of 100 and SVLAN identifier of 100. The interface description used in the NAS-Port-ID is ge-1/2/0.100:100. If you exclude the subinterface, the description becomes ge-1/2/0:100.

The default format for channelized interfaces is as follows:

interface-type-slot/adapter/channel.subinterface[:*svlan-vlan*]

The channel information (logical port number) is determined by this formula:

Logical port number = 100 + (*actual-port-number* x 20) + *channel-number*.

For example, consider a channelized interface 3 on port 2 where the:

- Physical interface is xe-0/1/2:3.
- Subinterface is 4.
- SVLAN is 5.
- VLAN is 6.

Using the formula, the logical port number = 100 + (2 x 20) + 3 = 143. Consequently, the default interface description is xe-0/1/143.4-5.6. If you exclude the channel information, the description becomes xe-0/1/2.4-5.6.

Options

exclude-adapter —(Optional) Exclude the adapter from the interface description.

exclude-channel (Optional) Exclude the channel information from the interface description.

exclude-sub-interface —(Optional) Exclude the subinterface from the interface description.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.1.

`exclude-adapter` and `exclude-sub-interface` options added in Junos OS Release 10.4.

`exclude-channel` option added in Junos OS Release 17.3R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Interface Text Descriptions for Inclusion in RADIUS Attributes
- RADIUS Servers and Parameters for Subscriber Access

interfaces (Security Zones)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1217
- Hierarchy Level | 1217
- Description | 1218
- Options | 1218
- Required Privilege Level | 1218
- Release Information | 1218

Syntax

```
interfaces interface-name {
    host-inbound-traffic {
        protocols protocol-name {
                        except;
        }
        system-services service-name {
                        except;
        }
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security zones functional-zone management],
[edit security zones security-zone zone-name]
```

Description

Specify the set of interfaces that are part of the zone.

Options

interface-name —Name of the interface.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

security-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

key (Authentication Keychain)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1219
- Hierarchy Level | 1219
- Description | 1219
- Options | 1219
- Required Privilege Level | 1220
- Release Information | 1221

Syntax

```
key key-identifier {
    algorithm (hmac-sha-1  | md5);
    key-name authentication-key-name;
    options (basic | isis-enhanced);
    secret secret-data;
    start-time yyyy-mm-dd.hh:mm:ss;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security authentication-key-chains key-chain key-chain-name]
```

Description

Configure an authentication element (key). You include this statement several times in the configuration, thereby creating a keychain of authentication keys, each with its own identifier, secret (password), and start time. You can have up to 64 keys within a keychain.

Options

key-identifier (Required) Each key within a keychain is identified by a unique integer value.

- **Range:** 0 through 63

algorithm (hmac-sha-1 | md5) Configure the authentication algorithm for IS-IS.

- **Values:** Configure one of these authentication algorithms:
  - hmac-sha-1—96-bit hash-based message authentication code (SHA-1).

- md5—Message digest 5.

- **Default:** md5

key-name *authentication-key-name*

Specify a key name in hexadecimal format, used for MACsec.

options (basic | isis-enhanced)

For IS-IS only, configure the protocol transmission encoding format for encoding the message authentication code in routing protocol packets.

Because this setting is for IS-IS only, the TCP and the BFD protocol ignore the encoding option configured in the key.

- **Values:** Configure one of the following:

  - basic—RFC 5304 based encoding. Junos OS sends and receives RFC 5304-encoded routing protocol packets, and drops 5310-encoded routing protocol packets that are received from other devices.

  - isis-enhanced—RFC 5310 based encoding. Junos OS sends RFC 5310-encoded routing protocol packets and accepts both RFC 5304-encoded and RFC 5310-encoded routing protocol packets that are received from other devices.

- **Default:** basic

secret *secret-data*

(Required) Specify a password in encrypted text or plain text format. The secret password always appears in encrypted format. The password can include spaces if the character string is enclosed in quotation marks.

start-time *yyyy-mm-dd.hh:mm:ss*

(Required) Specify a start time in UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) for key transmission. You do not need to specify an end time for the key. If a new key is present with a new start time, the keychain rolls over to the new one. The start time must be unique within the keychain.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.

Support for the BFD protocol introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.

Support for IS-IS introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

`algorithm` and `options` introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

`key-name` introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring the Authentication Key Update Mechanism for BGP and LDP Routing Protocols | 270

Example: Configuring BFD Authentication for Securing Static Routes

Example: Configuring Hitless Authentication Key Rollover for IS-IS

Understanding Hitless Authentication Key Rollover for IS-IS

Configuring Media Access Control Security (MACsec) on Routers

key-chain (Authentication Keychain)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1222
- Hierarchy Level | 1222
- Description | 1222
- Options | 1222
- Required Privilege Level | 1223
- Release Information | 1223

Syntax

```
key-chain key-chain-name {
    description text-string;
    key key {
        algorithm (md5 | hmac-sha-1);
        options (basic | isis-enhanced);
        key-name authentication-key-name;
        secret secret-data;
        start-time yyyy-mm-dd.hh:mm:ss;
    }
    tolerance seconds;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security authentication-key-chains]
```

Description

Create the key-chain configuration for the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) and the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) routing protocols, the Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) protocol, and the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol.

Options

key-chain-name	Authentication keychain name. It can be up to 126 characters. Characters can include any ASCII strings. If you include spaces, enclose all characters in quotation marks (“ ”).
description *text-string*	Configure the description for this authentication keychain. Put the text string in quotes (“text description”).

tolerance *seconds* Configure the clock-skew tolerance in seconds for accepting keys for this authentication keychain.

- **Range:** 0 through 4294967295 seconds
- **Default:** 3600 seconds

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

security-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.

Support for the BFD protocol introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.

Support for the BFD protocol introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6 for EX Series switches.

Support for IS-IS introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring the Authentication Key Update Mechanism for BGP and LDP Routing Protocols | **270**

Example: Configuring BFD Authentication for Securing Static Routes

Example: Configuring Hitless Authentication Key Rollover for IS-IS

Configuring Media Access Control Security (MACsec) on Routers

key-exchange

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1224
- Hierarchy Level | 1224
- Description | 1224
- Options | 1224
- Required Privilege Level | 1226
- Release Information | 1226

Syntax

```
key-exchange [algorithm1 algorithm2...];
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services ssh]
```

Description

Specify the set of Diffie-Hellman key exchange methods that the SSH server can use.

Options

Specify one or more of the following Diffie-Hellman key exchange methods:

- curve25519-sha256—The EC Diffie-Hellman key exchange method on Curve25519 with SHA2-256.
- dh-group1-sha1—The Diffie-Hellman group1 algorithm using SHA-1.
- dh-group14-sha1—The Diffie-Hellman group14 algorithm using SHA-1.
- ecdh-sha2-nistp256—The ECDH key exchange method with ephemeral keys generated on the nistp256 curve.
- ecdh-sha2-nistp384—The ECDH key exchange method with ephemeral keys generated on the nistp384 curve.
- ecdh-sha2-nistp521—The ECDH key exchange method with ephemeral keys generated on the nistp521 curve.
- group-exchange-sha1—The group exchange algorithm using SHA-1.
- group-exchange-sha2—The group exchange algorithm using SHA-2.

NOTE: The key-exchange represents a set. To configure key-exchange:

```
user@host#set system services ssh key-exchange [ecdh-sha2-nistp256 group-exchange-sha1]
```

NOTE: Table 42 on page 1225 shows the supportability of Diffie-Hellman key exchange methods on FIPS mode.

Table 42: Supportability of Diffie-Hellman key exchange methods on FIPS mode

Diffie-Hellman key exchange methods	Supported on FIPS mode
curve25519-sha256	No
dh-group1-sha1	No
dh-group14-sha1	Yes
ecdh-sha2-nistp256	Yes

Table 42: Supportability of Diffie-Hellman key exchange methods on FIPS mode *(Continued)*

Diffie-Hellman key exchange methods	Supported on FIPS mode
`ecdh-sha2-nistp384`	Yes
`ecdh-sha2-nistp521`	Yes
`group-exchange-sha1`	No
`group-exchange-sha2`	No

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2. Support for the curve25519-sha256 option added in Junos OS Release 12.1X47-D10.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring SSH Service for Remote Access to the Router or Switch | 278

lldp

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1227
- Hierarchy Level | 1228
- Description | 1228
- Default | 1229
- Options | 1229
- Required Privilege Level | 1232
- Release Information | 1232

Syntax

```
lldp {
    advertisement-interval seconds;
    (disable | enable);
    hold-multiplier number;
    interface (all | [interface-name]) {
        (disable | enable);
        power-negotiation <(disable | enable)>;
        tlv-filter;
        tlv-select;
        trap-notification (disable | enable);
    }
    lldp-configuration-notification-interval seconds;
    management-address ip-management-address;;
    mau-type;
    netbios-snooping;
    no-tagging;
    neighbour-port-info-display (port-description | port-id);
    port-description-type (interface-alias | interface-description);
    port-id-subtype (interface-name | locally-assigned);
    ptopo-configuration-maximum-hold-time seconds;
```

```
    ptopo-configuration-trap-interval seconds;
    tlv-filter;
    tlv-select;
    traceoptions {
        file filename <files number> <size maximum-file-size> <world-readable | no-world-
readable>;
        flag flag <disable>;
    }
    transmit-delay (LLDP) seconds;
    vlan-name-tlv-option (name | vlan-id);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols]
```

Description

Configure Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP). The switch uses LLDP to advertise its identity and capabilities on a LAN, as well as to receive information about other network devices. LLDP is defined in the IEEE standard 802.1AB-2005.

NOTE: The transmit-delay and netbios-snooping options are not available on QFabric systems.

NOTE: On EX4300 switches, LLDP cannot be configured on the me0 or vme interface. Issuing the command `set protocols lldp interface me0` generates the following error message:

```
error: name: 'me0': Invalid interface
error: statement creation failed: interface
```

Issuing the command `set protocols lldp interface vme` generates the following error message:

```
error: name: 'vme': Invalid interface
error: statement creation failed: interface
```

Default

LLDP is disabled. If you configure LLDP for all interfaces, you can later disable a particular interface.

NOTE: The `interface-name` must be the physical interface and not a logical interface (unit).

Options

advertisement-interval *seconds*

Specify the frequency at which LLDP advertisements are sent. This value is also used in combination with the hold-multiplier value to determine the length of time LLDP information is held before it is discarded.

The `advertisement-interval` value must be greater than or equal to four times the `transmit-delay` value, or an error will be returned when you attempt to commit the configuration.

NOTE: The default value of `transmit-delay` is 2 seconds. If you configure `advertisement-interval` as less than 8 seconds and you do not configure a value for `transmit-delay`, the value of `transmit-delay` is automatically changed to 1 second to satisfy the requirement that the `advertisement-interval` value be greater than or equal to four times the `transmit-delay` value.

- **Default:** 30 seconds
- **Range:** 5 through 32768 seconds

disable | enable

Disable or enable LLDP on the device.

- **Default:** If you do not configure LLDP, it is disabled on the device.

hold-multiplier *number*

Specify the multiplier used in combination with the advertisement-interval value to determine the length of time LLDP information is held before it is discarded.

- **Range:** 2 through 10
- **Default:** 4 (or 120 seconds with the default of 30 seconds for advertisement-interval)

lldp-configuration-notification-interval *seconds*

Specify how often SNMP trap notifications are generated as a result of LLDP database changes.

- **Range:** 5 through 3600 seconds
- **Default:** Disabled

management-address *ip-management-address;*

Specify the management address to be used in LLDP Management Address type, length, and value (TLV) messages. The Management Address TLV typically contains the IPv4 or IPv6 management addresses of the local system. Only out-of-band management addresses can be used for the management-address. Other remote managers can use this address to obtain information related to the local device.

- **Default:** The LLDP Management Address TLV uses the IP address of the switch's management Ethernet interface (me0), or the IP address of the virtual management Ethernet (VME) interface if the switch is a Virtual Chassis member.

mau-type

(EX4300, EX9200, and EX9250 switches only) Configure the switch to advertise information about the medium attachment unit (MAU) type. The MAU is a transceiver that interconnects the attachment unit interface (AUI) port on an attached host computer to an Ethernet cable. MAU types are defined in the IEEE 802.3 standard.

The MAU type is included in the MAC/PHY Configuration Status type, length, and value (TLV) message. TLVs are used by LLDP-capable devices to transmit information to neighbor devices. The MAC/PHY Configuration Status TLV is an organizationally defined TLV that advertises information about the physical interface. In addition to the MAU type, the MAC/PHY Configuration Status TLV also includes information such as autonegotiation status, support, and advertised capabilities.

The MAU type cannot be changed by configuration; however, you must configure the `mau-type` statement to include the MAU type value in the MAC/PHY Configuration Status TLV.

- **Default:** If the `mau-type` statement is not configured, the MAU type field of the MAC/PHY Configuration Status TLV contains the value `Unknown`.

netbios-snooping

(EX2200, EX3200, EX3300, EX4200, EX4500, EX4550, EX6210, EX8208, and EX8216 switches only) Enable NetBIOS snooping to learn information about NetBIOS hosts that are connected to the switch.

no-tagging

(EX2200, EX3200, EX3300, EX4200, EX4500, EX4550, EX6210, EX8208, and EX8216 switches only) Configure the switch to send LLDPDUs without including VLAN tags on the interfaces on which VLAN tagging is enabled (tagged interfaces).

- **Default:** Interfaces for which VLAN tagging is enabled include a VLAN tag (tag 0) in LLDPDUs if the `no-tagging` option is not configured.

neighbour-port-info-display (port-description | port-id)

Configure the type of LLDP neighbor port information that the device displays in the `Port info` field in the output of the *`show lldp neighbors`* CLI command.

Devices in a network use LLDP to learn about and identify neighbor devices. LLDP-capable devices transmit information in type, length, and value (TLV) messages to neighbor devices.

The `Port info` field of the `show lldp neighbors` command displays the port information received from LLDP neighbors. This information is sent from the LLDP neighbor to the device in a type, length, and value (TLV) message. You can use the `neighbor-port-info-display` statement to configure the device to display the information contained in either the Port Description TLV or the Port Identification TLV.

- **Values:** Configure one of the following:
  - port-description—Display the information from the Port Description TLV in the `Port info` field of the `show lldp neighbors` CLI command.

    The Port Description TLV contains the textual description of the logical unit or the port. The description for the logical unit is used, if available; otherwise, the description for the physical interface (port) is used. For example, LAG member interfaces do not contain a logical unit; therefore, only the description configured on the physical interface is used.

  - port-id—Display the information from the Port Identification TLV in the `Port info` field of the `show lldp neighbors` CLI command.

The Port Identification TLV contains the identifier for the neighbor port. The SNMP index of the interface is used as the port identifier.

- **Default:** port-description—The information contained in the Port Description TLV is displayed in the `Port info` field.

port-description-type (interface-alias | interface-description)

Configure the value to be used to generate the Port Description TLV that the device advertises to neighbors.

- **Values:** Configure one of the following:
  - interface-alias—Use the *ifAlias* MIB object value to generate the port description TLV. The LLDP MIB variable *lldpLocPortDesc* then contains the same value as *ifAlias*, which is the same as the description of the interface.
  - interface-description—Use the *ifDescr* MIB object value to generate the port description TLV. The LLDP MIB variable *lldpLocPortDesc* then contains the same value as *ifDescr*, which is the same as the interface name.
- **Default:** interface-alias—The `interface-alias` value is same as the description of an interface configured with `set interface` *`name`* `description` *`description`* `command`.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

`management-address` introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.

`netbios-snooping` introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for EX2200, EX3200, EX3300, EX4200, EX4500, EX4550, EX6210, EX8208, and EX8216 switches.

`port-description-type` introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3R5, 14.2R2, 14.1R4, and 12.3R9.

`no-tagging` introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D10 for EX2200, EX3200, EX3300, EX4200, EX4500, EX4550, EX6210, EX8208, and EX8216 switches.

`neighbour-port-info-display` introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D40 and Release 15.1R5 and Release 16.1R3.

`mau-type` introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for EX4300, EX9200, and EX9250 switches.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring LLDP

show lldp

Configuring LLDP (CLI Procedure) | **694**

Understanding LLDP | **693**

Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches | **702**

Configuring NetBIOS Snooping (CLI Procedure) | **711**

lldp-med (Ethernet Switching)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1234**
- Hierarchy Level | **1234**
- Description | **1234**
- Default | **1235**
- Options | **1235**
- Required Privilege Level | **1235**
- Release Information | **1235**

Syntax

```
lldp-med {
    fast-start fast-start;
    interface                    name {
        (disable | enable);
        location {
            civic-based {
                ca-type  name {
                    ca-value  ca-value;
                }
                country-code country-code;
                what what;
            }
            co-ordinate {
                lattitude latitude;
                longitude longitude;
            }
            elin elin;
        }
        tlv-filter;
        tlv-select;
    }
    tlv-filter;
    tlv-select;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols]
```

Description

Configure Link Layer Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Discovery. LLDP-MED is an extension of LLDP. The device uses LLDP-MED to support device discovery of VoIP telephones and to create

location databases for these telephone locations for emergency services. LLDP-MED is defined in the standard ANSI/TIA-1057 by the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA).

Default

Disabled.

Options

fast-start *number*
Configure the number of LLDP-MED advertisements sent from the device in the first second after it has detected an LLDP-MED device (such as an IP telephone).

- **Range:** 1 through 10 advertisements
- **Default:** 3 advertisements

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show lldp

Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch | **544**

Configuring LLDP-MED (CLI Procedure) | **706**

Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches | 702

lldp-priority

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1236
- Hierarchy Level | 1236
- Description | 1236
- Required Privilege Level | 1237
- Release Information | 1237

Syntax

```
lldp-priority;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit poe],
[edit poe fpc (all | slot-number)]
```

Description

Configure the switch to assign interfaces the power priority provided by the powered device by using Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) power negotiation rather than the power priority configured on the switch interface.

Required Privilege Level

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring PoE Interfaces on EX Series Switches

ldap-server (System)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1237
- Hierarchy Level | 1238
- Description | 1238
- Options | 1238
- Required Privilege Level | 1239
- Release Information | 1239

Syntax

```
ldap-server {
    address {
        base base domain
        binddn node proxyacc username
```

```
        bindpw node proxyaccount password
        ldaps-cert client certificate name
        port number;
        routing-instance routing-instance-name;
    }
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

Description

Configure an LDAPS server for LDAPS authentication and authorization for Junos OS user login. LDAP support for users trying to log in is extended with TLS security between the device running Junos OS (LDAPS client) and the LDAPS server.

Options

address	Address of the LDAP authentication server.
base *base domain*	Distinguished name of the search base.
binddn *node proxyacc username*	Distinguished name of the proxy account of the LDAPS client to bind to the server with.
bindpw *node proxyaccount password*	Credentials of the LDAPS client to bind with.
ldaps-cert *client certificate name*	The client certificate for LDAPS client to establish an LDAP over TLS (LDAPS) connection. The *certificate-name* is the name that is added using *request security pki ca-certificate load*.
routing-instance *routing-instance-name*	The name of the routing instance. If you're configuring the nondefault management instance, use the value mgmt_junos.

port *number* Port number on which to contact the LDAP server.

- **Default:** None

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 20.2R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

authentication-order (System) | **1121**

authentication-order (System) | **1121**

LDAP Authentication over TLS

Configure LDAP Authentication over TLS

local-certificate

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1240**
- Hierarchy Level | **1240**
- Description | **1240**
- Required Privilege Level | **1240**
- Release Information | **1240**

Syntax

```
local-certificate name;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services service-deployment],
[edit system services grpc request-response grpc ssl]
```

Description

Import or reference an SSL certificate.

Specify the name of the local certificate to use. There is no default for `local-certificate`. The value for `local-certificate` should be the same as the name provided during the import of the certificate using the CLI configuration statement `local` at the `[edit security certificates]` hierarchy level.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Statement introduced for the `[edit system services extension-service request-response thrift]` hierarchy level in Junos OS Release 16.1 for MX80, MX480, MX960, MX2010, MX2020, vMX, and PTX Series.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring clear-text or SSL Service for Junos XML Protocol Client Applications

Importing SSL Certificates for Junos XML Protocol Support

local

location (LLDP-MED)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1241**
- Hierarchy Level | **1242**
- Description | **1242**
- Default | **1242**
- Options | **1242**
- Required Privilege Level | **1243**
- Release Information | **1243**

Syntax

```
location {
    civic-based {
        ca-type  type {
            ca-value value;
        }
        country-code country-code;
        what what;
    }
    co-ordinate {
        lattitude latitude;
        longitude longitude;
    }
```

```
    elin elin;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols lldp-med interface (all | interface-name)]
```

Description

For Link Layer Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED), configure the location information. Location information is advertised from the switch to the MED. This information is used during emergency calls to identify the location of the MED.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Default

Disabled.

Options

co-ordinate Geographical coordinates for the location of the MED.

- **Values:** Specify these values:
  - lattitude *latitude*—Latitude value for the location.
  - longitude *longitude*—Longitude value for the location.
- **Range:** 0 through 360 degrees for both the latitude and longitude values.

elin *elin* Configure the Emergency Line Identification Number (ELIN) as part of the location information. The ELIN is a 10-digit telephone number, including the area code.

Required Privilege Level

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show lldp

Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch | **544**

Configuring LLDP-MED (CLI Procedure) | **706**

location (System)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1244**
- Hierarchy Level | **1244**
- Description | **1244**
- Options | **1244**
- Required Privilege Level | **1245**
- Release Information | **1245**

Syntax

```
location {
    altitude feet;
    building name;
    country -code code;
    floor number;
    hcoord horizontal-coordinate;
    lata service-area;
    latitude degrees;
    longitude degrees;
    npa-nxx number;
    postal-code postal-code;
    rack number;
    vcoord vertical-coordinate;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

Description

Configure the physical location of the device.

Options

- `altitude feet`—Number of feet above sea level.
- `building name`—Name of building. The name of the building can be 1 to 28 characters in length. If the string contains spaces, enclose it in quotation marks (" ").
- `country-code code`—Two-letter country code.

- `floor` *`number`*—Floor number in the building.
- `hcoord` *`horizontal-coordinate`*—Bellcore Horizontal Coordinate.
- `lata` *`service-area`*—Long-distance service area.
- `latitude` *`degrees`*—Latitude in degree format.
- `longitude` *`degrees`*—Longitude in degree format.
- `npa-nxx` *`number`*—First six digits of the phone number (area code and exchange).
- `postal-code` *`postal-code`*—Zip code or Postal code.
- `rack` *`number`*—Rack number.
- `vcoord` *`vertical-coordinate`*—Bellcore Vertical Coordinate.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

login

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1246**
- Hierarchy Level | **1248**
- Description | **1248**

- Options | 1249
- Required Privilege Level | 1250
- Release Information | 1251

Syntax

```
login {
    announcement text;
    class class-name {
        allow-hidden-commands;
        no-hidden-commands {
            except [“regular expression or command 1” “regular expression or command
2” ...];
        }
        access-end hh:mm;
        access-start hh:mm;
        ( allow-commands ”(regular-expression1)|(regular-expression2)...” | allow-commands-
regexps [“regular expression 1” “regular expression 2 ” ... ]);
        ( allow-configuration ”(regular-expression1)|(regular-expression2)...” | allow-
configuration-regexps [“regular expression 1” “regular expression 2 ” ... ]);
        allow-sources [ source-addresses ... ];
        allow-times [ times ... ];
        allowed-days [ days of the week ];
        cli {
            prompt prompt;
        }
        configuration-breadcrumbs;
        confirm-commands [“regular expression or command 1” “regular expression or command
2” ...] {
            confirmation-message;
        }
        ( deny-commands ”(regular-expression1)|(regular-expression2)...” | deny-commands-
regexps [“regular expression 1” “regular expression 2 ” ... ]);
        ( deny-configuration ”(regular-expression1)|(regular-expression2)...” | deny-
configuration-regexps [“regular expression 1” “regular expression 2 ” ... ]);
        deny-sources [ source-addresses ... ];
        deny-times [ times ... ];
```

```
        idle-timeout minutes;
        logical-system logical-system-name;
        login-alarms;
        login-script login-script;
        login-tip;
        no-scp-server;
        no-sftp-server;
        permissions [ permissions ];
        satellite all;
        security-role (audit-administrator | crypto-administrator | ids-administrator | security-
administrator);
        tenant tenant-system-name;
    }
    deny-sources {
        address [ source-addresses ... ];
    }
    idle-timeout minutes;
    message text;
    password {
        change-type (character-sets | set-transitions);
        format (sha1 | sha2 | sha256 | sha512);
        maximum-length length;
        maximum-lifetime days

        minimum-changes number;
        minimum-character-changes number
        minimum-length length;
        minimum-lifetime days
        minimum-lower-cases number;
        minimum-numerics number;
        minimum-punctuations number;
        minimum-reuse number;
        minimum-upper-cases number;
    }
    retry-options {
        backoff-factor seconds;
        backoff-threshold number;
        lockout-period minutes;
        maximum-time seconds;
        minimum-time seconds;
        tries-before-disconnect number;
    }
    user username {
```

```
        authentication {
            encrypted-password encrypted-password;
            no-public-keys;
            ssh-ecdsa name {
                from from;
            }
            ssh-ed25519 name {
                from from;
            }
            ssh-rsa name {
                from from;
            }
        }
        cli {
            prompt prompt;
        }
        class class-name;
        full-name full-name;
        uid uid-value;
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

Description

Configure user access to the device.

Options

announcement *text*

Configure a system login announcement. This announcement appears after a user logs in. Sometimes you want to make announcements to authorized users only after they have logged in. For example, you might want to announce an upcoming maintenance event.

To display a message before the user logs in, configure a system login message using the `message` statement rather than configuring a system login announcement.

You can format the announcement using the following special characters:

- \n—New line
- \t—Horizontal tab
- \'—Single quotation mark
- \"—Double quotation mark
- \\—Backslash

If the text of the announcement contains any spaces, enclose the text in quotation marks.

- **Default:** No login announcement is displayed.

deny-sources

(Mandatory) Never allow access from these hosts. The source addresses can be IPv4 or IPv6 addresses, prefix lengths, or hostnames.

- **Syntax:** address [*source-addresses*]

idle-timeout *minutes*

For a login class, configure the maximum time in minutes that a session can be idle before the session times out and the user is logged out of the device. The session times out after remaining at the CLI operational mode prompt for the specified time.

> **NOTE**: After the user logs in to a device from a shell prompt such as csh, if the user starts another program to run in the foreground of the CLI, the idle-timer control is stopped from being computed. The calculation of the idle time of the CLI session is restarted only after the foreground process exits and the control is returned to the shell prompt. When the restart of the idle-timer control occurs, if no interaction from the user occurs on the shell, the user is automatically logged out after the time set on this statement.

- **Default:** If you omit this statement, a user is never forced off the system after extended idle times.
- **Range:** Range: 0 through 4294967295 minutes

> **NOTE**: The idle-timeout feature is disabled if the value of *minutes* is set to 0.

message *text* Configure a system login message. A login message displays a banner to users when they access the device, before they log in. To display a message only after the user logs in, configure a system login announcement using the `announcement` statement instead of configuring a system login message.

Before you create any user accounts, it's a good idea to configure an initial login message.

You can format the message using the following special characters:

- \n—New line
- \t—Horizontal tab
- \'—Single quotation mark
- \"—Double quotation mark
- \\—Backslash

If the text of the message contains any spaces, enclose the text in quotation marks.

- **Default:** No login message is displayed.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

`deny-sources` option introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

All of the statements and options introduced previously were introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Defining Junos OS Login Classes
- Configuring Junos OS to Display a System Login Announcement

mac-radius

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1251**
- Hierarchy Level | **1252**
- Description | **1252**
- Options | **1252**
- Required Privilege Level | **1253**
- Release Information | **1253**

Syntax

```
mac-radius {
    authentication-protocol {
        eap-md5;
        eap-peap {
            resume;
```

```
        }
        pap;
    }
    flap-on-disconnect;
    restrict;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols dot1x authenticator                interface interface-name]
```

Description

Configure MAC RADIUS authentication for specific interfaces. MAC RADIUS authentication allows LAN access to permitted MAC addresses. When a new MAC address appears on an interface, the device consults the RADIUS server to check whether the MAC address is a permitted address. If the MAC address is configured on the RADIUS server, the device is allowed access to the LAN.

If MAC RADIUS is configured, the device first tries to get a response from the host for 802.1X authentication. If the host is unresponsive, the device attempts to authenticate using MAC RADIUS.

To restrict authentication to MAC RADIUS only, use the `restrict` option. In restrictive mode, all 802.1X packets are eliminated and the attached device on the interface is considered a nonresponsive host.

Options

flap-on-disconnect (Optional) When the RADIUS server sends a disconnect message to a supplicant, the device resets the interface on which the supplicant is authenticated. If the interface is configured for multiple supplicant mode, the device resets all the supplicants on the specified interface. This option takes effect only when the `restrict` option is also set.

restrict (Optional) Restricts authentication to MAC RADIUS only. When `mac-radius restrict` is configured, the device drops all 802.1X packets. This option is useful when no other 802.1X authentication methods, such as guest VLAN, are needed on the interface, and

eliminates the delay that occurs while the switch determines that a connected device is a non-802.1X-enabled host.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.

`flap-on-disconnect` introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show dot1x

Example: Configuring MAC RADIUS Authentication on an EX Series Switch | **425**

Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch | **440**

Configuring MAC RADIUS Authentication (CLI Procedure) | **423**

Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure) | **382**

Understanding Authentication on Switches

master-password

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1254
- Hierarchy Level | 1254
- Description | 1254
- Options | 1255
- Required Privilege Level | 1255
- Release Information | 1255

Syntax

```
master-password {
    plain-text-password
    iteration-count iteration-count;
    pseudorandom-function (hmac-sha1 | hmac-sha2-256 | hmac-sha2-512);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

Description

Master password for 8-based password-encryption. The master password is used as input to the password-based key derivation function (PBKDF2) to generate an encryption key. The key is used as input to the Advanced Encryption Standard in Galois/Counter Mode (AES256-GCM). The plain text that

the user enters is processed by the encryption algorithm (with key) to produce the encrypted text (cipher text).

Options

plain-text-password Set the master password with plain text. The password quality is evaluated for strength, and the device gives feedback if weak passwords are used.

iteration-count The number of iterations to use for the PBKDF2 hash function. The iteration count slows the hashing count, thus slowing attacker guesses.

- **Default:** 100
- **Range:** 10-10000

pseudorandom-function Choose the algorithm to use for unpredictable number generation.

- Values:
  - hmac-sha1—Hash-based MAC using secure hash algorithm-1 (SHA-1)
  - hmac-sha2-256—256-bits of hash-based MAC using SHA-2
  - hmac-sha2-512—512-bits of hash-based MAC using SHA-2

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.
admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.2.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Hardening Shared Secrets in Junos OS | 148

request system decrypt password

multi-domain

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1256
- Hierarchy Level | 1256
- Description | 1257
- Options | 1257
- Required Privilege Level | 1258
- Release Information | 1258

Syntax

```
multi-domain {
    max-data-session max-data-sessions;
    packet-action (drop-and-log | shutdown);
    recovery-timeout seconds;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols          dot1x              authenticator
interface],
[edit protocols dot1x   authenticator             interface]
```

Description

Configure multi-domain authentication to restrict the number of authenticated data and VoIP sessions on the port. Multi-domain authentication is an extension of multiple supplicant mode for 802.1X authentication, and is designed to support VoIP and data clients on the same interface. The interface is divided into two domains; one is the data domain and the other is the voice domain.

In multiple supplicant mode, any number of VoIP or data sessions can be authenticated; the number of sessions can be restricted using MAC limiting, but there is no way to apply the limit specifically to either data or VoIP sessions. Multi-domain authentication maintains separate session counts based on the domain type.

The data device can be authenticated using 802.1X authentication or MAC RADIUS authentication. Multi-domain authentication does not enforce the order of authentication. For best results, the VoIP device should be authenticated before the data device.

You can configure the maximum number of authenticated data sessions allowed on the interface using the `max-data-session` statement. The number of VoIP sessions is not configurable; only one authenticated VoIP session is allowed.

If a new client attempts to authenticate on the interface after the maximum session count has been reached, the default action is to drop the packet and generate an error log message. You can also configure the action to shut down the interface. The port can be manually recovered from the down state by issuing the `clear dot1x recovery-timeout` command, or can recover automatically after a recovery timeout period. To configure automatic recovery, use the `recovery-timeout` option.

Options

max-data-session *max-data-sessions*

The maximum number of authenticated data sessions allowed in the data domain on the 802.1X-enabled interface.

- **Range:** 1 through 1,000 sessions
- **Default:** 1

packet-action (drop-and-log | shutdown)

Specify the action the device should take on packets that exceed the limit of authenticated sessions allowed on the interface. The limit for data sessions is configured using the `max-data-session` option. The number of VoIP sessions is not configurable; only one authenticated VoIP session is allowed.

- **Values:** Specify one of the following:
  - drop-and-log—Drop the packet and generate an error syslog message.
  - shutdown—Shut down the interface.
- **Default:** drop-and-log

recovery-timeout *seconds*

If you configure the packet action with the shutdown option and you configure the recovery timeout, the interface is temporarily disabled when the maximum number of authenticated sessions is reached. The interface will recover automatically after the number of seconds specified.

- **Range:** 60 through 3600 seconds
- **Default:** none

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

authenticator | **1131**

dot1x | **1172**

interface (802.1X) | **1193**

nas-port-extended-format

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1259
- Hierarchy Level | 1260
- Description | 1260
- Options | 1260
- Required Privilege Level | 1261
- Release Information | 1261

Syntax

```
nas-port-extended-format {
    adapter-width bits;
    ae-width bits;
    atm {
        adapter-width bits;
        port-width bits;
        slot-width bits;
        vci-width bits;
        vpi-width bits;
    }
    port-width bits;
    pw-width bits;
    slot-width bits;
    stacked-vlan-width bits;
    vlan-width bits;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit access profile profile-name radius options]
```

Description

Configure the RADIUS client to use the extended format for RADIUS attribute 5 (NAS-Port) and specify the width in bits of the fields in the NAS-Port attribute.

The NAS-Port attribute specifies the physical port number of the NAS that is authenticating the user, and is formed by a combination of the physical port's slot number, port number, adapter number, VLAN ID, and S-VLAN ID. The NAS-Port extended format specifies the number of bits (bit width) for each field in the NAS-Port attribute: slot, adapter, port, aggregated, Ethernet, VLAN, and S-VLAN.

NOTE: The combined total of the widths of all fields for a subscriber must not exceed 32 bits, or the configuration fails. The router may truncate the values of individual fields depending on the bit width you specify.

Options

`adapter-width` *width*—Number of bits in the adapter field.

`ae-width` *width*—(Ethernet subscribers only) Number of bits in the aggregated Ethernet identifier field.

`atm`—Specify width for fields for ATM subscribers.

`port-width` *width*—Number of bits in the port field.

`pw-width` *width*—(Ethernet subscribers only) Number of bits in the pseudowire field. Appears in the Cisco NAS-Port-Info AVP (100).

`slot-width` *width*—Number of bits in the slot field.

`stacked-vlan-width` *width*—Number of bits in the SVLAN ID field.

`vci-width` *width*—(ATM subscribers only) Number of bits in the ATM virtual circuit identifier (VCI) field.

`vlan-width` *width*—Number of bits in the VLAN ID field.

`vpi-width` *`width`*—(ATM subscribers only) Number of bits in the ATM virtual path identifier (VPI) field.

NOTE: The total of the widths must not exceed 32 bits, or the configuration will fail.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.1.

`ae-width` option added in Junos OS Release 12.1.

`atm` option added in Junos OS Release 12.3R3 and supported in later 12.3R*x* releases.

`atm` option supported in Junos OS Release 13.2 and later releases. (Not supported in Junos OS Release 13.1.)

`pw-width` option added in Junos OS Release 15.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Access Profile Options for Interactions with RADIUS Servers

RADIUS Servers and Parameters for Subscriber Access

nas-port-id-format (Subscriber Management)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1262
- Hierarchy Level | 1262
- Description | 1263
- Default | 1263
- Options | 1263
- Required Privilege Level | 1264
- Release Information | 1264

Syntax

```
nas-port-id-format {
    agent-circuit-id;
    agent-remote-id;
    concatenated-vlan-tags (fixed-size-inner-tag | fixed-size-outer-tag)
    interface-description;
    interface-text-description;
    nas-identifier;
    order (agent-circuit-id | agent-remote-id | interface-description | interface-text-
description | nas-identifier | postpend-vlan-tags);
    postpend-vlan-tags;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit access profile profile-name radius options]
```

Description

Specify the optional information that the router includes in the NAS-Port-ID (RADIUS attribute 87) that is passed to the RADIUS server during authentication and accounting. You can include any combination of the optional values.

When you specify the values for the NAS-Port-ID, you can configure the values to appear in either the default order or a custom order of your choice.

NOTE: The default and custom order methods are mutually exclusive. The configuration fails if you attempt to configure a NAS-Port-ID that includes values in both types of orders.

To specify that the optional values appear in the default order in the NAS-Port-ID, configure the values directly under the `nas-port-id-format` statement. The default order is as follows, in which the `#` character is the delimiter:

```
nas-identifier # interface-description # interface-text-description # agent-circuit-id # agent-remote-id # postpend-vlan-tags
```

To specify a custom order for the NAS-Port-ID string, you use the `order` option. Include the `order` option before each optional value you want to include in the string, in the order in which you want the options to appear. For example, the configuration, `order interface-text-description order nas-identifier order agent-remote-id` produces the following NAS-Port-ID, in which the `#` character is the delimiter:

```
interface-text-description # nas-identifier # agent-remote-id
```

Starting in Junos OS Release 21.3R1, we have introduced a new NAS-Port-ID format for RADIUS server access request. The NAS-Port-ID format is `S-VLAN<concatenated 0's>C-VLAN:S-VLAN-C-VLAN`. For customer-VLAN (C-VLAN), if the number of digits is less than four, prepend it with zeroes. For example, NAS-Port-ID for an S-VLAN 72 and C-VLAN 82 is `720082:72-82`.

Default

The router includes the interface description in the NAS-Port-ID when no optional values are specified.

Options

`agent-circuit-id`—Include the agent circuit ID from either DHCP option 82 or the DSL forum VSAs.

`agent-remote-id`—Include the agent remote ID from either DHCP option 82 or the DSL forum VSAs.

`concatenated-vlan-tags`—Include the vlan tags as a concatenated string.

`fixed-size-inner-tag`—Fixed size inner VLAN tag value of 4 octets.

`fixed-size-outer-tag`—Fixed size outer VLAN tag value of 4 octets.

`interface-description`—Include the interface description (interface identifier).

`interface-text-description`—Include the textual interface description (the text description that is statically configured in the CLI).

`nas-identifier`—Include the NAS identifier value (RADIUS attribute 32).

`order`—Specify the optional values you want to include in the NAS-Port-ID and the customized order in which you want the values to appear. You must include the `order` option before each optional value (for example, `order agent-circuit-id order interface-description`).

`postpend-vlan-tags`—Include the VLAN tags. The router includes the tags in the format `:<outer-tag>-<inner-tag>` for a double-tagged VLAN, or `:<outer-tag>` for a single-tagged VLAN.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.

Options `interface-text-description`, `order`, and `postpend-vlan-tags` introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Access Profile Options for Interactions with RADIUS Servers

Configuring a NAS-Port-ID with Additional Options

RADIUS Servers and Parameters for Subscriber Access

nas-port-type (Subscriber Management)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1265
- Hierarchy Level | 1265
- Description | 1265
- Default | 1266
- Options | 1266
- Required Privilege Level | 1267
- Release Information | 1267

Syntax

```
nas-port-type {
    ethernet {
        port-type;
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit access profile profile-name radius options]
```

Description

Specify the port type used to authenticate subscribers. The router includes the port type in RADIUS attribute 61 (NAS-Port-Type attribute).

NOTE: This statement is ignored if the `ethernet-port-type-virtual` statement is included in the same access profile.

Default

The router uses a port type of `ethernet`.

Options

`port-type`—One of the following port types:

- *value*—A value from 0-65535
- `adsl-cap`—Asymmetric DSL, carrierless amplitude phase (CAP) modulation
- `adsl-dmt`— Asymmetric DSL, discrete multitone (DMT)
- `async`—Asynchronous
- `cable`—Cable
- `ethernet`—Ethernet
- `fddi`—Fiber Distributed Data Interface
- `g3-fax`—G.3 Fax
- `hdlc-clear-channel`—HDLC Clear Channel
- `iapp`—Inter-Access Point Protocol (IAPP)
- `idsl`—ISDN DSL
- `isdn-sync`—ISDN Synchronous
- `isdn-v110`—ISDN Async V.110
- `isdn-v120`—ISDN Async V.120
- `piafs`—Personal Handyphone System (PHS) Internet Access Forum Standard

- `sdsl`—Symmetric DSL
- `sync`—Synchronous
- `token-ring`—Token Ring
- `virtual`—Virtual
- `wireless`—Other wireless
- `wireless-1x-ev`—Wireless 1xEV
- `wireless-cdma2000`—Wireless code division multiple access (CDMA) 2000
- `wireless-ieee80211`—Wireless 802.11
- `wireless-umts`—Wireless universal mobile telecommunications system (UMTS)
- `x25`—X.25
- `x75`—X.75
- `xdsl`—DSL of unknown type

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Access Profile Options for Interactions with RADIUS Servers

RADIUS Servers and Parameters for Subscriber Access

ntp

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1268
- Hierarchy Level | 1269
- Description | 1269
- Options | 1269
- Required Privilege Level | 1274
- Release Information | 1275

Syntax

```
ntp {
    authentication-key key-number type (md5 | sha1 | sha256) value password;
    boot-server  (address | hostname);
    broadcast <address> <key key-number> <routing-instance-name routing-instance-name> <ttl
value>  <version value>;
    broadcast-client;
    interval-range value;
    multicast-client <address>;
    nts <local-certificate local-certificate><trusted-ca (trusted-ca-group trusted-ca-group |
trusted-ca-profile trusted-ca-profile)>;
    peer address <key key-number> <prefer> <version value>;
    restrict address {
        mask network-mask;
        noquery;
    }
    server name {
       key key;
       nts <remote-identity distinguished-name(container container | wildcard wildcard) hostname
hostname>;
       prefer;
       routing-instance routing-instance;
       version version;
```

```
    }
      source-address source-address <routing-instance routing-instance-name>;
      threshold value action (accept | reject);
      trusted-key [ key-numbers ];
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

Description

Configure NTP on the device. In both standalone and chassis cluster modes, the primary Routing Engine runs the NTP process to get the time from the external NTP server. Although the secondary Routing Engine runs the NTP process in an attempt to get the time from the external NTP server, this attempt fails because of network issues. For this reason, the secondary Routing Engine uses NTP to get the time from the primary Routing Engine.

When configuring the NTP service in the management VRF (`mgmt_junos`), you must configure at least one IP address on a physical or logical interface within the default routing instance and ensure that this interface is up in order for the NTP service to work with the mgmt_junos VRF.

Options

authentication-key *key_number*

Configure key (key ID, key type, and key value) to authenticate NTP packets with the devices (servers and clients). The authentication key has two fields:

- `type`—When authentication is specified, the key identifier (key ID) followed by the message digest is appended to the NTP packet header. The supported message digest formats are md5, sha1, sha256.

- `value`—If the key value is available in ASCII format and without special characters, it can be entered directly. If the key value contains special characters or is available in hex format, consider the following:

  For specifying the keys in hex format, prepend a "\x" for each two characters. For hex key example, af60112f...39af4ced,
  `set system ntp authentication-key <ID> value "\xaf\x60\x11\x2f \....\x39\xaf\x4c\xed"`.

  If the key contains one of the characters from `(null) 0x00, (space) 0x20, " 0x22, & 0x26, ( 0x28 ) 0x29` prepend a "\\x" . For example, `\\x22`.

- **Range:** 1 to 65534

boot-server (*address* | *hostname*)

Configure the server that NTP queries when the device boots to determine the local date and time.

When you boot the device, it issues an ntpdate request, which polls a network server to determine the local date and time. You must configure an NTP boot server that the device uses to determine the time when the device boots. Otherwise, NTP cannot synchronize to a time server if the server time significantly differs from the local device's time.

If you configure an NTP boot server, then when the device boots, it immediately synchronizes with the boot server even if the NTP process is explicitly disabled or if the time difference between the client and the boot server exceeds the threshold value of 1000 seconds.

- **Values:** Configure one of the following:
  - *address*—IP address of an NTP boot server.
  - *hostname*—Hostname of an NTP boot server. If you configure a hostname instead of an IP address, the ntpdate request resolves the hostname to an IP address when the device boots up.

broadcast <*address*> <key *key-number*> <routing-instance-name *routing-instance-name*> <ttl *value*> <version *value*>

Configure the device to operate in broadcast mode with the remote system at the specified address. In this mode, the device sends periodic broadcast messages to a client population at the specified broadcast or multicast address. Normally, you include this statement only when the device is operating as a transmitter.

address Configure the broadcast address on one of the local networks or a multicast address assigned to NTP. You must

specify an address, not a hostname. If the multicast address is used, it must be `224.0.1.1`.

key *key-number*

(Optional) All packets sent to the address include authentication fields that are encrypted using the specified key number (any unsigned 32-bit integer except 0). The key corresponds to the key number you specified in the authentication-key statement.

routing-instance-name *routing-instance-name*

(Optional) Configure the routing instance name in which the interface has an address in the broadcast subnet.

- **Default:** The default routing instance is used to broadcast packets.

ttl *value*

(Optional) Configure the time-to-live (TTL) value.

- **Range:** 1 through 255
- **Default:** 1

version *value*

(Optional) Specify the version number to be used in outgoing NTP packets.

- **Range:** 1 through 4
- **Default:** 4

broadcast-client

Configure the local device to listen for broadcast messages on the local network to discover other servers on the same subnet. To avoid accidental or malicious disruption in this mode, both the local and remote systems must use authentication and the same trusted key and key identifier.

interval-range *value*

Configure the poll interval range.

- **Range:** 0 through 3

multicast-client <*address*>

Configure the local device to listen for multicast messages on the local network. To avoid accidental or malicious disruption in this mode, both the local and remote systems must use authentication and the same trusted key and key identifier.

- **Syntax:** <*address*>—(Optional) Specify one or more IP addresses. If you specify addresses, the device joins those multicast groups.

- **Default:** 224.0.1.1

nts <local-certificate *local-certificate*><trusted-ca (trusted-ca-group *trusted-ca-group* | trusted-ca-profile *trusted-ca-profile*)

Configure the Network Time Security (NTS) features for NTP on your device.

local-certificate *local-certificate* Specify the certificate loaded in your device during certificate enrollment or loaded manually by specifying certificate file.

trusted-ca Specify a trusted CA group or a CA profile. This configuration is optional. If you do not specify a trusted CA profile the NTP trust all CA profiles configured for NTS.

trusted-ca-group *trusted-ca-group* Specify the trusted CA group defined under [`set security pki trusted-ca-group`].

trusted-ca-profile *trusted-ca-profile* Specify the trusted CA profile.

peer *address* <key *key-number*> <prefer> <version *value*>

Configure the local device to operate in symmetric active mode with the remote system at the specified address. In this mode, the local device and the remote system can synchronize with each other. This configuration is useful in a network in which either the local device or the remote system might be a better source of time.

address Address of the remote system. You must specify an address, not a hostname.

key *key-number* (Optional) All packets sent to the address include authentication fields that are encrypted using the specified key number (any unsigned 32-bit integer except 0). The key corresponds to the key number you specified in the authentication-key statement.

prefer (Optional) Mark the remote system as the preferred host, which means that if all other factors are equal, this remote system is chosen for synchronization among a set of correctly operating systems.

version *value* (Optional) Specify the NTP version number to be used in outgoing NTP packets.

- **Range:** 1 through 4
- **Default:** 4

restrict *address* mask *network-mask* noquery

Restrict packets from hosts (including remote time servers) and subnets.

- **Syntax:**
  - *address*—Specify the IP address for a host or network.
  - mask *network-mask*—Specify the network mask for a host or network.
  - noquery—Deny ntpq and ntpdc queries from hosts and subnets. These queries can be used in amplification attacks.

server

Configure the local device to operate in client mode with the remote system at the specified address. In this mode, the device can be synchronized with the remote system, but the remote system can never be synchronized with the device.

If the NTP client time drifts so that the difference in time from the NTP server exceeds 128 milliseconds, the client is automatically stepped back into synchronization. If the offset between the NTP client and server exceeds the 1000-second threshold, the client still synchronizes with the server, but it also generates a system log message noting that the threshold was exceeded.

address	Address of the remote system. You must specify an address, not a hostname.
key *key-number*	(Optional) All packets sent to the address include authentication fields that are encrypted using the specified key number (any unsigned 32-bit integer except 0). The key corresponds to the key number you specified in the authentication-key statement.
prefer	(Optional) Mark the remote system as the preferred host, which means that if all other factors are equal, this remote system is chosen for synchronization among a set of correctly operating systems.
routing-instance *routing-instance*	(Optional) Routing instance through which the server is reachable.
nts	Enables NTS, which uses Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol and Authenticated Encryption with Associated Data (AEAD) to obtain network time in an authenticated manner to

	the users. Specified server must also support the NTS feature when you enable NTS on a client device.
version *value*	(Optional) Specify the NTP version number to be used in outgoing NTP packets. • **Range:** 1 through 4 • **Default:** 4
source-address *source-address* **<routing-instance** *[routing-instance-name]***>**	A valid IP address configured on one of the device's interfaces to be used as the source address for messages sent to the NTP server, and optionally, the routing instance in which the source address is configured. • **Default:** The primary address of the interface

threshold *seconds* **action (accept | reject)**	Configure the maximum threshold in seconds allowed for NTP adjustment and specify the mode for NTP abnormal adjustment.
	• **Range:** 1 through 600 seconds
	• **Values:** Configure one of the following:
	  • accept—Enable log mode for abnormal NTP adjustment.
	  • reject—Enable reject mode for abnormal NTP adjustment.

trusted-key [*key-numbers* **]**	Configure one or more keys you are allowed to use to authenticate other time servers, when you configure the local device to synchronize its time with other systems on the network. Each key can be any 32-bit unsigned integer except 0. The key corresponds to the key number you specify in the authentication-key statement. By default, network time synchronization is unauthenticated. The device synchronizes to whatever system appears to have the most accurate time. We strongly encourage you to configure authentication of network time services.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

`routing-instance` option for the `server` statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1.

`restrict` statement introduced in Junos OS Release 20.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Synchronizing and Coordinating Time Distribution Using NTP
- Understanding NTP Time Servers
- Configuring NTP Authentication Keys
- NTP Time Synchronization on SRX Series Devices
- Configuring the NTP Time Server and Time Services
- Configuring the Switch to Listen for Broadcast Messages Using NTP
- Configuring the Switch to Listen for Multicast Messages Using NTP

outbound-ssh

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1276**
- Hierarchy Level | **1276**
- Description | **1276**
- Options | **1277**
- Required Privilege Level | **1279**
- Release Information | **1279**

Syntax

```
outbound-ssh {
    client client-id {
        address {
            port port-number;
            retry number;
            timeout seconds;
        }
        device-id device-id;
        keep-alive {
            retry number;
            timeout seconds;
        }
        reconnect-strategy (in-order | sticky);
        routing-instance routing-instance-name;
        secret password;
        services  netconf;
    }
    traceoptions {
        file <filename> <files number> <match regular-expression> <size size> <(world-readable |
no-world-readable)>;
        flag flag;
        no-remote-trace;
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services]
```

Description

Configure a device running the Junos OS behind a firewall to initiate outbound SSH connections to communicate with client management applications on the other side of the firewall.

Options

client *client-id*

Defines a device-initiated connection. This value serves to uniquely identify the outbound-ssh configuration stanza. Each outbound-ssh stanza represents a single outbound SSH connection. Thus, the administrator is free to assign the client-id any meaningful unique value. This attribute is not sent to the client management application.

address

Hostname, IPv4 address, or IPv6 address of the management application server.

> **NOTE**: Starting in Release 15.1, Junos OS supports outbound SSH connections with devices having IPv6 addresses.

- **Syntax:** You can list multiple servers by adding each server's IP address or hostname along with the following connection parameters:
  - port *port-number*—Specifies the port number at which a server listens for outbound SSH connection requests.

    Default: port 22
  - retry *number*—Specifies the maximum number of times the device attempts to establish an outbound SSH connection before giving up.

    Default: 3 attempts
  - timeout *seconds*—Specifies how long the device waits between attempts to reconnect to the specified IP address to establish an outbound SSH connection before giving up.

    Default: 15 seconds

device *device-id*

(Required) Identifies the device to the management application. Each time the device establishes an outbound SSH connection, it first sends an initiation sequence (device-id) to the management application.

keep-alive

(Optional) When configured, specifies that the device should send SSH protocol keepalive messages to the management application.

- **Syntax:** To configure keepalive messages, you must set both the retry and timeout attributes:

- retry *number*—specifies how many keepalive messages the device sends without receiving a response from the application. When that number is exceeded, the device disconnects from the application, ending the outbound SSH connection.

  Default: 3 attempts

- timeout *seconds*—specifies how long the device waits to receive data before sending a request for acknowledgment from the application.

  Default: 15 seconds

reconnect-strategy (in-order|sticky)

(Optional) Specify the method the device uses to reestablish a disconnected outbound SSH connection.

- **Values:** Two methods are available:
  - in-order—Configures the device to reconnect to the first configured server. If this server is unavailable, the device tries to connect to the next configured server. The device keeps trying each server in the configured list until the device can establish a connection.
  - sticky—Specify that the device should first attempt to reconnect to the management server from which it disconnected. If that server is unavailable, the device then attempts to connect to the next configured server. The device keeps trying each server in the configured list until the device can establish a connection.

routing-instance *routing-instance-name*

(SRX Series and MX Series only) Specify the name of the routing instance on which the outbound SSH connection needs to be established. If you do not specify a routing instance, your device will establish the outbound SSH connection using the default routing table.

secret *password*

Configures the device to send the device's public SSH host key when the device connects to the management server. This is the recommended method of maintaining a current copy of the device's public key.

services *netconf*

Configures the management application to accept NETCONF as an available service.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.

Support for IPv6 addresses added in Junos OS Release 12.1X47-D15.

`routing-instance` option introduced in Junos OS Release 19.3R1 for SRX Series and MX Series devices.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Outbound SSH Service | 291

password (Login)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1280
- Hierarchy Level | 1280
- Description | 1280
- Options | 1281
- Required Privilege Level | 1285
- Release Information | 1285

Syntax

```
password {
    change-type (character-sets | set-transitions);
    format (sha1 | sha2 | sha256 | sha512);
    maximum-length length;
    maximum-lifetime days;
    minimum-changes number;
    minimum-character-changes number;
    minimum-length length;
    minimum-lifetime days;
    minimum-lower-cases number;
    minimum-numerics number;
    minimum-punctuations number;
    minimum-reuse number;
    minimum-upper-cases number;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system login]
```

Description

Configure special requirements such as character length and encryption format for plain-text passwords. Newly created passwords must meet these requirements.

Using several password minimum requirement options will cause the `minimum-length` to be reset if the total sum of the required minimums exceeds the `minimum-length` setting.

Options

change-type

Set requirements for using character sets in plain-text passwords. When you combine this statement with the `minimum-changes` statement, you can check for the total number of character sets included in the password or for the total number of character-set changes in the password. Newly created passwords must meet these requirements.

- **Values:** Specify one of the following:
  - `character-sets`—The number of character sets in the password. Valid character sets include uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers, punctuation, and other special characters.
  - `set-transitions`—The number of transitions between character sets.

format

Configure the authentication algorithm for plain-text passwords. The hash algorithm that authenticates the password can be one of these algorithms:

- Values:
  - sha1—Secure Hash Algorithm 1. Produces a 160-bit digest. The encrypted password starts with $sha1$. The option sha1 is not supported in Junos OS Evolved.
  - sha2—HMAC Secure Hash Algorithm. The encrypted password starts with $sha2$). The option sha1 is not supported in Junos OS Evolved.
  - sha256—Secure Hash Algorithm 256. Produces a 256-bit digest. The encrypted password starts with 5.
  - sha512—Secure Hash Algorithm 512. Produces a 512-bit digest. The encrypted password starts with 6.
- **Default:** For Junos OS, the default encryption format is `sha512`. For Junos-FIPS software, the default encryption format is `sha1`.

maximum-length *length*

Specify the maximum number of characters allowed in plain-text passwords. Newly created passwords must meet this requirement.

- **Range:** 20 through 128 characters
- **Default:** For Junos-FIPS software, the maximum number of characters for plain-text passwords is 20. For Junos OS, no maximum is set.

maximum-lifetime *days*

Specify the maximum duration of a password in days, where the password expires after the maximum duration is reached. If you have the required permissions, you are able to control the maximum duration of a password. If the age of the password reaches the maximum time configured, the password expires and must be changed. If your password has expired, you cannot commit a configuration until you change your password. Only passwords for local user accounts can expire based on time configured on the maximum lifetime statement.

> **NOTE**: You cannot reuse the same password when the password expires, unless you also configure the number of times the password can be reused on the `minimum-reuse` statement. Older passwords cannot be re-configured on password expiry. Therefore, if you want to reuse an old password, you must configure the `minimum-reuse` statement as well as the `maximum-lifetime` statement in the new configuration, otherwise the commit fails.
>
> If the `maximum-lifetime` statement is configured, a validation check for an expired password is performed at the time of login and at the time of commit based on the password timestamp. For passwords configured before the `minimum-reuse` configuration statement is committed, the timestamp of the passwords is the time at which any configuration under the [edit system login] hierarchy is committed following the commit for the `minimum-reuse` statement. For passwords configured after `minimum-reuse` configuration statement is committed, the timestamp of the passwords is the time at which those passwords are committed.

- **Range:** 30 through 365 days

minimum-changes *number*

Specify the minimum number of character sets (or character set changes) required for plain-text passwords. Newly created passwords must meet this requirement.

This statement is used in combination with the `change-type` statement. If the change-type is `character-sets`, then the number of character sets included in the password is checked against the specified minimum. If change-type is `set-transitions`, then the number of character set changes in the password is checked against the specified minimum.

- **Default:** For Junos OS, the minimum number of changes is 1. For Junos-FIPS Software, the minimum number of changes is 3.

minimum-character-changes *number*

Specify the minimum number of character changes between old and new passwords. Newly created passwords must meet this requirement. If you have the required permissions, you are able to configure the number of character changes between

passwords. If the number of character changes between the old password and new password is greater than or equal to the configured value for minimum number of character changes, the new password is accepted. If the number of character changes is less than the configured value, the new password is rejected.

- **Range:** 4 through 15 characters

minimum-length *length*

Specify the minimum number of characters required in plain-text passwords. Newly created passwords must meet this requirement.

This statement can be used in combination with all of the other requirement options for plain-text passwords, such as `minimum-upper-cases`, `minimum-punctuations`, `minimum-lower-cases`, and so on.

Using several password minimum requirement options will cause the minimum password length to be reset if the total sum of the required minimums exceeds the setting configured on the `minimum-length` statement.

- **Default:** For Junos OS, the minimum number of characters for plain-text passwords is six. For Junos-FIPS software, the minimum number of characters for plain-text passwords is 10.
- **Range:** 6 through 20 characters

minimum-lifetime *days*

Specify in days the minimum duration of a password before the password can be changed. If you have the required permissions, you are able to control the minimum lifetime of a password. You cannot change the password if the age of the password does not exceed the duration configured on the `minimum-lifetime` statement. When you change a password, the age of the existing password is retrieved based on the time at which the password was configured and the current time is fetched. If the age of the password is less than or equal to the configured value for the `minimum-lifetime` statement, the new password is not accepted and an error message is displayed. If the age of the password is more than the configured value for the `minimum-lifetime` statement, the new password is accepted.

NOTE: The `minimum-lifetime` statement can be committed only after configuring the `minimum-reuse` statement. The `minimum lifetime` statement works in coordination with password history requirements, else the commit fails and an error message is displayed.

If `minimum-lifetime` is configured, password change for a user is accepted or rejected based on the timestamp of the current password for that user. For passwords configured before the `minimum-reuse` configuration statement is

committed, the timestamp of the passwords is the time at which any configuration under the [edit system login] hierarchy is committed following the commit for the `minimum-reuse` statement. For passwords configured after `minimum-reuse` configuration statement is committed, the timestamp of the passwords is the time at which those passwords are committed.

- **Range:** 1 through 30 days

minimum-lower-cases *number*

Specify the minimum number of lower-case letters required in plain-text passwords. Newly created passwords must meet this requirement.

This statement can be used in combination with all of the other requirement options for plain-text passwords, such as `minimum-length`, `minimum-punctuations`, `minimum-upper-cases`, and so on.

Using several password minimum requirement options will cause the minimum password length to be reset if the total sum of the required minimums exceeds the setting configured on the `minimum-length` statement.

- **Range:** 1 through 128 lower-case letters

minimum-numerics *number*

Specify the minimum number of numeric-class characters required in plain-text passwords. Newly created passwords must meet this requirement.

This statement can be used in combination with all of the other requirement options for plain-text passwords, such as `minimum-length`, `minimum-punctuations`, `minimum-lower-cases`, and so on.

Using several password minimum requirement options will cause the minimum password length to be reset if the total sum of the required minimums exceeds the setting configured on the `minimum-length` statement.

- **Range:** 1 through 128 numeric-class characters

minimum-punctuations *number*

Specify the minimum number of punctuation-class characters required in plain-text passwords. Newly created passwords must meet this requirement.

This statement can be used in combination with all of the other requirement options for plain-text passwords, such as `minimum-length`, `minimum-upper-cases`, `minimum-lower-cases`, and so on.

Using several password minimum requirement options will cause the minimum password length to be reset if the total sum of the required minimums exceeds the setting configured on the `minimum-length` statement.

- **Range:** 1 through 128 punctuation-class characters

minimum-reuse *number*

Specify the number of old passwords which should not match the new password. Newly created passwords must meet this requirement. If you have the required permissions, you are able to control the number of old passwords that need to be compared. The number of old passwords to compare with the new password depends on the value configured. If a match is found between the new password and any of the old passwords, the device rejects the new password and terminates. If the new password is different from the configured number of old passwords, the new password is accepted.

- **Range:** 1 through 20 passwords

minimum-upper-cases

Specify the minimum number of upper-case letters required in plain-text passwords. Newly created passwords must meet this requirement.

This statement can be used in combination with all of the other requirement options for plain-text passwords, such as `minimum-length`, `minimum-punctuations`, `minimum-lower-cases`, and so on.

Using several password minimum requirement options will cause the minimum password length to be reset if the total sum of the required minimums exceeds the setting configured on the `minimum-length` statement.

- **Range:** 1 through 128 upper-case letters

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.

Statements `minimum-lower-cases`, `minimum-numerics`, `minimum-punctuations`, and `minimum-upper-cases` introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.

All of the previously mentioned statements were introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.

Statements `minimum-reuse` and `minimum-character-changes` introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3.

Statements `maximum-lifetime` and `minimum-lifetime` introduced in Junos OS Release 18.4.

Option `sha1` is not supported in Junos OS Evolved.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Example: Changing the Requirements for Junos OS Plain-Text Passwords | 144

Special Requirements for Junos OS Plain-Text Passwords

password-options

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1286
- Hierarchy Level | 1287
- Description | 1287
- Options | 1287
- Required Privilege Level | 1287
- Release Information | 1288

Syntax

```
password-options {
    apply-groups;
    apply-groups-except;
    tacplus-authorization;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

Description

Configure options for local authentication.

> **NOTE**: To enable `password-options`, you must configure `password` under [`edit system authentication-order`]. The feature does not work in a local fallback scenario because password is not configured under `authentication-order` for a local fallback scenario.

Options

`apply-groups`—Choose the groups from which to inherit configuration data.

`apply-groups-except`—Choose the groups to be excluded from configuration data being inherited.

`tacplus-authorization`—Configure remote authorization on the TACACS+ server for locally authenticated users. Authorization parameters configured remotely for that user are combined with the authorization parameters configured locally.

- **Default:** If a user is authenticated locally, authorization for that user is done locally.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.3R1.

Option `tacplus-authorization` introduced in Junos OS Release 19.3R1 on MX Series routers.

port (NETCONF)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1288**
- Hierarchy Level | **1288**
- Description | **1289**
- Options | **1289**
- Required Privilege Level | **1289**
- Release Information | **1289**

Syntax

```
port port-number;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services netconf ssh]
```

Description

Configure the TCP port used for NETCONF-over-SSH connections.

NOTE:

- The configured port accepts only NETCONF-over-SSH connections. Regular SSH session requests for this port are rejected.
- The default SSH port (22) continues to accept NETCONF sessions even with a configured NETCONF server port. To disable the SSH port from accepting NETCONF sessions, you can specify this in the login event script.
- We do not recommend configuring the default ports for FTP (21) and Telnet (23) services for configuring NETCONF-over-SSH connections.

Options

`port` *`port-number`*—Port number on which to enable incoming NETCONF connections over SSH.

- **Default:** 830 (as specified in RFC 4742, *Using the NETCONF Configuration Protocol over Secure Shell (SSH)*)
- **Range:** 1 through 65535

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring NETCONF-Over-SSH Connections on a Specified TCP Port

port (SRC Server)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1290
- Hierarchy Level | 1290
- Description | 1290
- Options | 1291
- Required Privilege Level | 1291
- Release Information | 1291

Syntax

```
port port-number;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services service-deployment servers server-address]
```

Description

Configure the port number on which to contact the SRC server.

Options

port-number—(Optional) The TCP port number for the SRC server.

- **Default:** 3333

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring the Junos OS to Work with SRC Software

profile

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1292**
- Hierarchy Level | **1292**
- Description | **1292**
- Default | **1292**
- Options | **1293**
- Required Privilege Level | **1293**
- Release Information | **1293**

Syntax

```
profile profile-name {
     accounting {
          accounting-stop-on-access-deny;
          accounting-stop-on-failure;
          order (radius | [ accounting-order-data-list ];
    }
     authentication-order  [authentication-method];
     radius {
          (accounting-server [server-addresses] | accounting-server-name hostname);
          (authentication-server [server-addresses] | authentication-server-name hostname);
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit access]
```

Description

Configure an access profile. The access profile contains the entire authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) configuration that aids in handling AAA requests, including the authentication method and order, AAA server addresses, and AAA accounting.

Default

Not enabled.

Options

profile-name Profile name of up to 32 characters.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

NOTE: The `[edit access]` hierarchy is not available on QFabric systems.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.
admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch | 393
Configuring 802.1X RADIUS Accounting (CLI Procedure) | 437

profilerd

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1294
- Hierarchy Level | 1294
- Description | 1294

- Options | 1294
- Required Privilege Level | 1295
- Release Information | 1295

Syntax

```
profilerd {
    command binary-file-path;
    disable;
    failover (alternate-media | other-routing-engine);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system processes]
```

Description

Specify the profiler process.

Options

- `command` *`binary-file-path`*—Path to binary for process.
- `disable`—Disable the profiler process.
- `failover`—Configure the device to reboot if the software process fails four times within 30 seconds, and specify the software to use during the reboot.

- `alternate-media`—Configure the device to switch to backup media that contains a version of the system if a software process fails repeatedly.
- `other-routing-engine`—Instruct the secondary Routing Engine to take primary role if a software process fails. If this statement is configured for a process, and that process fails four times within 30 seconds, then the device reboots from the secondary Routing Engine.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

provisioning-order (Diameter Applications)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1296**
- Hierarchy Level | **1296**
- Description | **1296**
- Options | **1296**
- Required Privilege Level | **1296**
- Release Information | **1297**

Syntax

```
provisioning-order (gx-plus | jsrc | pcrf);
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit access profile profile-name]
```

Description

Configure AAA to use the specified application for subscriber service provisioning.

Options

gx-plus—Specify Gx-Plus as the application used to communicate with a PCRF server for subscriber service provisioning. Sets the Subscription-Id-Type Diameter AVP sub-attribute (450) to 4 (END_USER_PRIVATE) and sets the Subscription-Id-Data Diameter AVP sub-attribute (444) to `reserved`. Both of these sub-attributes are conveyed in the Diameter AVP Subscription-ID (443) by a CCR-I message.

`jsrc`—Specify JSRC as the application used to communicate with the SAE for subscriber service provisioning. JSRC is used in an SRC environment to request services from the SAE for an authenticated subscriber. JSRC attempts to activate these services. If successful, JSRC returns an ACK message. If unsuccessful, the subscriber is denied access.

pcrf—Specify Policy Control and Charging Rules Function (PCRF) as the application used to request provisioning from the PCRF server over the Gx protocol. If you change this configuration, any existing subscriber sessions are unaffected.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.

Support for Gx-Plus introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

`pcrf` option added in Junos OS Release 16.2.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- *JSRC Configuration Overview*
- *Provisioning Subscribers with JSRC*
- *Configuring Gx-Plus*
- *Provisioning Subscribers with Gx-Plus*
- *Understanding Gx Interactions Between the Router and the PCRF*
- *Understanding Interactions Between the PCRF, PCEF, and OCS*

proxy

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1298**
- Hierarchy Level | **1298**
- Description | **1298**
- Options | **1298**
- Required Privilege Level | **1298**
- Release Information | **1299**

Syntax

```
proxy {
    password password;
    port port-number;
    server url;
    username user-name;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

Description

Specify the proxy information for the router.

Options

- `password` *password*—Password configured in the proxy server.
- `port` *port number*—Proxy server port number.

  Range: 0 through 65,535
- `server` *url*—URL or IP address of the proxy server host.
- `username` *username*—Username configured in the proxy server.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

radius (System)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1299
- Hierarchy Level | 1300
- Description | 1300
- Options | 1300
- Required Privilege Level | 1300
- Release Information | 1300

Syntax

```
radius {
    server {
        server-address {
            accounting-port port-number;
            accounting-retry number;
            accounting-timeout seconds;
            dynamic-request-port number;
            max-outstanding-requests value;
            port number;
            preauthentication-port number;
            preauthentication-secret secret;
            retry number;
```

```
            routing-instance routing-instance-name;
            secret password;
            source-addresssource-address;
            timeout seconds;
        }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system accounting destination]
```

Description

Configure the RADIUS accounting server.

Options

server-address—Address of the RADIUS accounting server.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.

`routing-instance` introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring RADIUS System Accounting | 234

radius-options (System)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1301
- Hierarchy Level | 1302
- Description | 1302
- Options | 1302
- Required Privilege Level | 1302
- Release Information | 1302

Syntax

```
radius-options {
    attributes {
        nas-id nas-id
        nas-ip-address ip-address;
    }
    enhanced-accounting;
    password-protocol mschap-v2;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

Description

Configure RADIUS options for the NAS-IP address for outgoing RADIUS packets and password protocol used in RADIUS packets.

Options

enhanced-accounting	Configure audit of TACACS+ or RADIUS authentication events such as access method, remote port, and access privileges.
nas-id *nas-id*	Value of NAS-ID in outgoing RADIUS packets.
nas-ip-address *ip-address*	IP address of the network access server (NAS) that requests user authentication.
password-protocol *mschap-v2*	Protocol MS-CHAPv2, used for password authentication and password changing.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.

MS-CHAPv2 password protocol configuration option introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.

MS-CHAPv2 password protocol configuration option introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2 for EX Series switches.

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

Support for network access server (NAS) IPv6 address added in Junos OS Release 12.1X47-D15 for SRX1500, SRX5400, SRX5600, and SRX5800 devices.

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for OCX Series switches.

NOTE: The `radius-options` statement is not available on QFabric systems.

`enhanced-accounting` statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring MS-CHAPv2 for Password-Change Support | 372

Configuring RADIUS System Accounting | 234

radius-server (System)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1304
- Hierarchy Level | 1304
- Description | 1304
- Options | 1305
- Required Privilege Level | 1307
- Release Information | 1307

Syntax

```
radius-server {
    server-address {
        accounting-port port-number;
        accounting-retry number;
        accounting-timeout seconds;
        dynamic-request-port number;
        max-outstanding-requests value;
        port number;
        preauthentication-port number;
        preauthentication-secret secret;
        retry number;
        routing-instance routing-instance-name;
        secret password;
        source-addresssource-address;
        timeout seconds;
    }
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

Description

Configure the RADIUS authentication server for subscriber access management, Layer 2 Tunnelling Protocol (L2TP), or Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP).

To configure multiple RADIUS servers, include multiple `radius-server` *server-address* statements. The servers are tried in order and in a round-robin fashion until a valid response is received from one of the servers or until all the configured retry limits are reached.

NOTE: The accounting-port and source-address options are not available on QFabric systems.

Options

server-address	Specify the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the RADIUS authentication server.
accounting-port *port-number*	Configure the accounting port number on which to contact the RADIUS server. • **Range:** 1 through 65,335 • **Default:** 1813 (as specified in RFC 2866)
accounting-retry *number*	Configure the number of accounting retry attempts. • **Range:** 0 through 100 attempts • **Default:** 0
accounting-timeout *seconds*	Configure the accounting request timeout period. • **Range:** 0 through 1000 seconds • **Default:** 0
dynamic-request-port *number*	Configure the RADIUS client dynamic request port number • **Range:** 1 through 65535 • **Default:** 3799
max-outstanding-requests *value*	Configure the maximum number of outstanding requests in flight to the server. • **Range:** 0 through 2000 requests • **Default:** 1000 requests
port *port-number*	Configure the port number on which to contact the RADIUS server. • **Range:** 1 through 65,335 • **Default:** 1812 (as specified in RFC 2865)
preauthentication-port *number*	Configure the RADIUS server preauthentication-port number. • **Range:** 1 through 65535

preauthentication-secret *secret*

Configure the shared secret with the RADIUS server; it can include spaces if the character string is enclosed in quotation marks. The secret used by the local device must match that used by the RADIUS server.

retry *value*

Configure the number of times that the device is allowed to try to contact a RADIUS authentication server.

- **Range:** 1 through 100
- **Default:** 3

routing-instance *routing-instance-name*

Configure the routing instance name for the management routing instance. In the case of configuring the non-default management instance, use the value `mgmt_junos`. that is `mgmt_junos`. Configuring this option along with the `management-instance` statement enables authentication processes (for example, RADIUS and TACACS+) to use the non-default management routing instance for packet traffic.

> **NOTE**: You must also define the mgmt_junos routing instance under the `[edit routing-instances]` hierarchy level.

If you do not configure the mgmt_junos instance under the `[edit routing-instances]` hierarchy level and configure it only under `tacplus-server` or `radius-server`, the commit will fail.

secret *password*

(Required) Configure the password (shared secret) to use with the RADIUS server; it can include spaces if the character string is enclosed in quotation marks. The secret password used by the local device must match that used by the RADIUS server.

source-address *source-address*

Configure a valid IPv4 or IPv6 address configured on one of the device's interfaces.

timeout *seconds*

Configure the amount of time the local device waits to receive a response from a RADIUS server.

- **Range:** 1 through 1000 seconds
- **Default:** 3 seconds

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

`routing-instance` introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring RADIUS Server Authentication | **209**
- Configuring RADIUS Authentication (QFX Series or OCX Series) | **221**
- Configuring RADIUS System Accounting | **234**
- *management-instance*
- *Management Interface in a Non-Default Instance*

radsec

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1308**
- Hierarchy Level | **1308**
- Description | **1308**
- Default | **1309**
- Options | **1309**
- Required Privilege Level | **1311**
- Release Information | **1311**

Syntax

```
radsec {
    destination id-number {
        address ip-address;
        dynamic-requests {
            (logical-system ls-name <routing-instance ri-name>| routing-instance ri-name);
            source-address source-address;
            source-port source-port;
        }
        id-reuse-timeout seconds;
        (logical-system ls-name <routing-instance ri-name>| routing-instance ri-name);
        max-tx-buffers number;
        port port-number;
        source-address ip-address;
        tls-certificate certificate-name;
        tls-force-ciphers [medium | low];
        tls-min-version [v1.1 | v1.2];
        tls-peer-name tls-peer-name;
        tls-timeout seconds;
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit access]
```

Description

Configure RADIUS over TLS, also known as RADSEC, to redirect regular RADIUS traffic to remote RADIUS servers connected over TLS. The TLS connection provides encryption, authentication, and data integrity for the exchange of RADIUS messages.

To configure RADIUS over TLS, you need to configure the RADSEC server as a destination for RADIUS traffic. Traffic that is destined for a RADIUS server can then be redirected to the RADSEC destination.

RADSEC destinations are identified by a unique numeric ID. You can configure multiple RADSEC destinations with different parameters pointing to the same RADSEC server.

TLS relies on certificates and private-public key exchange pairs to secure the transmission of data between the RADSEC client and server. The RADSEC destination uses local certificates that are dynamically acquired from the Junos PKI infrastructure.

To enable RADSEC, you must specify the name of the local certificate. If a certificate is not available, or if the certificate was revoked, the RADSEC destination attempts to retrieve it every 300 seconds.

Default

RADSEC is not enabled by default.

Options

destination *id-number*

Globally unique ID number for the RADSEC destination.

- **Range:** 1 through 65535

address *ip-address*

Specify the IP address of the RADSEC server.

id-reuse-timeout *seconds*

Configure the number of seconds after which the RADIUS ID field value can be reused.

- **Default:** 120 seconds
- **Range:** 60 to 3600 seconds

logical-system *ls-name* **routing-instance** *ri-name*

Specify the logical system or the routing instance for transport.

Default: If you do not explicitly configure the logical system or routing instance, the default is used. You can specify the logical system, the routing instance, or both.

- No configuration specifies default:default.
- Configuring only the routing instance specifies default:*ri-name*.
- Configuring only the logical system specifies *ls-name*:default.

- Configuring both the logical system and the routing instance specifies */ls-name:ri-name*.

max-tx-buffers *number*

Configure the maximum number of packets buffered on transmission.

> **NOTE**: The buffer allocation should be able to accommodate the `max-outstanding-requests` for mapped RADIUS servers configured at the [`edit access radius-server`] hierarchy level.

- **Default:** 100
- **Range:** 32 to 3200

port *port-number*

(Optional) Configure the port number of the RADSEC server.

- **Default:** 2083
- **Range:** 1 through 65535

source-address *ip-address*

Configure the source IP address, which is the IP address of the RADSEC server. If the source address is not configured for dynamic requests, dynamic requests will be rejected.

tls-certificate *certificate-name*

Specify the name of the local certificate.

tls-force-ciphers [medium | low]

(Optional) Allow lower-grade ciphers than the default.

- Values:
  - low—Add medium and low grade ciphers.
  - medium—Add medium grade ciphers.

tls-min-version [v1.1 | v1.2]

(Optional) Configure the TLS version to limit the lowest supported versions of TLS that are enabled for SSL connections.

- Values:
  - v1.1—Require TLS 1.1 and 1.2.
  - v1.2—Require TLS 1.2.
- **Default:** v1.2

tls-peer-name *name*

Certified name of the RADSEC server.

tls-timeout *seconds* Specify a limit on TLS negotiation.

- **Default:** 5 seconds
- **Range:** 3 through 90 seconds

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

access—To view this statement in the configuration.

access-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1R1.

`dynamic-requests` introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

RADIUS over TLS (RADSEC) | 239

radsec-destination

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1312
- Hierarchy Level | 1312
- Description | 1312
- Options | 1312

Required Privilege Level | 1312
Release Information | 1313

Syntax

```
radsec-destination id-number;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit access radius-server server-address],
[edit access profile profile-name radius-server server-address]
```

Description

Configure a RADIUS over TLS (RADSEC) server as the destination for RADIUS traffic. The RADIUS traffic is redirected from the RADIUS server to the RADSEC destination. You can redirect more than one RADIUS server to the same RADSEC destination.

Options

id-number—The unique ID number for the RADSEC destination.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- RADIUS over TLS (RADSEC) | 239

rate-limit

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1313
- Hierarchy Level | 1314
- Description | 1314
- Default | 1314
- Options | 1314
- Required Privilege Level | 1314
- Release Information | 1315

Syntax

```
rate-limit limit;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services netconf ssh],
[edit system services ssh],
[edit system services tftp-server],
```

Description

Configure the maximum number of connections attempts per minute, per protocol (either IPv6 or IPv4) on an access service. For example, a rate limit of 10 allows 10 IPv6 ssh session connection attempts per minute and 10 IPv4 ssh session connection attempts per minute.

Default

150 connections

Options

`rate-limit` *limit*—(Optional) Maximum number of connection attempts allowed per minute, per IP protocol (either IPv4 or IPv6).

- **Range:** 1 through 250
- **Default:** 150

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring clear-text or SSL Service for Junos XML Protocol Client Applications

regex-additive-logic

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1315**
- Hierarchy Level | **1315**
- Description | **1316**
- Default | **1316**
- Required Privilege Level | **1316**
- Release Information | **1316**

Syntax

```
regex-additive-logic;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

Description

Enable additive logic (that is, deny all by default / allow some as specified) to be used in regular expressions.

This statement changes the behavior of existing regular expressions so that all configuration hierarchies are denied by default and must be explicitly allowed using the `allow-configuration-regexps` statement.

For example, to grant users in a named user class access to a specific configuration hierarchy, but deny access to all other configuration hierarchies, enable the `regex-additive-logic` statement and configure an `allow-configuration-regexps` statement that includes the specific configuration hierarchy to which you want to allow access. When a user logs in, only the specified configuration hierarchy is visible.

Default

By default, this statement is disabled; configuration hierarchies not explicitly denied with a `deny-configuration-regexps` statement are visible to the user.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Example: Configuring User Permissions with Access Privileges for Configuration Statements and Hierarchies | **105**

Example: Using Additive Logic With Regular Expressions to Specify Access Privileges | **84**

Regular Expressions for Allowing and Denying Junos OS Operational Mode Commands, Configuration Statements, and Hierarchies | **67**

class (Defining Login Classes) | 1146

user (Access) | 1411

remote-debug-permission

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1317
- Hierarchy Level | 1317
- Description | 1318
- Default | 1318
- Options | 1318
- Required Privilege Level | 1318
- Release Information | 1318

Syntax

```
remote-debug-permission (qfabric-admin | qfabric-operator | qfabric-user);
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system login user username authentication]
[edit system root-authentication]
```

Description

(QFabric systems only) Configure authentication classes that permit or deny user access to individual components of the QFabric system.

Default

qfabric-user

Options

qfabric-admin	Permits a user to log in to individual QFabric system components, view operations, and change component configurations.
qfabric-operator	Permits a user to log in to individual QFabric system components and view component operations.
qfabric-user	Prevents a user from logging in to individual QFabric system components.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Example: Configuring QFabric System Login Classes

retry-options

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1319**
- Hierarchy Level | **1319**
- Description | **1320**
- Options | **1320**
- Required Privilege Level | **1321**
- Release Information | **1321**

Syntax

```
retry-options {
    backoff-factor  seconds;
    backoff-threshold number;
    lockout-period minutes
    maximum-time seconds;
    minimum-time seconds;
    tries-before-disconnect number;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system login
```

Description

Limit the number of times a user can attempt to log in through SSH or Telnet before being disconnected.

Options

backoff-factor *seconds*
Length of delay in seconds after each failed login attempt. The length of delay increases by this value for each subsequent failed login attempt after the value specified in the `backoff-threshold` option.

- **Default:** 5
- **Range:** 5 through 10

backoff-threshold *number*
Threshold for the number of failed login attempts before the user experiences a delay when attempting to log in again. Use the `backoff-factor` option to specify the length of delay, in seconds.

- **Default:** 2
- **Range:** 1 through 3

lockout-period *minutes*
Amount of time before the user can attempt to log in to the device after being locked out. The user is locked out when the number of failed login attempts specified in the `tries-before-disconnect` option is reached.

- **Range:** 1 through 43200

maximum-time *seconds*
Maximum length of time that the connection remains open for the user to enter a username and password to log in. If the user remains idle and does not enter a username and password within the time period configured with this option, the connection is closed.

- **Default:** 120
- **Range:** 20 through 300

minimum-time *seconds*
Minimum length of time that the connection remains open while the user is attempting to enter a username and password to log in.

- **Default:** 20
- **Range:** 20 through 60

tries-before-disconnect Maximum number of times a user is allowed to attempt to log in through SSH or Telnet before closing the connection.

- **Default:** 3
- **Range:** 2 through 10

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.0.

`maximum-time` option introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.

`lockout-period` option introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Limiting the Number of User Login Attempts for SSH and Telnet Sessions | 17

rate-limit | 1313

revert-interval (Access)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1322
- Hierarchy Level | 1322

- Description | 1322
- Options | 1322
- Required Privilege Level | 1323
- Release Information | 1323

Syntax

```
revert-interval interval;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit access profile profile-name radius options],
[edit access radius-options]
```

Description

Configure the amount of time the router or switch waits after a server has become unreachable. The router or switch rechecks the connection to the server when the specified interval expires. If the server is then reachable, it is used in accordance with the order of the server list.

Options

interval—Amount of time to wait.

- **Range:** 0 through 604,800 seconds
- **Default:** 60 seconds

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- RADIUS Servers and Parameters for Subscriber Access
- Configuring Authentication and Accounting Parameters for Subscriber Access

root-authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1323
- Hierarchy Level | 1324
- Description | 1324
- Options | 1324
- Required Privilege Level | 1325
- Release Information | 1325

Syntax

```
root-authentication {
    encrypted-password "password";
```

```
    no-public-keys
    ssh-ecdsa name {
        from from;
    }
    ssh-ed25519 name {
        from from;
    }
    ssh-rsa name {
        from from;
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

Description

Configure the authentication methods for the root-level user, whose username is `root`.

You can use the `ssh-ecdsa`, `ssh-ed25519`, or `ssh-rsa` statements to directly configure SSH ECDSA, ED25519, or RSA keys to authenticate root logins. You can configure more than one public key for SSH authentication of root logins as well as for user accounts. When a user logs in as root, the public keys are referenced to determine whether the private key matches any of them.

Options

encrypted-password "*password*" — Specify the MD5 or other password. You can specify only one encrypted password. You cannot configure a blank password using blank quotation marks (" "). You must configure a password whose number of characters range from 1 through 128 characters and enclose the password in quotation marks.

no-public-keys — Disable SSH public key-based authentication.

ssh-ecdsa *name* **from** *from*	Use an SSH ECDSA public key. You can specify one or more public keys.
ssh-ed25519 *name* **from** *from*	Use an SSH ED25519 public key. You can specify one or more public keys.
ssh-rsa *name* **from** *from*	Use an SSH RSA public key. You can specify one or more public keys.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

class (Defining Login Classes) | **1146**

user (Access) | **1411**

server (DNS, Port, and TFTP Service)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1326**
- Hierarchy Level | **1326**
- Description | **1326**
- Options | **1326**
- Required Privilege Level | **1327**

- Release Information | 1327

Syntax

```
server address <logical-system logical-system-name> <routing-instance routing-instance-name>;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit forwarding-options helpers domain],
[edit forwarding-options helpers domain interface interface-name],
[edit forwarding-options helpers port port-number],
[edit forwarding-options helpers port port-number interface interface-name],
[edit forwarding-options helpers tftp],
[edit forwarding-options helpers tftp interface interface-name]
```

Description

Specify the DNS or TFTP server for forwarding DNS or TFTP requests, or specify a destination server address for forwarding LAN broadcast packets as unicast traffic for a custom-configured UDP port.

When configuring port helpers, in releases prior to Junos OS Release 17.2, only one server can be specified for a given port. For Junos OS Release 17.2 and later, multiple servers can be specified for a given port at the global or interface-specific level. When multiple servers are specified, the same packet, with the originator IP address and port requests, is forwarded to the different configured servers; the payload of the UDP packet is not modified.

Options

address—IP address of the server.

logical-system *logical-system-name*—(Optional) Logical system name of the server.

routing-instance [*routing-instance-names* **]**—(Optional) Set the routing instance name or names that belong to the DNS server or TFTP server.

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Statement introduced for port helpers in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for EX4300 switches.

Support for multiple server instances for a given port introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2 for MX Series routers.

Support for multiple server instances for a given port introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1 for EX9200 switches.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring DNS and TFTP Packet Forwarding

Configuring Port-based LAN Broadcast Packet Forwarding

server (RADIUS Accounting)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1328**
- Hierarchy Level | **1328**

- Description | **1328**
- Options | **1329**
- Required Privilege Level | **1331**
- Release Information | **1331**

Syntax

```
server {
    server-address {
        accounting-port port-number;
        accounting-retry number;
        accounting-timeout seconds;
        dynamic-request-port number;
        max-outstanding-requests value;
        port number;
        preauthentication-port number;
        preauthentication-secret secret;
        retry number;
        routing-instance routing-instance-name;
        secret password;
        source-addresssource-address;
        timeout seconds;
    }
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system accounting destination radius]
```

Description

Configure RADIUS accounting.

To configure multiple RADIUS accounting servers, include multiple `server` *server-address* statements. The servers are tried in order and in a round-robin fashion until a valid response is received from one of the servers or until all the configured retry limits are reached.

NOTE: The `[edit system accounting]` hierarchy is not available on QFabric systems.

Options

server-address	Specify the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the RADIUS authentication server.
accounting-port *port-number*	Configure the accounting port number on which to contact the RADIUS server. • **Range:** 1 through 65,335 • **Default:** 1813
accounting-retry *number*	Configure the number of accounting retry attempts. • **Range:** 0 through 100 attempts • **Default:** 0
accounting-timeout *seconds*	Configure the accounting request timeout period. • **Range:** 0 through 1000 seconds • **Default:** 0
dynamic-request-port *number*	Configure the RADIUS client dynamic request port number • **Range:** 1 through 65535 • **Default:** 3799
max-outstanding-requests *value*	Configure the maximum number of outstanding requests in flight to the server. • **Range:** 0 through 2000 requests • **Default:** 1000 requests
port *port-number*	Configure the port number on which to contact the RADIUS server.

- **Range:** 1 through 65,335
- **Default:** 1812 (as specified in RFC 2865)

preauthentication-port *number*

Configure the RADIUS server preauthentication-port number.

- **Range:** 1 through 65535

preauthentication-secret *secret*

Configure the shared secret with the RADIUS server; it can include spaces if the character string is enclosed in quotation marks. The secret used by the local device must match that used by the RADIUS server.

retry *value*

Configure the number of times that the device is allowed to try to contact a RADIUS authentication server.

- **Range:** 1 through 100
- **Default:** 3

routing-instance *routing-instance-name*

Configure the routing instance name for the management routing instance. In the case of configuring the non-default management instance, use the value `mgmt_junos`. that is `mgmt_junos`. Configuring this option along with the `management-instance` statement enables authentication processes (for example, RADIUS and TACACS+) to use the non-default management routing instance for packet traffic.

> **NOTE**: You must also define the mgmt_junos routing instance under the `[edit routing-instances]` hierarchy level.

If you do not configure the mgmt_junos instance under the `[edit routing-instances]` hierarchy level and configure it only under `tacplus-server` or `radius-server`, the commit will fail.

secret *password*

(Required) Configure the password (shared secret) to use with the RADIUS server; it can include spaces if the character string is enclosed in quotation marks. The secret password used by the local device must match that used by the RADIUS server.

source-address *source-address*

Configure a valid IPv4 or IPv6 address configured on one of the device's interfaces.

timeout *seconds*

Configure the amount of time the local device waits to receive a response from a RADIUS server.

- **Range:** 1 through 1000 seconds
- **Default:** 3 seconds

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.

`routing-instance` introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring RADIUS System Accounting | **234**
- *management-instance*
- *Management Interface in a Non-Default Instance*
- Configuring RADIUS Server Authentication | **209**
- Configuring RADIUS Authentication (QFX Series or OCX Series) | **221**

server (TACACS+ Accounting)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1332**
- Hierarchy Level | **1332**
- Description | **1332**

- Options | 1332
- Required Privilege Level | 1334
- Release Information | 1334

Syntax

```
server {
    server-address {
        port port-number;
        routing-instance routing-instance;
        secret password;
        single-connection;
        source-address address
        timeout seconds;
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system accounting destination tacplus]
```

Description

Configure TACACS+ logging.

Options

server-address Address of the IPv4 or IPv6 TACACS+ authentication server.

> **NOTE**: Wildcard characters cannot be used in the TACACS+ server address or source address. This is because the TACACS+ server and source can accept both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses and, if you use wildcard characters for these addresses, Junos OS cannot validate mismatching server and source address families.

port *port-number*

Configure the port number on which to contact the TACACS+ authentication server.

- **Default:** 49

routing-instance *routing-instance*

Configure the routing instance name for the management routing instance, that is `mgmt_junos`. Configuring this parameter along with the `management-instance` statement enables authentication processes (for example, RADIUS and TACACS+) to use the non-default management routing instance for packet traffic.

> **NOTE**: You must also define the mgmt_junos routing instance under the `[edit routing-instances]` hierarchy level.

If you no not configure the mgmt_junos instance under the `[edit routing-instances]` hierarchy level and configure it only under `tacplus-server` or `radius-server`, the commit will fail.

secret *password*

Configure the password to use with the RADIUS or TACACS+ server. The secret password used by the local router or switch must match that used by the server. The password can include spaces included in quotation marks.

> **NOTE**: To ensure better security, we recommend you configure the TACACS+ secret password with a minimum of 14 characters.

single-connection

Optimize attempts to connect to a TACACS+ server. The software maintains one open TCP connection to the server for multiple requests rather than opening a connection for each connection attempt.

source-address *source-address*

Specify a source address for each configured TACACS+ server to record in system log messages that are directed to a remote machine. Configure a valid IP address on one of the device interfaces. For system logging, the address is recorded as the message source in messages sent to the remote machines specified in all `host` *`hostname`* statements at the `[edit system syslog]` hierarchy level.

- **Default:** The primary address of the interface.

timeout *seconds*

The amount of time that the local device waits to receive a response from a TACACS+ server.

- **Default:** 3 seconds
- **Range:** 1 through 90 seconds

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

`routing-instance` option introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring TACACS+ System Accounting | **261**

Configuring TACACS+ Authentication | **244**

management-instance

Management Interface in a Non-Default Instance

server-reject-bridge-domain | server-reject-vlan

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1335
- Hierarchy Level | 1335
- Description | 1336
- Default | 1336
- Options | 1336
- Required Privilege Level | 1336
- Release Information | 1337

Syntax

```
(server-reject-bridge-domain bridge-domain | server-reject-vlan (vlan-id | vlan-name))  {
    block-interval block-interval;
    eapol-block;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols             dot1x             authenticator
interface (all | [interface-names])],
[edit protocols dot1x               authenticator interface (all | [interface-names])]
```

Description

For a device configured for 802.1X authentication, specify that when the device receives an Extensible Authentication Protocol Over LAN (EAPoL) Access-Reject message during the authentication process between the device and the RADIUS authentication server, supplicants attempting to access the LAN are granted access and moved to a specific bridge domain or VLAN. Any bridge domain, VLAN name or VLAN ID sent by a RADIUS server as part of the EAPoL Access-Reject message is ignored.

When you specify the bridge domain, VLAN ID, or VLAN name, bridge domain or VLAN must already be configured on the device.

Default

None

Options

server-reject-bridge-domain *bridge-domain*
(MX Series only) Move the supplicant on the interface to the bridge domain specified by this name or numeric identifier.

server-reject-vlan (*vlan-id* | *vlan-name*
(MX Series in enhanced LAN mode, EX, QFX, and SRX Series only) Move the supplicant on the interface to the VLAN specified by this name or numeric identifier.

block-interval *seconds*
Specify the number of seconds that the 802.1X interface ignores Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) start messages from the client when an EAPoL block has been enabled on the 802.1X interface.

- **Range:** 120 through 65,535 seconds

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

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

Release Information

`server-reject-vlan` introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series.

`block-interval` introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2 for EX Series.

`server-reject-vlan` introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for MX240, MX480, and MX960 routers in enhanced LAN mode.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show dot1x

Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch | **393**

Example: Configuring Fallback Options on EX Series Switches for EAP-TTLS Authentication and Odyssey Access Clients | **410**

Configuring RADIUS Server Fail Fallback (CLI Procedure) | **375**

Understanding Server Fail Fallback and Authentication on Switches | **374**

servers

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1338**
- Hierarchy Level | **1338**
- Description | **1338**
- Options | **1338**
- Required Privilege Level | **1338**
- Release Information | **1339**

Syntax

```
servers server-address {
    port port-number;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services service-deployment]
```

Description

Configure an IPv4 address for the Session and Resource Control (SRC) server.

Options

server-address—The TCP port number.

- **Default:** 3333

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring the Junos OS to Work with SRC Software

service (Service Accounting)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1339
- Hierarchy Level | 1340
- Description | 1340
- Required Privilege Level | 1340
- Release Information | 1340

Syntax

```
service {
    accounting-order (activation-protocol | local | radius);
    accounting {
        statistics (time | volume-time);
        update-interval minutes;
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit access profile profile-name]
```

Description

Define the subscriber service accounting configuration.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.

`accounting`, `update-interval`, and `statistics` options added in Junos OS Release 14.2R1 for MX Series routers.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- *Configuring Service Accounting with JSRC*
- *Service Accounting with JSRC*
- *Configuring Service Accounting in Local Flat Files*
- *Configuring Service Accounting*
- *Configuring Per-Subscriber Session Accounting*

service-deployment

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1341
- Hierarchy Level | 1341
- Description | 1341
- Required Privilege Level | 1342
- Release Information | 1342

Syntax

```
service-deployment {
    servers server-address {
        port port-number;
    }
    source-address source-address;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services]
```

Description

Enable Junos OS to work with the Session and Resource Control (SRC) software.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring the Junos OS to Work with SRC Software

session (Web Management)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1342
- Hierarchy Level | 1343
- Description | 1343
- Options | 1343
- Required Privilege Level | 1343
- Release Information | 1344

Syntax

```
session {
    idle-timeout minutes;
```

```
    session-limit number of sessions;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services web-management]
```

Description

Configure limits for the number of minutes a session can be idle before it times out, and configure the number of simultaneous J-Web user login sessions.

Options

idle-timeout *minutes*

Configure the number of minutes a session can be idle before it times out.

- **Range:** 1 through 1440 minutes
- **Default:** 1440 minutes

session-limit *number of sessions*

Configure the maximum number of simultaneous J-Web user login sessions.

- **Range:** 1 through 1024 sessions
- **Default:** Unlimited

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.

sip-server

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1344
- Hierarchy Level | 1344
- Description | 1345
- Options | 1345
- Required Privilege Level | 1345
- Release Information | 1345

Syntax

```
sip-server [address | name];
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services dhcp],
[edit system services dhcp],
[edit system services dhcp pool],
[edit system services dhcp static-binding]
```

Description

Configure Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) server addresses or names for DHCP servers.

Options

address—IPv4 address of the SIP server. To configure multiple SIP servers, include multiple ***address*** options. This address must be accessible by all clients served within a specified range of addresses (based on an address pool or static binding).

name—Fully qualified domain name of the SIP server. To configure multiple SIP servers, include multiple ***name*** options. This domain name must be accessible by all clients served within a specified range of addresses (based on an address pool or static binding).

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configure DHCP SIP Server

Configuring a DHCP Server on Switches

source-address (System Logging)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1346
- Hierarchy Level | 1346
- Description | 1346
- Options | 1347
- Required Privilege Level | 1347
- Release Information | 1347

Syntax

```
source-address source-address <routing-instance routing-instance-name>;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system syslog],
```

Description

Specify a source address to record in system log messages that are directed to a remote machine.

Options

source-address—A valid IP address configured on one of the device interfaces. For system logging, the address is recorded as the message source in messages sent to the remote machines specified in all `host` *hostname* statements at the `[edit system syslog]` hierarchy level, but not for messages directed to the other Routing Engine.

`routing-instance` *routing-instance-name*—(Optional) The routing instance name in which the source address is defined.

- **Default:** The primary address of the interface

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

source-address (SRC Software)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1348**
- Hierarchy Level | **1348**
- Description | **1348**
- Options | **1348**
- Required Privilege Level | **1348**
- Release Information | **1348**

Syntax

```
source-address source-address;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services service-deployment]
```

Description

Enable Junos OS to work with the Session and Resource Control (SRC) software.

Options

source-address— Local IPv4 address to be used as source address for traffic to the SRC server. The source address restricts traffic within the out-of-band network.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring the Junos OS to Work with SRC Software

ssh (System Services)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1349
- Hierarchy Level | 1350
- Description | 1350
- Options | 1350
- Required Privilege Level | 1357
- Release Information | 1357

Syntax

```
ssh {
    authentication-order  [method 1 method2...];
    authorized-keys-command authorized-keys-command;
    authorized-keys-command-user authorized-keys-command-user;
    ciphers [ cipher-1 cipher-2 cipher-3 ...];
    client-alive-count-max number;
    client-alive-interval seconds;
    connection-limit limit;
    fingerprint-hash (md5 | sha2-256);
    hostkey-algorithm (algorithm | no-algorithm);
    key-exchange [algorithm1 algorithm2...];
    log-key-changes log-key-changes;
    macs [algorithm1 algorithm2...];
    max-pre-authentication-packets number;
    max-sessions-per-connection number;
    no-challenge-response;
    no-password-authentication;
```

```
    no-passwords;
    no-public-keys;
    ( no-tcp-forwarding | tcp-forwarding );
    port port-number;
    protocol-version [v2];
    rate-limit number;
    rekey {
        data-limit bytes;
        time-limit minutes;
    }
    root-login (allow | deny | deny-password);
    sftp-server;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services]
```

Description

Allow SSH requests from remote systems to access the local device.

Options

authentication-order [*method1 method2...*]

Configure the order in which the software tries different user authentication methods when attempting to authenticate a user. For each login attempt, the software tries the authentication methods in order, starting with the first one, until the password matches.

- **Default:** If you do not include the `authentication-order` statement, users are verified based on their configured passwords.

- **Syntax:** Specify one or more of the following authentication methods listed in the order in which they must be tried:
  - `ldaps`—Use LDAP authentication services.
  - `password`—Use the password configured for the user with the `authentication` statement at the `[edit system login user]` hierarchy level.
  - `radius`—Use RADIUS authentication services.
  - `tacplus`—Use TACACS+ authentication services.

authorized-keys-command Specify a command string to be used to look up the user's public keys.

authorized-keys-command-user Specify the user under whose account the authorized-keys-command is run.

ciphers [*cipher-1 cipher-2 cipher-3* ...] Specify the set of ciphers the SSH server can use to perform encryption and decryption functions.

> **NOTE**: Ciphers represent a set. To configure SSH ciphers use the `set` command as shown in the following example:
>
> ```
> user@host#set system services ssh ciphers [ aes256-cbc aes192-cbc ]
> ```

- **Values:** Specify one or more of the following ciphers:
  - `3des-cbc`—Triple Data Encryption Standard (DES) in Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode.
  - `aes128-cbc`—128-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) in CBC mode.
  - `aes128-ctr`—128-bit AES in counter mode.
  - `aes128-gcm@openssh.com`—128-bit AES in Galois/Counter Mode.
  - `aes192-cbc`—192-bit AES in CBC mode.
  - `aes192-ctr`—192-bit AES in counter mode.
  - `aes256-cbc`—256-bit AES in CBC mode.
  - `aes256-ctr`—256-bit AES in counter mode.

- aes256-gcm@openssh.com—256-bit AES in Galois/Counter Mode.
- arcfour—128-bit RC4-stream cipher in CBC mode.
- arcfour128—128-bit RC4-stream cipher in CBC mode.
- arcfour256—256-bit RC4-stream cipher in CBC mode.
- blowfish-cbc—128-bit blowfish-symmetric block cipher in CBC mode.
- cast128-cbc—128-bit cast in CBC mode.
- chacha20-poly1305@openssh.com—ChaCha20 stream cipher and Poly1305 MAC.

client-alive-count-max *number*

Configure the number of client alive messages that can be sent without sshd receiving any messages back from the client. If this threshold is reached while client alive messages are being sent, sshd will disconnect the client, terminating the session. Client alive messages are sent through the encrypted channel. Use in conjunction with the client-alive-interval statement to disconnect unresponsive SSH clients.

- **Default:** 3 messages
- **Range:** 0 through 255 messages

client-alive-interval *seconds*

Configure a timeout interval in seconds, after which if no data has been received from the client, sshd will send a message through the encrypted channel to request a response from the client. This option applies to SSH protocol version 2 only. Use in conjunction with the client-alive-count-max statement to disconnect unresponsive SSH clients.

- **Default:** 0 seconds
- **Range:** 1 through 65535 seconds

fingerprint-hash (md5 | sha2-256)

Specify the hash algorithm used by the SSH server when it displays key fingerprints.

NOTE: The FIPS image does not permit the use of MD5 fingerprints. On systems in FIPS mode, sha2-256 is the only available option.

- **Values:** Specify one of the following:

- md5—Enable the SSH server to use the MD5 algorithm.
- sha2-256—Enable the SSH server to use the sha2-256 algorithm.

- **Default:** sha2-256

log-key-changes *log-key-changes*

Enable Junos OS to log the authorized SSH keys. When the `log-key-changes` statement is configured and committed, Junos OS logs the changes to the set of authorized SSH keys for each user (including the keys that were added or removed). Junos OS logs the differences since the last time the `log-key-changes` statement was configured. If the `log-key-changes` statement was never configured, then Junos OS logs all the authorized SSH keys.

- **Default:** Junos OS logs all the authorized SSH keys.

macs [*algorithm1 algorithm2...***]**

Specify the set of message authentication code (MAC) algorithms that the SSH server can use to authenticate messages.

> **NOTE**: The *macs* configuration statement represents a set. Therefore, it must be configured as follows:
>
> ```
> user@host#set system services ssh macs [hmac-md5 hmac-sha1]
> ```

- **Values:** Specify one or more of the following MAC algorithms to authenticate messages:
  - `hmac-md5`—Hash-based MAC using Message-Digest 5 (MD5)
  - `hmac-md5-96`—96-bits of hash-based MAC using MD5
  - `hmac-md5-96-etm@openssh.com`—96-bits of hash-based Encrypt-then-MAC using MD5
  - `hmac-md5-etm@openssh.com`—Hash-based Encrypt-then-MAC using MMD5
  - `hmac-ripemd160`—Hash-based MAC using RIPEMD
  - `hmac-ripemd160-etm@openssh.com`—Hash-based Encrypt-then-MAC using RIPEMD
  - `hmac-sha1`—Hash-based MAC using secure hash algorithm-1 (SHA-1)

- `hmac-sha1-96`—96-bits of hash-based MAC using SHA-1
- `hmac-sha1-96-etm@openssh.com`—96-bits of hash-based Encrypt-then-MAC using SHA-1
- `hmac-sha1-etm@openssh.com`—Hash-based Encrypt-then-MAC using SHA-1
- `hmac-sha2-256`—256-bits of hash-based MAC using secure hash algorithm-2 (SHA-2)
- `hmac-sha2-256-etm@openssh.com`—Hash-based Encrypt-then-Mac using SHA-2
- `hmac-sha2-512`—512-bits of hash-based MAC using SHA-2
- `hmac-sha2-512-etm@openssh.com`—Hash-based Encrypt-then-Mac using SHA-2
- `umac-128-etm@openssh.com`—Encrypt-then-MAC using UMAC-128 algorithm specified in RFC4418
- `umac-128@openssh.com`—UMAC-128 algorithm specified in RFC4418
- `umac-64-etm@openssh.com`—Encrypt-then-MAC using UMAC-64 algorithm specified in RFC4418
- `umac-64@openssh.com`—UMAC-64 algorithm specified in RFC4418

max-pre-authentication-packets *number*

Define the maximum number of pre-authentication SSH packets that the SSH server will accept prior to user authentication.

- **Range:** 20 through 2147483647 packets
- **Default:** 128 packets

max-sessions-per-connection *number*

Specify the maximum number of ssh sessions allowed per single SSH connection.

- **Range:** 1 through 65535 sessions
- **Default:** 10 sessions

no-challenge-response

Disable SSH challenge-response-based authentication methods.

> **NOTE**: Configuring this statement under the `[edit system services ssh]` hierarchy affects both the **SSH** login service and the **NETCONF** over SSH service.

no-password-authentication

Disable SSH password-based authentication methods.

> **NOTE**: Configuring this statement under the `[edit system services ssh]` hierarchy affects both the **SSH** login service and the **NETCONF** over SSH service.

no-passwords

Disable both password-based and challenge-response-based authentication for SSH.

> **NOTE**: Configuring this statement under the `[edit system services ssh]` hierarchy affects both the **SSH** login service and the **NETCONF** over SSH service.

no-public-keys

Disable public key authentication system wide. If you specify the no-public-keys statement at the [edit system login user *user-name* authentication] hierarchy level, you disable public key authentication for a specific user.

no-tcp-forwarding

Prevent a user from creating an SSH tunnel over a CLI session to a device via SSH. This type of tunnel could be used to forward TCP traffic, bypassing any firewall filters or ACLs, allowing access to resources beyond the device.

> **NOTE**: This statement applies only to new SSH sessions and has no effect on existing SSH sessions.

port *port-number*

Specify the port number on which to accept incoming SSH connections.

- **Default:** 22
- **Range:** 1 through 65535

protocol-version [v2]

Specify the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol version.

Starting in Junos OS Release 19.3R1 and Junos OS Release 18.3R3, on all SRX Series devices, we've removed the nonsecure SSH protocol version 1 (`v1`) option from the [`edit system services ssh protocol-version`] hierarchy level. You can use the SSH protocol version 2 (`v2`) as the default option to remotely manage systems and applications. With the `v1` option deprecated, Junos OS is compatible with OpenSSH 7.4 and later versions.

Junos OS releases before 19.3R1 and 18.3R3 continue to support the `v1` option to remotely manage systems and applications.

- **Default:** v2—SSH protocol version 2 is the default, introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.

rate-limit *number* Configure the maximum number of connection attempts per minute, per protocol (either IPv6 or IPv4) on an access service. For example, a rate limit of 10 allows 10 IPv6 SSH session connection attempts per minute and 10 IPv4 SSH session connection attempts per minute.

- **Range:** 1 through 250 connections
- **Default:** 150 connections

rekey Specify limits before the session keys are renegotiated.

data-limit *bytes* Specify the data limit before renegotiating the session keys.

time-limit *minutes* Specify the time limit before renegotiating the session keys.

- **Range:** 1 through 1440 minutes

root-login (allow | deny | deny-password) Control user access through SSH.

- allow—Allow users to log in to the device as root through SSH.
- deny—Disable users from logging in to the device as root through SSH.
- deny-password—Allow users to log in to the device as root through SSH when the authentication method (for example, RSA authentication) does not require a password.
- **Default:** `deny-password` is the default for most systems.

  Starting in Junos release 17.4R1 for MX Series routers, the default for root-login is **deny**. In previous Junos OS releases, the default setting for the MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010 and MX2020 was **allow**.

sftp-server Globally enable incoming SSH File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) connections. By configuring the `sftp-server` statement, you enable authorized devices to connect to the device through SFTP. If the `sftp-server` statement is not present in the configuration, then SFTP is globally disabled and no devices can connect to the device through SFTP.

tcp-forwarding Enable a user to create an SSH tunnel over a CLI session to a disaggregated Junos OS platform by using SSH.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

`ciphers`, `hostkey-algorithm`, `key-exchange`, and `macs` statements introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

`max-sessions-per-connection` and `no-tcp-forwarding` statements introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.

SHA-2 options introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.

Support for the curve25519-sha256 option on the `key-exchange` statement added in Junos OS Release 12.1X47-D10.

`client-alive-interval` and `client-alive-count-max` statements introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2.

`max-pre-authentication-packets` statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D10.

`no-passwords` statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.

`no-public-keys` statement introduced in Junos OS release 15.1.

`tcp-forwarding` statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X53-D50 for the NFX250 Network Services Platform.

`fingerprint-hash` statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.

`log-key-changes` statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1.

`sftp-server` statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1R1.

`no-challenge-response` and `no-password-authentication` statements introduced in Junos OS Release 19.4R1.

Option `ldaps` introduced in Junos OS Release 20.2R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring SSH Service for Remote Access to the Router or Switch
- Junos OS User Authentication Methods
- *Configuring clear-text or SSL Service for Junos XML Protocol Client Applications*
- Configuring SSH Service for Remote Access to the Disaggregated Junos OS Platform

ssh-known-hosts

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1358**
- Hierarchy Level | **1359**
- Description | **1359**
- Options | **1359**
- Required Privilege Level | **1360**
- Release Information | **1360**

Syntax

```
ssh-known-hosts {
    fetch-from-server server;
    host hostname {
        dsa-key key;
        ecdsa-sha2-nistp256-key key;
        ecdsa-sha2-nistp384-key key;
        ecdsa-sha2-nistp521-key key;
        ed25519-key key;
        rsa-key key;
```

```
        rsa1-key key;
    }
    load-key-file filename;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security]
```

Description

Configure SSH support for known hosts and for administering SSH host key updates.

Options

fetch-from-server *server* Retrieve SSH public host key information from the specified server. Specify by server name or IP address.

host *host-name* Hostname of the SSH known host entry. This option has the following suboptions:

- `dsa-key` *key*—Base64-encoded Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) key for SSH version 2.
- `ecdsa-sha2-nistp256-key` *key*—Base64-encoded ECDSA-SHA2-NIST256 key.
- `ecdsa-sha2-nistp384-key` *key*—Base64-encoded ECDSA-SHA2-NIST384 key.
- `ecdsa-sha2-nistp521-key` *key*—Base64-encoded ECDSA-SHA2-NIST521 key.
- `ed25519-key` *key*—Base64-encoded ED25519 key.
- `rsa-key` *key*—Base64-encoded public key algorithm that supports encryption and digital signatures for SSH version 1 and SSH version 2.
- `rsa1-key` *key*—Base64-encoded RSA public key algorithm, which supports encryption and digital signatures for SSH version 1.

load-key-file *filename*	Import SSH host key information from the named file. If the file is in a directory other than the home directory of the device, specify pathname as well. The default filename is `/var/tmp/ssh-known-hosts`.

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

security-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.5.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring SSH Host Keys for Secure Copying of Data

static (802.1X)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1361**
- Hierarchy Level | **1361**
- Description | **1361**
- Options | **1361**
- Required Privilege Level | **1362**
- Release Information | **1362**

Syntax

```
static mac-address {
    bridge-domain-assignment bridge-domain-assignment;
        interface [interface-names];
    vlan-assignment (vlan-id |vlan-name );
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols dot1x                authenticator]
```

Description

Configure MAC addresses to exclude from 802.1X authentication. The static MAC list provides an authentication bypass mechanism for supplicants connecting to a port, permitting devices such as printers that are not 802.1X-enabled to be connected to the network on 802.1X-enabled ports.

Using this 802.1X authentication-bypass mechanism, the supplicant connected to the MAC address is assumed to be successfully authenticated and the port is opened for it. No further authentication is done for the supplicant.

You can optionally configure the VLAN so that the supplicant is moved to or the interfaces on which the MAC address can gain access from.

Options

mac-address	The MAC address of the device for which 802.1X authentication should be bypassed and the device permitted access to the port.
bridge-domain-assignment *bridge-domain-assignment*	(MX Series only) Specify the bridge-domain name or 802.1q tag identifier for the MAC address that should be allowed to bypass RADIUS authentication.

interface [*interface-names*]	Specify a list of interfaces on which the specified MAC addresses are allowed to bypass RADIUS authentication and allowed to connect to the LAN without authentication.
vlan-assignment (*vlan-id* | *vlan-name*	(EX, QFX, and SRX Series only) Specify the VLAN 802.1q tag identifier or VLAN name associated with the list of MAC addresses that should be allowed to bypass RADIUS authentication.

Required Privilege Level

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show dot1x static-mac-address

Example: Configuring Static MAC Bypass of 802.1X and MAC RADIUS Authentication on an EX Series Switch | **487**

Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure) | **382**

Configuring 802.1X Authentication (J-Web Procedure)

Understanding Authentication on Switches

static-subscribers

IN THIS SECTION

Syntax | **1363**

- Hierarchy Level | **1363**
- Description | **1363**
- Options | **1364**
- Required Privilege Level | **1364**
- Release Information | **1364**

Syntax

```
static-subscribers {
    disable;
    traceoptions {
        file filename<files number> <match regular-expression > <size maximum-file-size> <world-
readable | no-world-readable>;
        flag flag;
        level (all | error | info | notice | verbose | warning);
        no-remote-trace;
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system processes]
```

Description

Disable static subscribers processes or configure tracing operations for static subscriber processes

Options

`disable`—Disable the static subscribers process.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

statistics-service

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1364**
- Hierarchy Level | **1365**
- Description | **1365**
- Options | **1365**
- Required Privilege Level | **1365**
- Release Information | **1365**

Syntax

```
statistics-service {
    command binary-file-path;
```

```
    disable;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system processes]
```

Description

Specify the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) statistics service management process.

Options

- `command` *`binary-file-path`*—Path to the binary process.
- `disable`—Disable the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) statistics service management process.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

subscriber-management-helper

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1366
- Hierarchy Level | 1366
- Description | 1366
- Options | 1367
- Required Privilege Level | 1367
- Release Information | 1367

Syntax

```
subscriber-management-helper {
    command binary-file-path;
    disable;
    failover (alternate-media | other-routing-engine);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system processes]
```

Description

Specify the subscriber management helper process.

Options

- `command` *`binary-file-path`*—Path to the binary process.
- `disable`—Disable the subscriber management helper process.
- `failover`—Configure the device to reboot if the software process fails four times within 30 seconds, and specify the software to use during the reboot.
  - `alternate-media`—Configure the device to switch to backup media that contains a version of the system if a software process fails repeatedly.
  - `other-routing-engine`—Instruct the secondary Routing Engine to take primary role if a software process fails. If this statement is configured for a process, and that process fails four times within 30 seconds, then the device reboots from the secondary Routing Engine.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

tacplus

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1368**
- Hierarchy Level | **1368**
- Description | **1368**

- Options | 1369
- Required Privilege Level | 1369
- Release Information | 1369

Syntax

```
tacplus {
    server {
        server-address {
            port port-number;
            routing-instance routing-instance;
            secret password;
            single-connection;
            source-address address;
            timeout seconds;
        }
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system accounting destination]
```

Description

Configure the Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus (TACACS+) servers.

Options

server-address—Address of the TACACS++ authentication server.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

`routing-instance` option introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring TACACS+ System Accounting | 261

tacplus-options

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1370
- Hierarchy Level | 1370
- Description | 1370
- Options | 1370
- Required Privilege Level | 1372

- Release Information | 1373

Syntax

```
tacplus-options {
    (exclude-cmd-attribute | no-cmd-attribute-value);
    authorization-time-interval minutes;
    enhanced-accounting;
    (strict-authorization | no-strict-authorization);
    service-name service-name;
    timestamp-and-timezone;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

Description

Configure TACACS+ options for authentication and accounting.

Options

authorization-time-interval *minutes*

Configure the time interval at which the authorization profile that is configured on the TACACS+ server is fetched by the Junos OS device during a TACACS+ authentication session. The TACACS+ server sends the authorization profile once by default after the user is successfully authenticated, and the authorization profile is stored locally on the Junos OS device. The authorization-time-interval option

enables the Junos OS device to periodically check the authorization profile configured remotely on the TACACS+ server at the configured time interval.

If there is a change in the remote authorization profile, the device fetches the authorization profile from the TACACS+ server and the authorization profile configured locally under the [edit system login class class-name] hierarchy. The device refreshes the authorization profile stored locally by combining the remote and locally-configured authorization profiles. This ensures that any changes made to the authorization profile configuration on the TACACS+ server are reflected on the Junos OS device without the user having to restart the authentication process.

To enable the periodic refresh of the authorization profile, you must set the authorization time interval at which the Junos OS device fetches the authorization profile configuration from the TACACS+ server and refreshes the authorization profile stored locally. The time interval can be configured directly on the TACACS+ server or locally on the Junos OS device using the CLI. Use the following guidelines to determine which time interval configuration takes precedence:

- If there is no time interval configured on the TACACS+ server for periodic refresh, the Junos OS device does not receive the time interval value in the authorization response. In this case, the value configured locally on the Junos OS device will take effect.
- If the time interval is configured on the TACACS+ server and there is no authorization time interval configured locally on the Junos OS device, the value configured on the TACACS+ server will take effect.
- If the periodic refresh time interval is configured on the TACACS+ server and also locally on the Junos OS device, the value configured on the TACACS+ server will take precedence.
- If there is no periodic refresh time interval configured on the TACACS+ server and there is no authorization time interval configured on the Junos OS device, there will be no periodic refresh.
- If the periodic refresh time interval configured on the TACACS+ server is out of range or invalid, the authorization time interval value configured locally will take effect.
- If the periodic refresh time interval configured on the TACACS+ server is out of range or invalid and there is no authorization time interval configured locally, there will be no periodic refresh.

After the periodic authorization time interval is set, if the user changes the interval before the authorization request is sent from the Junos OS device, the updated interval takes effect after the next immediate periodic refresh.

- **Default:** If the authorization time interval is not configured, the authorization profile is not refreshed during a TACACS+ authentication session.
- **Range:** 15 through 1440 minutes

enhanced-accounting Configure the audit of TACACS+ authentication events, such as access method, remote port, and access privileges.

exclude-cmd-attribute Exclude the `cmd` attribute value completely from start and stop accounting records to enable logging of accounting records in the correct log file on a TACACS+ server.

no-cmd-attribute-value Set the `cmd` attribute value to an empty string in the TACACS+ accounting start and stop requests to enable logging of accounting records in the correct log file on a TACACS+ server.

no-strict-authorization Don't deny login if the authorization request fails. When a user is logging in, Junos OS issues two TACACS+ requests—first the authentication request followed by the authorization request.

- **Default:** By default, when the authorization request is rejected by the TACACS+ server, Junos OS ignores this and allows full access to the user. Specifying `no-strict-authorization` restores this default behavior.

service-name *service-name* Name of the authentication service used when you configure multiple TACACS+ servers to use the same authentication service.

- **Default:** `junos-exec`

strict-authorization Deny login if the authorization request fails. When a user is logging in, Junos OS issues two TACACS+ requests—first the authentication request followed by the authorization request. When the `strict-authorization` option is specified, Junos OS denies access to the user even when the TACACS+ authorization request fails.

- **Default:** By default, when the authorization request is rejected by the TACACS+ server, Junos OS ignores this and allows full access to the user.

timestamp-and-timezone Include this statement if you want start time, stop time, and time zone attributes included in the start and stop accounting records.

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

`no-cmd-attribute-value` and `exclude-cmd-attribute` options introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.

`timestamp-and-timezone` option introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2.

`strict-authorization` and `no-strict-authorization` options introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3 for EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, and T Series.

`enhanced-accounting` option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.

`authorization-time-interval` option introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Periodic Refresh of the TACACS+ Authorization Profile | 253
- Configuring TACACS+ Authentication | 244
- Configuring TACACS+ System Accounting | 261
- Determine the Authentication Order for LDAPS, RADIUS, TACACS+, and Password Authentication | 168

tacplus-server

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1374
- Hierarchy Level | 1374
- Description | 1374
- Options | 1374
- Required Privilege Level | 1376

- Release Information | 1376

Syntax

```
tacplus-server server-address {
    port port-number;
    routing-instance routing-instance;
    secret password;
    single-connection;
    source-address source-address;
    timeout seconds;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

Description

Configure the IPv4 or IPv6 TACACS+ server.

Options

server-address Address of the IPv4 or IPv6 TACACS+ authentication server.

NOTE: Wildcard characters cannot be used in the TACACS+ server address or source address. This is because the TACACS+ server and source can accept both

IPv4 and IPv6 addresses and, if you use wildcard characters for these addresses, Junos OS cannot validate mismatching server and source address families.

port *port-number*

Configure the port number on which to contact the TACACS+ authentication server.

- **Default:** 49

routing-instance *routing-instance*

Configure the routing instance name for the management routing instance, that is `mgmt_junos`. Configuring this parameter along with the `management-instance` statement enables authentication processes (for example, RADIUS and TACACS+) to use the non-default management routing instance for packet traffic.

NOTE: You must also define the mgmt_junos routing instance under the `[edit routing-instances]` hierarchy level.

If you no not configure the mgmt_junos instance under the `[edit routing-instances]` hierarchy level and configure it only under `tacplus-server` or `radius-server`, the commit will fail.

secret *password*

Configure the password to use with the RADIUS or TACACS+ server. The secret password used by the local router or switch must match that used by the server. The password can include spaces included in quotation marks.

NOTE: To ensure better security, we recommend you configure the TACACS+ secret password with a minimum of 14 characters.

single-connection

Optimize attempts to connect to a TACACS+ server. The software maintains one open TCP connection to the server for multiple requests rather than opening a connection for each connection attempt.

source-address *source-address*

Specify a source address for each configured TACACS+ server to record in system log messages that are directed to a remote machine. Configure a valid IP address on one of the device interfaces. For system logging, the address is recorded as the message source in messages sent to the remote machines specified in all `host` *`hostname`* statements at the `[edit system syslog]` hierarchy level.

- **Default:** The primary address of the interface.

timeout *seconds*

The amount of time that the local device waits to receive a response from a TACACS+ server.

- **Default:** 3 seconds
- **Range:** 1 through 90 seconds

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

`routing-instance` option introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring TACACS+ Authentication | 244

telnet

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1377
- Hierarchy Level | 1377
- Description | 1377
- Options | 1377
- Required Privilege Level | 1378

Release Information | 1379

Syntax

```
telnet {
    authentication-order [authentication-methods];
    connection-limit limit;
    rate-limit limit;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services]
```

Description

Provide Telnet connections from remote systems to the local device.

Options

authentication-order [*authentication-methods* — Configure the order in which the software tries different user authentication methods when attempting to authenticate a user. For each login attempt, the software tries the authentication methods in order, starting with the first one, until the password matches.

- **Values:** Specify one or more of the following authentication methods listed in the order in which they must be tried:

- `ldaps`—Use LDAP authentication services.
- `password`—Use the password configured for the user with the `authentication` statement at the `[edit system login user]` hierarchy level.
- `radius`—Use RADIUS authentication services.
- `tacplus`—Use TACACS+ authentication services.

- **Default:** If you do not include the `authentication-order` statement, users are verified based on their configured passwords.

connection-limit *limit*

Configure the maximum number of connections sessions for the telnet service per protocol (either IPv6 or IPv4).

> **NOTE**: The actual number of maximum connections depends on the availability of system resources, and might be fewer than the configured `connection-limit` value if the system resources are limited.

- **Range:** 1 through 250 connections
- **Default:** 75 connections

rate-limit *limit*

Configure the maximum number of connections attempts per minute, per protocol (either IPv6 or IPv4) on an access service. For example, a rate limit of 10 allows 10 IPv6 telnet session connection attempts per minute and 10 IPv4 telnet session connection attempts per minute.

- **Range:** 1 through 250 connections
- **Default:** 150 connections

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Option `ldaps` introduced in Junos OS Release 20.2R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Telnet Service for Remote Access to a Router or Switch | 275

Junos OS User Authentication Methods | 156

tftp

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1379
- Hierarchy Level | 1380
- Description | 1380
- Required Privilege Level | 1380
- Release Information | 1380

Syntax

```
tftp {
    description text-description;
    interface interface-name {
        broadcast;
        description text-description;
        no-listen;
        server address <logical-system logical-system-name> <routing-instance routing-instance-
name>;
    }
```

```
    server address <logical-system logical-system-name> <routing-instance routing-instance-name>;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit forwarding-options helpers]
```

Description

Enable TFTP request packet forwarding.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring DNS and TFTP Packet Forwarding

tlv-filter

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1381
- Hierarchy Level | 1381
- Description | 1381
- Default | 1382
- Options | 1382
- Required Privilege Level | 1383
- Release Information | 1384

Syntax

```
tlv-filter tlv-name;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols lldp],
[edit protocols lldp-med],
[edit protocols lldp interface interface-name],
[edit protocols lldp-med interface interface-name]
```

Description

Select the type, length, and value (TLV) messages that should not be advertised by the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) or LLDP Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) protocol. LLDP-capable devices transmit information in type, length, and value (TLV) messages to neighbor devices. Device

information can include information such as chassis and port identification and system name and system capabilities.

In multi-vendor networks, it might not be desirable to send TLV messages because they can contain sensitive information about a network device. You can configure LLDP or LLDP-MED to disable any non-mandatory TLV message. (These mandatory TLVs are always advertised: chassis-id, port-id, and time-to-live.)

When you configure the `tlv-filter` statement, you specify the TLVs that you want to disable. This is useful when you want to allow most, but not all, TLVs.

You can also disable TLVs using the `tlv-select` statement. When you configure the tlv-select statement, you specify the TLVs that you want to be advertised by LLDP or LLDP-MED. All other non-mandatory TLVs are disabled.

NOTE: The `tlv-select` and `tlv-filter` statements are mutually exclusive and cannot be used on the same configuration stanza at the same time.

Default

All TLVs for LLDP and LLDP-MED are enabled by default.

Options

tlv-name Specify the non-mandatory TLV message that you want to disable.

- **Values:** You can disable the following TLV messages for LLDP:
  - `cloud-reach-event-tlv`—Use to have cloud-ready EX4400 Series switches stop sending cloud-reach-events. By default, once an EX4400 connects to the Juniper Mist Cloud Service via its phone-home routine, subsequent TLV messages are automatically halted.
  - `jnpr-chassis-serial`—The chassis serial number.
  - `jnpr-vcp`—Juniper virtual chassis port.
  - `link-aggregation`—Advertises whether the port is aggregated and its aggregated port ID.

- `mac-phy-config-status`—Advertises information about the physical interface, such as autonegotiation status and support and MAU (medium attachment unit) type.
- `management-address`— The IP management address of the local system.
- `maximum-frame-size`—The maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the interface sending LLDP frames.
- `port-description`—The user-configured port description.
- `port-vid`—Indicates the port VLAN ID that will be associated with an untagged or priority tagged data frame received on the VLAN port.
- `power-vi-mdi`—Advertises MDI (media dependent interface) power support, PSE (power sourcing equipment) power pair, and power class information.
- `system-capabilities`—The primary function performed by the system. The capabilities that system supports are defined; for example, bridge or router. This information cannot be configured, but is based on the model of the product.
- `system-description`—The user-configured name of the local system.
- `system-name`—The user-configured name of the local system.
- `vlan-name`—Indicates the assigned name of any VLAN at the device.

You can disable the following TLV messages for LLDP-MED:

- `ext-power-via-mdi`—The power type, power source, power priority, and power value of the port. It is the responsibility of the PSE device (network connectivity device) to advertise the power priority on a port.
- `location-id`—The physical location of the endpoint.
- `med-capabilities`—The primary function of the port.
- `network-policy`—The port VLAN configuration and associated Layer 2 and Layer 3 attributes. Attributes include the policy identifier, application types, such as voice or streaming video, 802.1Q VLAN tagging, and 802.1p priority bits and Diffserv code points.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show lldp

Configuring LLDP (CLI Procedure) | **694**

Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches | **702**

tlv-select

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1384**
- Hierarchy Level | **1385**
- Description | **1385**
- Default | **1385**
- Options | **1386**
- Required Privilege Level | **1387**
- Release Information | **1387**

Syntax

```
tlv-select tlv-name;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols lldp],
[edit protocols lldp-med],
[edit protocols lldp interface interface-name],
[edit protocols lldp-med interface interface-name]
```

Description

Select the type, length, and value (TLV) messages that should be advertised by Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) or LLDP Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) protocol. LLDP-capable devices transmit information in type, length, and value (TLV) messages to neighbor devices. Device information can include information such as chassis and port identification and system name and system capabilities.

In multi-vendor networks, it might not be desirable to send TLV messages because they can contain sensitive information about a network device. You can configure LLDP or LLDP-MED to choose which non-mandatory TLV messages to advertise. (These mandatory TLVs are always advertised: chassis-id, port-id, and time-to-live.)

When you configure the tlv-select statement, you specify the TLVs that LLDP or LLDP-MED should advertise. All other non-mandatory TLVs are disabled. This is useful when you want to disable most, but not all, TLVs.

You can also disable TLVs using the tlv-filter statement. When you configure the tlv-filter statement, you specify the TLVs that should be disabled.

NOTE: The `tlv-select` and `tlv-filter` statements are mutually exclusive and cannot be used on the same configuration stanza at the same time.

Default

All TLVs for LLDP and LLDP-MED are enabled by default.

Options

tlv-name Specify the non-mandatory TLV message that you want to advertise.

- **Values:** You can advertise the following TLV messages for LLDP:
  - `jnpr-chassis-serial`—The chassis serial number.
  - `jnpr-vcp`—Juniper virtual chassis port.
  - `link-aggregation`—Advertises whether the port is aggregated and its aggregated port ID.
  - `mac-phy-config-status`—Advertises information about the physical interface, such as autonegotiation status and support and MAU (medium attachment unit) type.
  - `management-address`— The IP management address of the local system.
  - `maximum-frame-size`—The maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the interface sending LLDP frames.
  - `port-description`—The user-configured port description.
  - `port-vid`—Indicates the port VLAN ID that will be associated with an untagged or priority tagged data frame received on the VLAN port.
  - `power-vi-mdi`—Advertises MDI (media dependent interface) power support, PSE (power sourcing equipment) power pair, and power class information.
  - `system-capabilities`—The primary function performed by the system. The capabilities that system supports are defined; for example, bridge or router. This information cannot be configured, but is based on the model of the product.
  - `system-description`—The user-configured name of the local system.
  - `system-name`—The user-configured name of the local system.
  - `vlan-name`—Indicates the assigned name of any VLAN at the device.

  You can advertise the following TLV messages for LLDP-MED:

  - `ext-power-via-mdi`—The power type, power source, power priority, and power value of the port. It is the responsibility of the PSE device (network connectivity device) to advertise the power priority on a port.
  - `location-id`—The physical location of the endpoint.

- `med-capabilities`—The primary function of the port.
- `network-policy`—The port VLAN configuration and associated Layer 2 and Layer 3 attributes. Attributes include the policy identifier, application types, such as voice or streaming video, 802.1Q VLAN tagging, and 802.1p priority bits and Diffserv code points.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show lldp

Configuring LLDP (CLI Procedure) | **694**

Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches | **702**

traceoptions (802.1X)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1388**
- Hierarchy Level | **1388**
- Description | **1388**
- Default | **1388**

- Options | 1388
- Required Privilege Level | 1390
- Release Information | 1390

Syntax

```
traceoptions  {
    file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable> <match regex>;
    flag flag;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols dot1x]
```

Description

Define tracing operations for the 802.1X protocol.

Default

Tracing operations are disabled.

Options

file *filename*—Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. Enclose the name within quotation marks. All files are placed in the directory **/var/log**.

files *number*—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named **trace-file** reaches its maximum size, it is renamed **trace-file.0**, then **trace-file.1**, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten. If you specify a maximum number of files, you also must specify a maximum file size by using the **size** option.

- **Range:** 2 through 1000
- **Default:** 3 files

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

- `all`—All tracing operations.
- `config-internal`—Trace internal configuration operations.
- `dot1x-event`—(Switches with ELS only) Trace 802.1x events.
- `dot1x-debug`—(Switches without ELS) Trace 802.1x events.
- `dot1x-ipc`—(Switches with ELS only) Trace IPC interactions.
- `eapol`—Trace EAPOL packets transmitted and received.
- `esw-if`—(Switches without ELS) Trace ESW interactions.
- `general`—Trace general operations.
- `normal`—Trace normal operations.
- `parse`—Trace reading of the configuration.
- `regex-parse`—Trace regular-expression parsing operations.
- `state`—Trace protocol state changes.
- `task`—Trace protocol task operations.
- `timer`—Trace protocol timer operations.
- `vlan`—Trace VLAN transactions.

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

no-world-readable—(Optional) Restrict file access to the user who created the file.

size *size*—(Optional) Maximum size of each trace file, in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). When a trace file named **trace-file** reaches its maximum size, it is renamed **trace-file.0**, then **trace-file.1**, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is

overwritten. If you specify a maximum number of files with the **files** option, you also must specify a maximum file size.

- **Syntax:** ***x*k** to specify KB, ***x*m** to specify MB, or ***x*g** to specify GB
- **Range:** 10 KB through 1 GB
- **Default:** 128 KB

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

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

Support for the `dot1x-event` and `dot1x-ipc` options introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50 for EX Series switches.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show lldp

Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure) | **382**

802.1X for Switches Overview | **378**

traceoptions (DNS, Port, and TFTP Packet Forwarding)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1391
- Hierarchy Level | 1391
- Description | 1392
- Default | 1392
- Options | 1392
- Required Privilege Level | 1393
- Release Information | 1394

Syntax

```
traceoptions {
    file filename  <files number> <match regular-expression> <size bytes> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
    flag flag;
    level level;
    <no-remote-trace>;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit forwarding-options helpers]
```

Description

Configure tracing operations for BOOTP, DNS, TFTP, or custom UDP port packet forwarding.

Default

If you do not include this statement, no tracing operations are performed.

Options

file ***filename***—Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. Enclose the name in quotation marks (" "). All files are placed in a file named **fud** in the directory **/var/log**. If you include the `file` statement, you must specify a filename.

files ***number***—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named **trace-file** reaches its maximum size, it is renamed **trace-file.0**, then **trace-file.1**, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.

If you specify a maximum number of files, you also must specify a maximum file size with the **size** option and a filename.

- **Range:** 2 through 1000
- **Default:** 3 files

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

- **address**—Trace address management events
- **all**—Trace all events
- **bootp**—Trace BOOTP or DHCP services events
- **config**—Trace configuration events
- **domain**—Trace DNS service events
- **ifdb**—Trace interface database operations
- **io**—Trace I/O operations

- **main**—Trace main loop events
- **port**—Trace arbitrary protocol events
- **rtsock**—Trace routing socket operations
- **tftp**—Trace TFTP service events
- **trace**—Trace tracing operations
- **ui**—Trace user interface operations
- **util**—Trace miscellaneous utility operations

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

no-remote-trace—(Optional) Disable remote tracing globally or for a specific tracing operation.

no-world-readable—(Optional) Restrict file access to the owner.

size ***size***—(Optional) Maximum size of each trace file, in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). When a trace file named **trace-file** reaches this size, it is renamed **trace-file.0**. When the **trace-file** file again reaches its maximum size, **trace-file.0** is renamed **trace-file.1** and **trace-file** is renamed **trace-file.0**. This renaming scheme continues until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.

If you specify a maximum file size, you also must specify a maximum number of trace files with the **files** option and filename.

- **Syntax:** ***x*****k** to specify KB, ***x*****m** to specify MB, or ***x*****g** to specify GB
- **Range:** 0 bytes through 4,294,967,295 KB
- **Default:** 128 KB

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

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Statement standardized and **match** option introduced in Junos OS Release 8.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Tracing BOOTP, DNS, and TFTP Forwarding Operations

traceoptions (LLDP)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1394**
- Hierarchy Level | **1395**
- Description | **1395**
- Default | **1395**
- Options | **1395**
- Required Privilege Level | **1397**
- Release Information | **1397**

Syntax

```
traceoptions {
    file filename <files number> <size maximum-file-size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
    flag flag <disable>;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols lldp],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols lldp]
```

Description

Define tracing operations for the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP). You can trace messages under LLDP for LLDP and physical topology SNMP MIBs.

NOTE: The traceoptions statement is not supported on the QFX3000 QFabric system.

Default

The default LLDP protocol-level trace options are inherited from the global `traceoptions` statement.

Options

disable (Optional) Disable the tracing operation. One use of this option is to disable a single operation when you have defined a broad group of tracing operations, such as `all`.

file *filename* Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. Enclose the name in quotation marks. All files are placed in the directory `/var/log`. We recommend that you place spanning-tree protocol tracing output in the file `/var/log/stp-log`.

files *number* (Optional) Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named *`trace-file`* reaches its maximum size, it is renamed *`trace-file`*`.0`, then *`trace-file`*`.1`, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then, the oldest trace file is overwritten.

If you specify a maximum number of files, you must also specify a maximum file size with the `size` option.

- **Range:** 2 through 1000 files
- **Default:** 1 trace file only

flag

Specify a tracing operation to perform. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple `flag` statements.

- **Values:** The following are the LLDP-specific tracing options:
  - `all`—Trace all operations.
  - `configuration`—Log configuration events.
  - `interface`—Trace interface update events.
  - `packet`—Trace packet events.
  - `protocol`—Trace protocol information.
  - `rtsock`—Trace socket events.
  - `snmp`—Trace SNMP configuration operations.
  - `vlan`—Trace VLAN update events.

  The following are the global tracing options:

  - `all`—All tracing operations.
  - `config-internal`—Trace configuration internals.
  - `general`—Trace general events.
  - `normal`—All normal events. This is the default. If you do not specify this option, only unusual or abnormal operations are traced.
  - `parse`—Trace configuration parsing.
  - `policy`—Trace policy operations and actions.
  - `regex-parse`—Trace regular-expression parsing.
  - `route`—Trace routing table changes.
  - `state`—Trace state transitions.
  - `task`—Trace protocol task processing.
  - `timer`—Trace protocol task timer processing.

no-world-readable (Optional) Prevent any user from reading the log file. This is the default. If you do not include this option, tracing output is appended to an existing trace file.

size *maximum-file-size* (Optional) Maximum size of each trace file, in kilobytes (KB) or megabytes (MB). When a trace file named *trace-file* reaches this size, it is renamed *trace-file*.0. When the *trace-file* again reaches its maximum size, *trace-file*.0 is renamed *trace-file*.1 and *trace-file* is renamed *trace-file*.0. This renaming scheme continues until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.

If you specify a maximum file size, you must also specify a maximum number of trace files with the files option.

- **Syntax:** *x*k to specify KB, *x*m to specify MB, or *x*g to specify GB
- **Range:** 10 KB through the maximum file size supported on your system
- **Default:** 1 MB

world-readable (Optional) Allow any user to read the log file.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring LLDP-MED (CLI Procedure)

Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches

Understanding LLDP

Tracing LLDP Operations

traceoptions (Outbound SSH)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1398
- Hierarchy Level | 1398
- Description | 1398
- Options | 1399
- Required Privilege Level | 1400
- Release Information | 1400

Syntax

```
traceoptions {
    file <filename> <files number> <match regular-expression> <size size> <(world-readable | no-
world-readable)>;
    flag flag;
    no-remote-trace;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services outbound-ssh]
```

Description

Set the trace options for the outbound SSH service. By default, tracing operations are disabled.

Options

- file—Configure the trace file information.
  - filename—(Optional) By default, the name of the file is the name of the process being traced. Use this option to override the default file name and specify a file to receive the output of the tracing operation. Enclose the name within quotation marks. All trace files are placed in the directory /var/log.
  - files *number*—(Optional) Specify the maximum number of trace files to create before overwriting the oldest one. If you specify a maximum number of files, you also must specify a maximum file size with the size option and a file name with the filename option.

    Range: 2 through 1000 files

    Default: 3 files
  - match *regular-expression*—(Optional) When configured, the system adds only those lines to the trace file that match the regular expression. For example, if the regular expression is set to =error, the system only adds lines to the trace file that include the string error.
  - size *maximum-file-size*—(Optional) Specify the maximum size of each trace file, in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). When a trace file named trace-file reaches this size, it is renamed trace-file.0. When trace-file again reaches its maximum size, trace-file.0 is renamed trace-file.1 and trace-file is renamed trace-file.0. This renaming scheme continues until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.

    If you specify a maximum file size, you also must specify a maximum number of trace files by using the files option and a filename by using the file option.

    Syntax: x K to specify KB, x m to specify MB, or x g to specify GB

    Range: 10 KB through 1 GB

    Default: 128 KB
  - world-readable | no-world-readable—(Optional) By default, access to the trace files is restricted to the user who configured the tracing operation. The world-readable option enables any user to read the file. To explicitly set the default behavior, configure the no-world-readable option.
- flag—Specify the tracing operation to perform. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple flag statements. You can include the following flags:
  - all—Trace all events.
  - configuration—Trace configuration events.

- `connectivity`—Trace TCP connection handling between the management application and the device.

- `no-remote-trace`—(Optional) Disable remote tracing and logging operations that track normal operations, error conditions, and packets that are generated by or passed through the device.

Required Privilege Level

trace—To view this statement in the configuration.

trace-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Displaying Log and Trace Files

traceoptions (SBC Configuration Process)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1401**
- Hierarchy Level | **1401**
- Description | **1401**
- Options | **1401**
- Required Privilege Level | **1403**
- Release Information | **1403**

Syntax

```
traceoptions {
    file filename <files number> <match regex> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
    flag flag;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system processes sbc-configuration-process]
```

Description

Configure trace options for the session border controller (SBC) process of the border signaling gateway (BSG).

Options

file *filename*—Name of the file that receives the output of the tracing operation. Enclose the name in quotation marks. All files are placed in the directory **/var/log**. You can include the following file options:

- **files *number***—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named **trace-file** reaches its maximum size, it is renamed **trace-file.0**, then **trace-file.1**, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.

  If you specify a maximum number of files, you must also specify a maximum file size with the **size** option and a filename.

- **Range:** 2 through 1000
- **Default:** 3 files
- `match` *regex*—(Optional) Refine the output to include lines that contain the regular expression.
- `no-world-readable`—(Optional) Disable unrestricted file access.

- `size` *size*—(Optional) Maximum size of each trace file, in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). When a trace file named **trace-file** reaches this size, it is renamed **trace-file.0**. When the trace-file again reaches its maximum size, **trace-file.0** is renamed **trace-file.1** and **trace-file** is renamed **trace-file.0**. This renaming scheme continues until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten. If you specify a maximum file size, you also must specify a maximum number of trace files with the files option and filename.
- **Syntax:** *x*`k` to specify KB, *x*`m` to specify MB, or *x*`g` to specify GB.
- **Range:** 10 KB through 1 GB
- **Default:** 128 KB
- `world-readable`—(Optional) Enable unrestricted file access.

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

- `all` *trace-level*—Trace all SBC process operations.
- `common` *trace-level*—Trace common events.
- `configuration` *trace-level*—Trace configuration events.
- `device-monitor` *trace-level*—Trace device monitor events.
- `ipc` *trace-level*—Trace IPC events.
- `memory-pool` *trace-level*—Trace memory pool events.
- *trace-level*—Trace level options are related to the severity of the event being traced. When you choose a trace level, messages at that level and higher levels are captured. Enter one of the following trace levels as the *trace-level*:
  - `debug`—Log all code flow of control.
  - `error`—Log failures with a short-term effect.
  - `info`—Log summary for normal operations, such as the policy decisions made for a call.
  - `trace`—Log program trace START and EXIT macros.
  - `warning`—Log failure recovery events or failure of an external entity.
- `ui` *trace-level*—Trace user interface operations.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.

traceoptions (Security)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1403**
- Hierarchy Level | **1404**
- Description | **1404**
- Options | **1404**
- Required Privilege Level | **1406**
- Release Information | **1406**

Syntax

```
traceoptions {
    file filename <files number> <size size>;
    flag all;
    flag certificates;
    flag database;
    flag general;
    flag ike;
    flag parse;
```

```
    flag policy-manager;
    flag routing-socket;
    flag timer;
    level
    no-remote-trace
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security],
[edit services ipsec-vpn]
```

Trace options can be configured at either the `[edit security]` or the `[edit services ipsec-vpn]` hierarchy level, but not at both levels.

Description

Configure security trace options.

To specify more than one trace option, include multiple `flag` statements. Trace option output is recorded in the **/var/log/kmd** file.

NOTE: The `traceoptions`statement is not supported on QFabric systems.

Options

`files` *number*—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file (for example, `kmd`) reaches its maximum size, it is renamed `kmd.0`, then `kmd.1`, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.

If you specify a maximum number of files, you must also specify a maximum file size with the `size` option.

- **Range:** 2 through 1000 files

- **Default:** 0 files

`size` *`size`*—(Optional) Maximum size of each trace file, in kilobytes (KB). When a trace file (for example, `kmd`) reaches this size, it is renamed, `kmd.0`, then `kmd.1` and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.

- **Default:** 1024 KB

`flag` *`flag`*—Trace operation to perform. To specify more than one trace operation, include multiple `flag` statements.

- `all`—Trace all security events.
- `certificates`—Trace certificate events.
- `database`—Trace database events.
- `general`—Trace general events.
- `ike`—Trace IKE module processing.
- `parse`—Trace configuration processing.
- `policy-manager`—Trace policy manager processing.
- `routing-socket`—Trace routing socket messages.
- `timer`—Trace internal timer events.

`level` *`level`*—(Optional) Set traceoptions level.

- `all`—match all levels.
- `error`—Match error conditions.
- `info`—Match informational messages.
- `notice`—Match conditions that should be handled specially.
- `verbose`—Match verbose messages.
- `warning`—Match warning messages.

`no-remote-trace`—(Optional) Disable remote tracing

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Tracing Operations

trusted-keys (DNSSEC)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1407**
- Hierarchy Level | **1407**
- Description | **1407**
- Options | **1407**
- Required Privilege Level | **1407**
- Release Information | **1407**

Syntax

```
trusted-keys {
    (key dns-key | load-key-file url);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services dns dnssec]
```

Description

Configure trusted keys in the DNS server.

Options

key *dns-key* Specify a DNS trusted key.

load-key-file *url* Specifies the URL of the file that contains the DNS trusted keys.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

DNSSEC Overview | 714

Example: Configuring Secure Domains and Trusted Keys for DNSSEC | 717

unattended-boot

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1408
- Hierarchy Level | 1408
- Description | 1409
- Default | 1409
- Required Privilege Level | 1409
- Release Information | 1409

Syntax

```
unattended-boot;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

Description

Set the switch to unattended mode for U-Boot to prevent unauthorized access to the system before the JUNOS OS login prompt appears. In unattended mode, access to the loader CLI is blocked, as well as recovery mechanisms such as password recovery by using single-user mode and booting the switch by using a USB flash drive. In order to access the CLI in U-Boot mode, the user must enter a boot-loader password that has been previously configured.

NOTE: If the root password is lost while the switch is in unattended mode, the switch must be reset to the factory default configuration using the LCD panel. For more information see *Reverting to the Default Factory Configuration for the EX Series Switch*.

Default

Unattended mode is not enabled by default.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D20.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Using Unattended Mode for U-Boot to Prevent Unauthorized Access | 363

boot-loader-authentication | 1136

usb-control

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1410
- Hierarchy Level | 1410
- Description | 1410
- Options | 1411
- Required Privilege Level | 1411
- Release Information | 1411

Syntax

```
usb-control {
    command binary-file-path;
    disable;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system processes]
```

Description

Specify the universal serial bus (USB) supervise process.

Options

- `command` *`binary-file-path`*—Path to the binary process.
- `disable`—Disable the universal serial bus (USB) supervise process.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

user (Access)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1412**
- Hierarchy Level | **1412**
- Description | **1412**
- Options | **1413**
- Required Privilege Level | **1414**
- Release Information | **1414**

Syntax

```
user user-name {
    authentication {
        encrypted-password encrypted-password;
        no-public-keys;
        ssh-ecdsa name {
            from host-list;
        }
        ssh-ed25519 name {
            from host-list;
        }
        ssh-rsa name {
            from host-list;
        }
    }
    class class-name;
    cli {
        prompt prompt;
    }
    full-name complete-name;
    uid uid;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system login]
```

Description

Configure access permission for individual users. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.3, the ssh-dsa hostkey algorithm is deprecated— rather than immediately removed—to provide backward compatibility and a chance to bring your configuration into compliance with the new configuration.

Options

authentication Specify one or more authentication methods that a user can use to log in to the router or switch. You can assign multiple authentication methods to a single user.

encrypted-password Message Digest 5 (MD5) or other encrypted authentication. Specify the MD5 or other password. You can specify only one encrypted password for each user.

> **CAUTION**: Do not use the `encrypted-password` option unless the password is *already* encrypted, and you are entering the encrypted version of the password.
>
> If you accidentally configure the `encrypted-password` statement with a plain-text password or with blank quotation marks (" "), you will not be able to log in to the device as this user.

- **Range:** You cannot configure a blank password for `encrypted-password` using blank quotation marks (" "). You must configure a password whose number of characters range from 1 through 128 characters and enclose the password in quotation marks.

no-public-keys Disables ssh public key authentication for the user specified. If the no-public-keys statement is specified at the [edit system services ssh] hierarchy level, public key authentication is disabled for all users on the device.

ssh-ecdsa *public-key* SSH version 2 authentication. Specify the ECDSA public key. You can specify one or more public keys for each user.

from *host-list* Specify a pattern-list of allowed hosts.

ssh-ed25519 *public-key* SSH version 2 authentication. Specify the ED25519 public key. You can specify one or more public keys for each user.

from *host-list* Specify a pattern-list of allowed hosts.

ssh-rsa *public-key* SSH version 2 authentication. Specify the RSA public key. You can specify one or more public keys for each user.

from *host-list* Specify a pattern-list of allowed hosts.

class *class-name* Assign a user to a login class. You must assign each user to a login class. Specify one of the classes defined at the `[edit system login class]` hierarchy level.

cli Set the CLI prompt specified for a specified login user or specified login class. The prompt set for the login user has precedence.

prompt *prompt* Specify the prompt string you want to see displayed in the CLI prompt.

full-name *complete-name* Specify the user's complete name. If the name contains spaces, enclose it in quotation marks. Do not include colons or commas.

uid *uid-value* Numeric identifier associated with the user account, either assigned by an administrator or assigned automatically when you commit the user configuration. It is used by applications that request numeric identifiers, such as some RADIUS queries, or secure applications, such as flow-tap monitoring. This value must be unique on the router or switch.

- **Default:** If you do not assign a UID to a user, the software assigns one when you commit the configuration, preferring the lowest available number.
- **Range:** 100 through 64000

Required Privilege Level

admin—To view this statement in the configuration.

admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Statement `no-public-keys` introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Statement `cli` introduced in Junos OS 17.3.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Junos OS User Accounts by Using a Configuration Group
- *set cli prompt*
- class (Defining Login Classes) | **1146**
- root-authentication

voip

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1415**
- Hierarchy Level | **1416**
- Description | **1416**
- Required Privilege Level | **1416**
- Release Information | **1416**

Syntax

```
voip {
    interface (all | [interface-name | access-ports]) {
        forwarding-class forwarding-class;
        vlan  vlan-name );
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

- For platforms with ELS:

```
[edit switch-options voip]
```

- For platforms without ELS:

```
[edit ethernet-switching-options                voip],
```

Description

Configure voice over IP (VoIP) on interfaces.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

Hierarchy level `[edit switch-options]` introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10. (See *Using the Enhanced Layer 2 Software CLI* for information about ELS.)

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Example: Setting Up VoIP with 802.1X and LLDP-MED on an EX Series Switch | 544

Example: Configuring VoIP on an EX Series Switch Without Including 802.1X Authentication | 572

Example: Configuring VoIP on an EX Series Switch Without Including LLDP-MED Support | 564

watchdog

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1417
- Hierarchy Level | 1417
- Description | 1418
- Options | 1418
- Required Privilege Level | 1418
- Release Information | 1418

Syntax

```
watchdog {
    disable;
    enable;
    timeout value;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system processes]
```

Description

Enable or disable the watchdog timer when Junos OS encounters a problem.

Options

- `disable`—Disable the watchdog timer.
- `enable`—Enable the watchdog timer.
- `timeout` *`value`*—Specify amount of time to wait in seconds.

  Range: 1 through 3600 seconds.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

web-management (System Services)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1419**
- Hierarchy Level | **1420**
- Description | **1420**

- Options | 1420
- Required Privilege Level | 1422
- Release Information | 1422

Syntax

```
web-management {
    control max-threads max-threads;
    http {
        interface [interface-names] ;
        port port;
    }
    https {
        interface [interface-names];
        ( local-certificate name | pki-local-certificate name | system-generated-certificate );
        port port;
    }
    management-url management-url;
    session {
        idle-timeout minutes;
        session-limit number;
    }
    traceoptions {
        file {
            filename;
            files number;
            match regular-expression;
            size maximum-file-size;
            (no-world-readable | world-readable);
        }
        flag flag level level;
        no-remote-trace;
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services]
```

Description

Configure settings for HTTP or HTTPS access. HTTP access allows management of the device using the browser-based J-Web graphical user interface. HTTPS access allows secure management of the device using the J-Web interface. With HTTPS access, communication between the device's Web server and your browser is encrypted.

NOTE: On SRX340, SRX345, and SRX380 devices, the factory-default configuration has a generic HTTP configuration. To use Gigabit Ethernet (ge) and fxp0 ports as management ports, you must use the **set system services web-management http interface** command to configure HTTP access for those interfaces. The Web management HTTP and HTTPS interfaces are changed to fxp0.0 and from ge-0/0/1.0 through ge-0/0/7.0.

vSRX 3.0 on Hyper-V does not support the web management https configuration.

Options

control max-threads *max-threads*

Configure the maximum number of simultaneous threads to handle access requests.

- **Range:** 0 through 16

management-url

Configure the URL path for Web management access.

traceoptions

Set the trace options.

- `file`—Configure the trace file information.
  - *filename*—Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. Enclose the name in quotation marks. All files are placed in the

directory **/var/log**. By default, the name of the file is the name of the process being traced.

- `files` *`number`*— Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named **trace-file** reaches its maximum size, it is renamed **trace-file.0**, then **trace-file.1**, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.

  If you specify a maximum number of files, you also must specify a maximum file size with the `size` *`maximum file-size`* option.

  Range: 2 through 1000 files

  Default: 10 files

- `match` *`regular-expression`*—Refine the output to include lines that contain the regular expression.

- `size` *`maximum-file-size`*—Maximum size of each trace file, in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB).

  Range: 10 KB through 1 GB

  Default: 128 KB

  If you specify a maximum file size, you also must specify a maximum number of trace files with the `files` *`number`* option.

- `(world-readable | no-world-readable)`— By default, log files can be accessed only by the user who configures the tracing operation. The `world-readable` option enables any user to read the file. To explicitly set the default behavior, use the `no-world-readable` option.

- `flag` *`flag`*—Specify which tracing operation to perform. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple `flag` statements. You can include the following flags.

  - `all`—Trace all areas.

  - `configuration`—Trace configuration.

  - `dynamic-vpn`—Trace dynamic VPN events.

  - `init`—Trace the daemon init process.

- `mgd`—Trace MGD requests.
- `webauth`—Trace Web authentication requests.

- `level` *level* —Specify the level of debugging output.
  - `all`—Match all levels.
  - `error`—Match error conditions.
  - `info`—Match informational messages.
  - `notice`—Match conditions that should be handled specially.
  - `verbose`—Match verbose messages.
  - `warning`—Match warning messages.
- `no-remote-trace`—Disable remote tracing.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Support for `https` introduced for SRX5400, SRX5600, and SRX5800 devices starting from Junos OS Release 12.1X44-D10 and on vSRX, SRX300, SRX320, SRX340, SRX345, SRX380, SRX550M, and SRX1500 devices starting from Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D40.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Secure Management Access Configuration Summary

Firewall User Authentication Overview

Dynamic VPN Overview

web-management (System Processes)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1423**
- Hierarchy Level | **1423**
- Description | **1424**
- Options | **1424**
- Required Privilege Level | **1424**
- Release Information | **1424**

Syntax

```
web-management {
    disable;
    failover (alternate-media | other-routing-engine);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system processes]
```

Description

Specify the Web management process.

Options

- `disable`—Disable the Web management process.
- `failover`—Configure the device to reboot if the software process fails four times within 30 seconds, and specify the software to use during the reboot.
  - `alternate-media`—Configure the device to switch to backup media that contains a version of the system if a software process fails repeatedly.
  - `other-routing-engine`—Instruct the secondary Routing Engine to take primary role if a software process fails. If this statement is configured for a process, and that process fails four times within 30 seconds, then the device reboots from the secondary Routing Engine.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

xnm-clear-text

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1425
- Hierarchy Level | 1425
- Description | 1425
- Options | 1426
- Required Privilege Level | 1426
- Release Information | 1426

Syntax

```
xnm-clear-text {
    connection-limit limit;
    rate-limit limit;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services]
```

Description

Allow Junos XML protocol clear-text requests from remote systems to the local router.

NOTE: Junos OS Evolved does not support the `xnm-clear-text` statement.

Options

connection-limit *limit*

Configure the maximum number of connections sessions for the xnm-clear-text service per protocol (either IPv6 or IPv4).

NOTE: The actual number of maximum connections depends on the availability of system resources, and might be fewer than the configured `connection-limit` value if the system resources are limited.

- **Range:** 1 through 250 connections
- **Default:** 75 connections

rate-limit *limit*

Configure the maximum number of connections attempts per minute, per protocol (either IPv6 or IPv4) on an access service. For example, a rate limit of 10 allows 10 IPv6 xnm-clear-text session connection attempts per minute and 10 IPv4 xnm-clear-text session connection attempts per minute.

- **Range:** 1 through 250 connections
- **Default:** 150 connections

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring clear-text or SSL Service for Junos XML Protocol Client Applications

xnm-ssl

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1427**
- Hierarchy Level | **1427**
- Description | **1428**
- Options | **1428**
- Required Privilege Level | **1429**
- Release Information | **1429**

Syntax

```
xnm-ssl {
    connection-limit limit;
    local-certificate name;
    rate-limit limit;
    ssl-renegotiation ;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services]
```

Description

Allow Junos XML protocol SSL requests from remote systems to the local router.

WARNING: Starting with Junos OS Release 15.1, the `sslv3-support` option is not available for configuration with the `set system services xnm-ssl` and `file copy` commands. SSLv3 is no longer supported and available.

For all releases prior to and including Junos OS Release 14.2, SSLv3 is disabled by default at runtime. The `sslv3-support` option is hidden and deprecated in Junos OS Release 14.2 and earlier releases. However, you can use the `set system services xnm-ssl sslv3-support` command to enable SSLv3 for a Junos XML protocol client application to use as the protocol to connect to the Junos XML protocol server on a router, and you can use the `file copy source destination sslv3-support` command to enable the copying of files from an SSLv3 URL.

Using SSLv3 presents a potential security vulnerability, and we recommend that you not use SSLv3. For more details about this security vulnerability, go to https://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/index?page=content&id=JSA10656.

NOTE: When FIPS mode is enabled on the device, the `xnm-ssl` service does not support TLS 1.0. For a device in FIPS mode, the clients must communicate with the `xnm-ssl` service using TLS 1.1 or later. In non-FIPS mode, clients can communicate with the `xnm-ssl` service using TLS 1.0 or later. The `xnm-ssl` service never negotiates with the SSLv2 or SSLv3 (the predecessors to TLS 1.0) even if the FIPS mode is enabled or disbaled.

Options

connection-limit *limit*

Configure the maximum number of connections sessions for the ftp service per protocol (either IPv6 or IPv4).

NOTE: The actual number of maximum connections depends on the availability of system resources, and might be fewer than the configured `connection-limit` value if the system resources are limited.

- **Range:** 1 through 250 connections
- **Default:** 75 connections

local-certificate *name*

Import or reference an SSL certificate by specifying the name of the local certificate to use.

There is no default. The value for `local-certificate` should be the same as the name provided during the import of the certificate using the CLI configuration statement `local` at the `[edit security certificates]` hierarchy level.

rate-limit *limit*

Configure the maximum number of connections attempts per minute, per protocol (either IPv6 or IPv4) on an access service. For example, a rate limit of 10 allows 10 IPv6 ftp session connection attempts per minute and 10 IPv4 ftp session connection attempts per minute.

- **Range:** 1 through 250 connections
- **Default:** 150 connections

ssl-renegotiation

Enable SSL re-negotiation for xnm-ssl service.

- **Default:** Disabled

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

`ssl-renegotiation` introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring clear-text or SSL Service for Junos XML Protocol Client Applications

Importing SSL Certificates for Junos XML Protocol Support

local

13

CHAPTER

Operational Commands

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clear accounting server statistics archival-transfer

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- Options | 1435
- Required Privilege Level | 1436
- Output Fields | 1436
- Sample Output | 1436
- Release Information | 1436

Syntax

```
clear accounting server statistics archival-transfer
```

Description

Clears the statistics of transfer attempted, succeeded, and failed for accounting statistics files and router configuration archives.

Options

This command has no options.

Required Privilege Level

clear

Output Fields

When you enter this command, the transfer statistics are cleared.

Sample Output

clear accounting server statistics archival-transfer

```
user@host> clear accounting server statistics archival-transfer
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2.

clear captive-portal

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1437
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- Options | 1437
- Required Privilege Level | 1437
- Output Fields | 1438
- Sample Output | 1438

- Release Information | 1439

Syntax

```
clear captive-portal (firewall  [interface-names] | interface (802.1X) (all | [interface-names])
| mac-address [mac-addresses])
```

Description

Reset the authentication state of a captive portal interface or captive portal firewall statistics on one or more interfaces.

Options

firewall [*interface-names*]	Resets captive portal statistics on all interfaces or on the specified interface.
interface (all | *interface-names*)	Resets the authentication state of users connected to all interfaces or the specified interfaces.
mac-address *mac-addresses*	Resets the authentication state for the specified MAC addresses.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 43 on page 1438 lists the output fields for the `clear captive-portal interface` command. (The **clear captive-portal firewall** and `clear captive-portal mac-address` commands have no output). Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 43: clear captive-portal interface Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Interface	Interface on which captive portal has been configured.
State	The state of the port: • **Authenticated**—The client has been authenticated through the RADIUS server or has been permitted access through server fail fallback. • **Authenticating**—The client is authenticating through the RADIUS server. • **Connecting**—Switch is attempting to contact the RADIUS server. • **Initialize**—The interface link is down. • **Held**—An action has been triggered through server fail fallback during a RADIUS server timeout. A supplicant is denied access, permitted access through a specified VLAN, or maintains the authenticated state granted to it before the RADIUS server timeout occurred.
MAC address	The MAC address of the connected client on the interface.
User	Users connected to the captive portal interface.

Sample Output

clear captive-portal interface

```
user@switch> clear captive-portal interface
ge-0/0/3.0
```

clear captive-portal interface

```
user@switch> clear captive-portal interface
Captive Portal Information:
Interface      State           MAC address          User
ge-0/0/3.0     Authenticated   00:03:47:e1:ba:b9    aclallow
ge-0/0/5.0     Connecting
ge-0/0/7.0     Connecting
ge-0/0/9.0     Connecting
```

clear captive-portal mac-address

```
user@switch> clear captive-portal mac-address 00:03:47:e1:ba:b9
```

This command has no output.

clear captive-portal firewall

```
user@switch> clear captive-portal firewall
```

This command has no output.

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show captive-portal authentication-failed-users

show captive-portal interface

show captive-portal firewall

Example: Setting Up Captive Portal Authentication on an EX Series Switch | 495

Configuring Captive Portal Authentication (CLI Procedure) | 503

clear dot1x

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1440
- Description | 1440
- Options | 1441
- Required Privilege Level | 1441
- Sample Output | 1442
- Release Information | 1442

Syntax

```
clear dot1x (firewall <counter-name> | interface <[interface-name]> | mac-address [mac-addresses] | statistics <interface interface-name>)
```

Description

Reset the authentication state of an interface or delete 802.1X statistics from the switch. When you reset an interface using the **interface** or **mac-address** options, reauthentication on the interface is also triggered. The switch sends out a multicast message on the interface to restart the authentication of all connected supplicants. If a MAC address is reset, then the switch sends out a unicast message to that specific MAC address to restart authentication.

If a supplicant is sending traffic when the `clear dot1x interface` command is issued, the authenticator immediately initiates reauthentication. This process happens quickly, and it might seem that reauthentication did not occur. To verify that reauthentication has happened, issue the `show dot1x interface detail` command. The values for **Reauthentication due** and **Reauthentication interval** will be about the same.

CAUTION: When you clear the learned MAC addresses from an interface using the `clear dot1x interface` command, all MAC addresses are cleared, including those in static MAC bypass list.

If you have enabled Media Access Control Security (MACsec) using static secure association key (SAK) security mode on an EX Series switch, the SAKs are rotated when the `clear dot1x` command is entered. The `clear dot1x` command has no impact on MACsec when MACsec is enabled using static connectivity association keys (CAK) or any other security mode.

Options

eapol-block	Clear EAPOL block on the interface and allow the switch to receive EAPOL messages from a supplicant connected to that interface.
firewall *<counter-name>*	Clear 802.1X firewall counter statistics. If the *counter-name* option is specified, clear 802.1X firewall statistics for that counter.
interface <[*interface-name*]>	Reset the authentication state of all the supplicants (also, clears all the authentication bypassed clients) connected to the specified interface (when the interface is an authenticator) or reset the authentication state for the interface itself (when the interface is a supplicant).
mac-address [*mac-addresses*]	Reset the authentication state of the specified MAC addresses.
statistics <interface *interface-name>*	Clear 802.1X statistics on all 802.1X-enabled interfaces. If the **interface** option is specified, clear 802.1X firewall statistics for that interface or interfaces.

Required Privilege Level

view

Sample Output

clear dot1x firewall

```
user@switch> clear dot1x firewall c1
```

clear dot1x interface (Specific Interfaces)

```
user@switch> clear dot1x interface ge-1/0/0 ge-2/0/0 ge-2/0/0 ge5/0/0
```

clear dot1x mac-address (Specific MAC Address)

```
user@switch> clear dot1x mac-address 00:04:ae:cd:23:5f
```

clear dot1x statistics interface (Specific Interface)

```
user@switch> clear dot1x statistics interface ge-1/0/1
```

clear dot1x eapol-block

```
user@switch> clear dot1x eapol-block
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

firewall option added in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.

Support for `eapol-block` introduced in Junos OS Releases 14.1X53-D40 and 15.1X53-D51 for EX Series switches.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- show dot1x
- Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch
- Filtering 802.1X Supplicants by Using RADIUS Server Attributes

clear lldp neighbors

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1443**
- Description | **1443**
- Options | **1444**
- Required Privilege Level | **1444**
- Sample Output | **1444**
- Release Information | **1444**

Syntax

```
clear lldp neighbors
<interface interface>
```

Description

Clear the learned remote neighbor information on all or selected interfaces.

Options

none	Clear the remote neighbor information on all interfaces.
interface *interface*	(Optional) Clear the remote neighbor information from one or more selected interfaces.

Required Privilege Level

view

Sample Output

clear lldp neighbors

```
user@switch> clear lldp neighbors
```

clear lldp neighbors interface ge-0/1/1.0

```
user@switch> clear lldp neighbors interface ge-0/1/1.0
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show lldp

Configuring LLDP (CLI Procedure) | **694**

Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches | **702**

clear lldp statistics

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1445
- Description | 1445
- Options | 1445
- Required Privilege Level | 1446
- Sample Output | 1446
- Release Information | 1446

Syntax

```
clear lldp statistics
<interface interface>
```

Description

Clear LLDP statistics on one or more interfaces.

Options

none	Clears LLDP statistics on all interfaces.
interface *interface-names*	(Optional) Clear LLDP statistics on one or more interfaces.

Required Privilege Level

view

Sample Output

clear lldp statistics

```
user@switch> clear lldp statistics
```

clear lldp statistics interface ge-0/1/1.0

```
user@switch> clear lldp statistics interface ge-0/1/1.0
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring LLDP (CLI Procedure) | 694

Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches | 702

clear lldp neighbors

IN THIS SECTION

Syntax | 1447

- Description | **1447**
- Options | **1447**
- Required Privilege Level | **1447**
- Sample Output | **1448**
- Release Information | **1448**

Syntax

```
clear lldp neighbors <interface interface>
```

Description

Clear the learned remote neighbor information on all or selected interfaces.

Options

none	Clear the remote neighbor information on all interfaces.
interface *interface*	(Optional) Clear the remote neighbor information from the selected interface.

Required Privilege Level

view

Sample Output

clear lldp neighbors

```
user@switch> clear lldp neighbors
```

clear lldp neighbors interface

```
user@switch> clear lldp neighbors interface ge-0/1/1.0
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding LLDP | 693

clear lldp statistics

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1449
- Description | 1449
- Options | 1449
- Required Privilege Level | 1449
- Sample Output | 1449
- Release Information | 1450

Syntax

```
clear lldp statistics
<interface interface>
```

Description

Clear LLDP statistics on one or more interfaces.

Options

none	Clears LLDP statistics on all interfaces.
interface *interface-names*	(Optional) Clear LLDP statistics on an interface.

Required Privilege Level

view

Sample Output

clear lldp statistics

```
user@switch> clear lldp statistics
```

clear lldp statistics interface

```
user@switch> clear lldp statistics interface ge-0/1/1.0
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding LLDP | 693

clear network-access radsec state

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1450
- Description | 1450
- Options | 1451
- Required Privilege Level | 1451
- Output Fields | 1451
- Release Information | 1451

Syntax

```
clear network-access radsec state
<destination destination-id>
```

Description

Clear the connection state information for RADSEC destinations.

Options

destination ***destination-id*** (Optional) Clear connection state information for the specified RADSEC destination.

Required Privilege Level

clear

Output Fields

This command produces no output.

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

RADIUS over TLS (RADSEC) | 239

clear network-access radsec statistics

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1452
- Description | 1452
- Options | 1452

- Required Privilege Level | 1452
- Output Fields | 1452
- Release Information | 1453

Syntax

```
clear network-access radsec statistics
<destination destination-id>
```

Description

Clear the connection statistics for RADSEC destinations.

Options

destination ***destination-id*** (Optional) Clear connection statistics for the specified RADSEC destination.

Required Privilege Level

clear

Output Fields

This command produces no output.

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

RADIUS over TLS (RADSEC) | 239

clear security pki local-certificate

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1453
- Description | 1453
- Options | 1454
- Required Privilege Level | 1454
- Output Fields | 1454
- Sample Output | 1454
- Release Information | 1454

Syntax

```
clear security pki local-certificate
<all | certificate-id certificate-id-name | system-generated>
```

Description

Delete local digital certificates, certificate requests, and the corresponding public/private key pairs from the switch.

Options

all (Optional) Delete all local digital certificates, certificate requests, and the corresponding public and private key pairs from the router.

> **NOTE**: This option does not delete the automatically generated self-signed certificate or its public/private key pair.

certificate-id *certificate-id-name* (Optional) Delete the specified local digital certificate and corresponding public and private key pair.

system-generated (Optional) Delete the automatically generated self-signed certificate.

Required Privilege Level

clear

Output Fields

This command produces no output.

Sample Output

clear security pki local-certificate all

```
user@switch> clear security pki local-certificate all
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Deleting Self-Signed Certificates (CLI Procedure)

clear security ssh key-pair-identity

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1455
- Description | 1455
- Options | 1455
- Required Privilege Level | 1456
- Output Fields | 1456
- Sample Output | 1456
- Release Information | 1456

Syntax

```
clear security ssh key-pair-identity <all> | <identity-name>
```

Description

Clear private and public SSH key pair for the specified files.

Options

- `all`— Clear all the key-pair files.
- *`identity-name`*—Clear identity name.

Required Privilege Level

clear

Output Fields

Sample Output

clear security ssh key-pair-identity sample

```
user@host> clear security ssh key-pair-identity sample
SSH key sample was removed
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D70.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

request security ssh key-pair-identity generate

show security ssh key-pair-identity

clear system login lockout

IN THIS SECTION

Syntax | 1457

- Description | 1457
- Options | 1457
- Required Privilege Level | 1457
- Output Fields | 1458
- Release Information | 1458

Syntax

```
clear system login lockout
<all>
<user username>
```

Description

Use this command to unlock the locked user account.

Options

all	Clear all locked user accounts.
user *username*	Clear the specified locked user account.

Required Privilege Level

clear

Output Fields

This command produces no output.

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

retry-options

show system login lockout

request component login

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1458
- Description | 1459
- Options | 1459
- Required Privilege Level | 1459
- Sample Output | 1459
- Release Information | 1461

Syntax

```
request component login component-name
```

Description

(QFabric systems only) Log in to a QFabric system component. To gain access to individual components by way of the `request component login` command, you must first provide the `qfabric-admin` or `qfabric-operator` class privilege to your user (for more information, see: remote-debug-permission).

Options

component-name	Specify the QFabric system component to which you wish to log in.

Required Privilege Level

admin

Sample Output

The three sample output displays show the results of attempts to log in to Node device EE3093. The results differ depending on the privilege level assigned to the user.

request component login (with qfabric-admin Privileges)

```
admin@qfabric> request component login EE3093
Warning: Permanently added 'qfabric-node-ee3093,192.0.2.0' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
--- JUNOS 11.3I built 2011-11-04 12:46:16 UTC
{master}
qfabric-admin@node-ee3093> ?
Possible completions:
  clear               Clear information in the system
  file                Perform file operations
  help                Provide help information
  load                Load information from file
  monitor             Show real-time debugging information
  mtrace              Trace multicast path from source to receiver
  op                  Invoke an operation script
```

```
  ping                Ping remote target
  quit                Exit the management session
  request             Make system-level requests
  restart             Restart software process
  save                Save information to file
  set                 Set CLI properties, date/time, craft interface message
  show                Show system information
  ssh                 Start secure shell on another host
  start               Start shell
  telnet              Telnet to another host
  test                Perform diagnostic debugging
  traceroute          Trace route to remote host{master}
qfabric-admin@node-ee3093>
```

request component login (with qfabric-operator Privileges)

```
operator@qfabric> request component login EE3093
Warning: Permanently added 'qfabric-node-EE3093,192.0.2.0' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
--- JUNOS 11.3I built 2011-11-04 12:46:16 UTC
{master}
qfabric-operator@node-EE3093> ?
Possible completions:
  file                Perform file operations
  help                Provide help information
  load                Load information from file
  op                  Invoke an operation script
  quit                Exit the management session
  request             Make system-level requests
  save                Save information to file
  set                 Set CLI properties, date/time, craft interface message
  show                Show system information
  start               Start shell
  test                Perform diagnostic debugging
{master}
qfabric-operator@node-ee3093>
```

request component login (with qfabric-user Privileges)

```
user0@qfabric> request component login EE3093
error: User user0 does not have sufficient permissions to login to device ee3093
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20.

request ipsec switch

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1461**
- Description | **1462**
- Options | **1462**
- Required Privilege Level | **1462**
- Output Fields | **1462**
- Sample Output | **1462**
- Release Information | **1462**

Syntax

```
request ipsec switch (interface <es-fpc/pic/port> | security-associations <sa-name>)
```

Description

(Encryption interface on M Series, PTX Series, and T Series routers and EX Series switches only) Manually switch from the primary to the backup encryption services interface, or switch from the primary to the backup IP Security (IPsec) tunnel.

Options

interface <es-*fpc/pic/port*>	Switch to the backup encryption interface.
security-associations <*sa-name*>	Switch to the backup tunnel.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

request ipsec switch security-associations

```
user@host> request ipsec switch security-associations sa-private
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show ipsec redundancy

request message

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1463
- Description | 1463
- Options | 1464
- Required Privilege Level | 1464
- Output Fields | 1464
- Sample Output | 1464
- Release Information | 1464

Syntax

```
request message all message "text"
request message message "text" (terminal terminal-name  | user user-name)
```

Description

Display a message on the screens of all users who are logged in to the router or switch or on specific screens.

Options

all	Display a message on the terminal of all users who are currently logged in.
message "*text*"	Message to display.
terminal *terminal-name*	Name of the terminal on which to display the message.
user *user-name*	Name of the user to whom to direct the message.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

request message message

```
user@host> request message message "Maintenance window in 10 minutes" user maria
Message from user@host on ttyp0 at 20:27 ...
Maintenance window in 10 minutes
EOF
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

request security certificate enroll (Signed)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1465
- Description | 1465
- Options | 1466
- Required Privilege Level | 1466
- Output Fields | 1466
- Sample Output | 1466
- Release Information | 1467

Syntax

```
request security certificate enroll filename filename   subject subject
alternative-subject alternative-subject   certification-authority certification-authority
encoding (binary | pem) key-file key-file   domain-name domain-name
```

Description

(Encryption interface on M Series and T Series routers and EX Series switches only) Obtain a signed certificate from a certificate authority (CA). The signed certificate validates the CA and the owner of the certificate. The results are saved in a specified file to the **/var/etc/ikecert** directory.

NOTE: For FIPS mode, the digital security certificates must be compliant with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) SP 800-131A standard. The `request security key-pair` command is deprecated and not available with Junos in FIPS mode because it generates RSA and DSA keys with sizes of 512 and 1024 bits that are not compliant with the NIST SP 800-131A standard.

Options

filename *filename*	File that stores the certificate.
subject *subject*	Distinguished name (**dn**), which consists of a set of components—for example, an organization (**o**), an organization unit (**ou**), a country (**c**), and a locality (**l**).
alternative-subject *alternative-subject*	Tunnel source address.
certification-authority *certification-authority*	Name of the certificate authority profile in the configuration.
encoding (binary | pem)	File format used for the certificate. The format can be a binary file or privacy-enhanced mail (PEM), an ASCII base64-encoded format. The default format is binary.
key-file *key-file*	File containing a local private key.
domain-name *domain-name*	Fully qualified domain name.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

request security certificate enroll filename subject alternative-subject certification-authority key-file domain-name (Signed)

```
user@host> request security certificate enroll filename host.crt subject c=uk,o=london
alternative-subject 10.50.1.4 certification-authority verisign                 key-file
```

```
host-1.prv domain-name host.example.com
CA name: example.com CA file: ca_verisign
local pub/private key pair: host.prv
subject: c=uk,o=london domain name: host.example.com
alternative subject: 10.50.1.4
Encoding: binary
Certificate enrollment has started. To view the status of your enrollment, check the key
management process (kmd) log file at /var/log/kmd. <--------------
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

request security certificate enroll (Unsigned)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1467
- Description | 1468
- Options | 1468
- Required Privilege Level | 1468
- Output Fields | 1468
- Sample Output | 1468
- Release Information | 1469

Syntax

```
request security certificate enroll filename filename   ca-file ca-file   ca-name ca-
name
encoding (binary | perm) url url
```

Description

(Encryption interface on M Series and T Series routers and EX Series switches only) Obtain a certificate from a certificate authority (CA). The results are saved in a specified file to the **/var/etc/ikecert** directory.

Options

filename *filename*	File that stores the public key certificate.
ca-file *ca-file*	Name of the certificate authority profile in the configuration.
ca-name *ca-name*	Name of the certificate authority.
encoding (binary | pem)	File format used for the certificate. The format can be a binary file or privacy-enhanced mail (PEM), an ASCII base64-encoded format. The default value is **binary**.
url *url*	Certificate authority URL.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

request security certificate enroll filename ca-file ca-name url (Unsigned)

```
user@host> request security certificate enroll filename ca_verisign ca-file verisign ca-name
example.com urlxyzcompany URL
```

```
http://<verisign ca-name xyzcompany url>/cgi-bin/pkiclient.exe CA name: example.com CA file:
verisign Encoding: binary
Certificate enrollment has started. To view the status of your enrollment, check the key
management process (kmd) log file at /var/log/kmd. <--------------
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

request security key-pair

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1469**
- Description | **1470**
- Options | **1470**
- Required Privilege Level | **1470**
- Output Fields | **1470**
- Sample Output | **1471**
- Release Information | **1471**

Syntax

```
request security key-pair filename
<size key-size>
<type (rsa | dsa)>
```

Description

(Encryption interface on M Series and T Series routers and EX Series switches only) Generate a public and private key pair for a digital certificate.

> **NOTE**: The `request security-certificates` command is deprecated and are not available with Junos in FIPS mode because security certificates are not compliant with the NIST SP 800-131A standard.

Options

filename	Name of a file in which to store the key pair.
size *key-size*	(Optional) Key size, in bits. The key size can be **512**, **1024**, or **2048**. The default value is **1024**.
type	(Optional) Algorithm used to encrypt the key: • **rsa**—RSA algorithm. This is the default. • **dsa**—Digital signature algorithm with Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA).

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

request security key-pair

```
user@host> request security key-pair security-key-file
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

request security pki generate-key-pair

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1471
- Description | 1472
- Options | 1472
- Required Privilege Level | 1472
- Output Fields | 1472
- Sample Output | 1472
- Release Information | 1473

Syntax

```
request security pki generate-key-pair certificate-id certificate-id-name
<size (512 | 1024 | 2048)>
<type (dsa | rsa)>
```

Description

Generate a public key infrastructure (PKI) public/private key pair for a local digital certificate.

Options

certificate-id *certificate-id-name*	Name of the local digital certificate and the public/private key pair.
size	(Optional) Key pair size. The key pair size can be **512**, **1024**, or **2048** bits. If a key pair size is not specified, the default value, **1024** bits, is applied.
type	(Optional) The algorithm to be used for encrypting the public/private key pair. The encryption algorithm can be **dsa** or **rsa** . If an encryption algorithm is not specified, the default value, **rsa**, is applied.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

request security pki generate-key-pair

```
user@switch> request security pki generate-key-pair certificate-id billy size 2048
Generated key pair billy, key size 2048 bits
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Manually Generating Self-Signed Certificates on Switches (CLI Procedure)

request security pki local-certificate generate-self-signed

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1473**
- Description | **1474**
- Options | **1474**
- Required Privilege Level | **1474**
- Output Fields | **1474**
- Sample Output | **1475**
- Release Information | **1475**

Syntax

```
request security pki local-certificate  generate-self-signed certificate-id certificate-id-name
domain-name domain-name ip-address ip-address email email-address subject subject-distinguished-
name
```

Description

Manually generate a self-signed certificate for the given distinguished name.

Options

certificate-id *certificate-id-name*	Name of the local digital certificate and the public/private key pair.
domain-name *domain-name*	Fully qualified domain name (FQDN). The FQDN provides the identity of the certificate owner for Internet Key Exchange (IKE) negotiations and provides an alternative to the subject name.
email *email-address*	E-mail address of the certificate holder.
ip-address *ip-address*	IP address of the switch.
subject *subject-distinguished-name*	Distinguished name format that contains the common name, department, company name, state, and country: • **CN**—Common name • **OU**—Organizational unit name • **O**—Organization name • **ST**—State • **C**—Country

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

security

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

request security pki local-certificate generate-self-signed

```
user@switch> request security pki local-certificate generate-self-signed certificate-id self-
cert subject cn=abc domain-name abc.net email jdoe@abc.net
Self-signed certificate generated and loaded successfully
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Manually Generating Self-Signed Certificates on Switches (CLI Procedure)

request security ssh key-pair-identity generate

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1476
- Description | 1476
- Options | 1476
- Required Privilege Level | 1476
- Output Fields | 1477
- Sample Output | 1477
- Release Information | 1477

Syntax

```
request security ssh key-pair-identity generate <identity-name> passphrase passphrase
```

Description

Generate the SSH private and public key pair for a specified identity. The private and public key files are stored in the **/var/db** directory, which is accessible through root only. Filenames are based on the `identity-name` with extensions. The files are similar to the certificate files that are stored in Junos OS.

Options

- *identity-name*—Identity name.
- `passphrase` *passphrase*— An SSH identity generated with a passphrase. The passphrase is used to protect the private key file stored in the file system. This option does not allow the user to enter a weak passphrase, which ensures stronger security. A private key is used to connect to a remote server and is never displayed or transferred between servers, even if the system is compromised. The private key cannot be used to connect to a remote server if the passphrase is not known.

  NOTE: By default, the `passphrase` uses Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) 128 in cipher block chaining (CBC) mode to encrypt a private key. All generated keys are stored in the **/var/db/ssh_key** directory.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

request security ssh key-pair-identity with passphrase

```
user@host> request security ssh key-pair-identity generate myident passphrase 1q2w3e
Created SSH key myident
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D70.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show security ssh key-pair-identity

clear security ssh key-pair-identity

request security tpm master-encryption-password set

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1478
- Description | 1478
- Options | 1478

- Required Privilege Level | 1478
- Output Fields | 1478
- Sample Output | 1479
- Release Information | 1479

Syntax

```
request security tpm master-encryption-password set plain-text-password
```

Description

Use this command to set or replace the password (in plain text).

Options

plain-text-password	Set or replace the password (in plain text).

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

show security tpm status

```
user@host>              request security tpm master-encryption-password set plain-text-password
   Enter new master encryption password:
   Repeat new master encryption password:
   Binding password with TPM
   Master encryption password is bound to TPM
   Encoding master password ..
   Successfully encoded master password
   Encrypted key-pair files
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D80.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show security tpm status

request system autorecovery state

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1480
- Description | 1480
- Options | 1480
- Required Privilege Level | 1481
- Output Fields | 1481

- Sample Output | **1481**
- Sample Output | **1482**
- Sample Output | **1482**
- Release Information | **1482**

Syntax

```
request system autorecovery state  (save | recover | clear)
```

Description

Use this command to prepare the system for autorecovery of configuration, licenses, and disk information.

Options

save Save the current state of the disk partitioning, configuration, and licenses for autorecovery.

The active Junos OS configuration is saved as the Junos rescue configuration, after which the rescue configuration, licenses, and disk partitioning information is saved for autorecovery. Autorecovery information must be initially saved using this command for the autorecovery feature to verify integrity of data on every bootup.

Any recovery performed at a later stage will restore the data to the same state as it was when the save command was executed.

A fresh rescue configuration is generated when the command is executed. Any existing rescue configuration will be overwritten.

recover Recover the disk partitioning, configuration, and licenses.

After autorecovery data has been saved, the integrity of saved items is always checked automatically on every bootup. The recovery command allows you to forcibly re-run the tests at any time if required.

clear Clear all saved autorecovery information.

Only the autorecovery information is deleted; the original copies of the data used by the router are not affected. Clearing the autorecovery information also disables all autorecovery integrity checks performed during bootup.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

request system autorecovery state save

```
user@host> request system autorecovery state save
Saving config recovery information
      Saving license recovery information
      Saving bsdlabel recovery information
```

Sample Output

request system autorecovery state recover

```
user@host> request system autorecovery state recover

Configuration:
File             Recovery Information    Integrity Check    Action / Status
rescue.conf.gz   Saved                   Passed             None
Licenses:
File             Recovery Information    Integrity Check    Action / Status
JUNOS282736.lic  Saved                   Passed             None
JUNOS282737.lic  Saved                   Failed             Recovered
BSD Labels:
Slice            Recovery Information    Integrity Check    Action / Status
s1               Saved                   Passed             None
s2               Saved                   Passed             None
s3               Saved                   Passed             None
s4               Saved                   Passed             None
```

Sample Output

request system autorecovery state clear

```
user@host> request system autorecovery state clear
Clearing config recovery information
       Clearing license recovery information
       Clearing bsdlabel recovery information
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D35.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show system autorecovery state

request system decrypt password

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1483
- Description | 1483
- Options | 1484
- Required Privilege Level | 1484
- Output Fields | 1484
- Sample Output | 1484
- Sample Output | 1484
- Release Information | 1484

Syntax

```
request system decrypt password
```

Description

Use to display plain text versions of obfuscated ($9) or encrypted ($8) passwords. If the password was encrypted using the new 8 method, you are prompted for the primary password.

Options

- `decrypt`—Decrypt a 8-encrypted or 9-encrypted password.

Required Privilege Level

system

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

```
// Decrypting a $9 password
user@host> request system decrypt password $9$ABC123
Plaintext password: mysecret
```

Sample Output

```
// Decrypting a $8 password
user@host> request system decrypt password $8$ABC123
Master password:
Plaintext password: mysecret
(Simple passwords like "mysecret" are discouraged. This is an example only.)
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D50.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

master-password | 1254

Hardening Shared Secrets in Junos OS | 148

request system download abort

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1485
- Description | 1485
- Options | 1486
- Required Privilege Level | 1486
- Output Fields | 1486
- Sample Output | 1486
- Release Information | 1486

Syntax

```
request system download abort <download-id>
```

Description

Use this command to terminate a download. The download instance is stopped and cannot be resumed. Any partially downloaded file is automatically deleted to free disk space. Information regarding the download is retained and can be displayed with the `show system download` command until a `request system download clear` operation is performed.

Downloads in the active, paused, and error states can be terminated.

Options

`download-id`—(Required) The ID number of the download to be terminated.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

request system download abort

```
user@host> request system download abort 1
Aborted download #1
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D35.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- *request system download start*
- *request system download pause*
- *request system download resume*
- *request system download clear*

request system download clear

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1487
- Description | 1487
- Required Privilege Level | 1487
- Output Fields | 1487
- Sample Output | 1488
- Release Information | 1488

Syntax

```
request system download clear
```

Description

Use this command to delete the history of completed and aborted downloads.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

request system download clear

```
user@host> request system download clear
Cleared information on completed and aborted downloads
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D35.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- *request system download start*
- *request system download pause*
- *request system download resume*
- *request system download abort*

request system download pause

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1489**
- Description | **1489**
- Options | **1489**
- Required Privilege Level | **1489**
- Output Fields | **1489**
- Sample Output | **1489**
- Release Information | **1490**

Syntax

```
request system download pause <download-id>
```

Description

Use this command to suspend a particular download instance. Downloads in the active state can be paused.

Options

`download-id`—(Required) The ID number of the download to be paused.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

request system download pause

```
user@host> request system download pause 1
Paused download #1
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D35.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

request system download start

request system download resume

request system download abort

request system download clear

request system download resume

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1490**
- Description | **1491**
- Options | **1491**
- Required Privilege Level | **1491**
- Output Fields | **1491**
- Sample Output | **1491**
- Release Information | **1492**

Syntax

```
request system download resume download-id <max-rate>
```

Description

Use this command to resume a download that has been paused. You can resume the downloaded instances that are not in progress because of an error or that have been explicitly paused. The file will continue downloading from the point where it paused. By default, the download resumes with the same bandwidth specified with the `request system download start` command. You can specify a new (maximum) bandwidth with the `request system download resume` command.

Downloads in the paused and error states can be resumed.

Options

`download-id`—(Required) The ID number of the download to be resumed.

`max-rate`—(Optional) The maximum bandwidth for the download.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

request system download resume

```
user@host> request system download resume 1
Resumed download #1
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D35.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

request system download start

request system download pause

request system download abort

request system download clear

request system download start

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1492**
- Description | **1493**
- Options | **1493**
- Required Privilege Level | **1493**
- Output Fields | **1493**
- Sample Output | **1494**
- Release Information | **1494**

Syntax

```
request system download start  (sftp-url | delay | identity-file | login | max-rate | passphrase
| save as )
```

Description

Use this command to create a download instance and identify it with a unique integer called the download ID.

Options

`sftp-url`—(Required) The FTP or HTTP URL location of the file to be downloaded securely.

`delay`—(Optional) The number of hours after which the download should start. Ranges from 1 through 48 hours.

`identity-file`—(Required) The name of the file requesting a Secure FTP (SFTP) download. The SFTP in smart download leverages public key authentication to authenticate a download request. You must generate a private or public key pair before starting a download, and then upload a public key to an SFTP server.

`login`—(Optional) The username and password for the server in the format `username:password`.

`max-rate`—(Optional) The maximum average bandwidth for the download. Numbers with the suffix k or K, m or M, and g or G are interpreted as Kbps, Mbps, or Gbps, respectively.

`passphrase`—(Required) The passphrase to protect the private key file stored on the file system. This option does not allow the user to enter a weak passphrase, which ensures stronger security.

`save-as`—(Optional) The filename to be used for saving the file in the **/var/tmp** location.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

request system download start

```
user@host> request system download start identity-file mytestkey sftp://mysftpserver/homes/kelly/
test.tgz max-rate 200 save as newfile.tgz
Starting download #8
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D35.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- *request system download pause*
- *request system download resume*
- *request system download abort*
- *request system download clear*

request system firmware upgrade

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1495
- Description | 1495
- Options | 1495
- Required Privilege Level | 1496
- Output Fields | 1496
- Sample Output | 1497
- Release Information | 1497

Syntax

```
request system firmware upgrade
<cb>
<fpc>
<psm>
<re>
<vcpu>
<optics [fpc-slot fpc-slot-number | pic-slot pic-slot-number | port port-number]>
<pem>
```

Description

Use this command to upgrade firmware and optics module on a system running either Junos OS or Junos OS Evolved.

Options

cb (Junos OS Evolved only, for ACX7100 Series routers) Upgrade baseboard FPGA.

- `fancpld`—(Optional) Upgrade fanboard CPLD.
- `optics`—(Optional) Upgrade optics CPLD.

fpc Upgrade FPC ROM monitor.

- `bcm-pfe`—(Optional) Upgrade BCM PFE chip.
- `slot` *`slot-number`*—(Optional) Upgrade a particular FPC slot.

pic (Junos OS only) Upgrade PIC firmware.

pem Upgrade PEM firmware.

psm Upgrade power supply module firmware.

- `slot` *`slot-number`*—(Optional) Upgrade a particular power supply module.

re Upgrade baseboard BIOS/FPGA. There is an active BIOS image and a backup BIOS image.

- `bios`—(Optional) Upgrade BIOS.
- `fpga`—(Optional) Upgrade baseboard FPGA.
- `i210`—(Optional) Upgrade baseboard i210 GbE NIC.
- `i40nvm`—(Optional) Upgrade baseboard i40.

  Starting in Junos OS Release 19.3R1, you can upgrade the i40e NVM firmware on routers with VM Host support.
- `ssd`—(Optional) Upgrade Routing Engine solid-state drive (SSD) firmware.
  - `disk1`—Upgrade SSD disk1 firmware.
  - `disk2`—Upgrade SSD disk2 firmware.

  Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, you can upgrade the SSD firmware on routers with the VM Host support.
- `xmcfpga`—(Optional) Upgrade XMC FPGA.

`vcpu`—Upgrade VCPU ROM monitor.

`optics`—Upgrade optics firmware.

- `fpc-slot` *`fpc-slot-number`*—Upgrade optics firmware for a specific FPC slot.
- `pic-slot` *`pic-slot-number`*—Upgrade optics firmware for a specific PIC slot.
- `port` *`port-number`*—Upgrade optics firmware for a specific port.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

request system firmware upgrade

```
user@host> request system firmware upgrade re bios
Part             Type           Tag Current   Available Status
                                    version   version
Routing Engine 0 RE BIOS        0   1.5       1.9       OK
Routing Engine 0 RE BIOS Backup 1   1.7       1.9       OK
Perform indicated firmware upgrade ? [yes,no] (no) yes
user@host> request system firmware upgrade re bios backup
Part             Type           Tag Current   Available Status
                                    version   version
Routing Engine 0 RE BIOS        0   1.5       1.9       OK
Routing Engine 0 RE BIOS Backup 1   1.7       1.9       OK
Perform indicated firmware upgrade ? [yes,no] (no) yes

user@host> request system firmware upgrade re ssd disk1
Part    Type    Tag                   Current   Available       Status
                                     version   version
Routing Engine   0 RE SSD1    4      12028     12029        OK
Perform indicated firmware upgrade ? [yes,no] (no) yes

Firmware upgrade initiated, use "show system firmware"  to monitor status.

user@host> request system firmware upgrade pem slot 0
...
...
Firmware upgrade initiated, use "show system firmware"  to monitor status.

user@host> request system firmware upgrade optics fpc-slot 0
...
...
Firmware optics upgrade initiated, use "show system firmware"  to monitor status.
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

`cb` option added in Junos OS Evolved Releases 21.1R2 and 21.2R1.

`pem` option introduced in Junos OS Release 21.2R1.

`optics` option introduced in Junos OS Release 21.2R2.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

request system halt

watchdog (PSM)

request system license update

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1498**
- Description | **1498**
- Options | **1499**
- Required Privilege Level | **1499**
- Output Fields | **1499**
- Sample Output | **1499**
- Release Information | **1500**

Syntax

```
request system license update
```

Description

Starts autoupdating license keys from the license portal.

- The **request system license update** command always uses the default Juniper license server: **https://ae1.juniper.net/**.
- The **request system license update** command is supported only on SRX, vSRX, and QFX Series devices.

The products supported by the Juniper Agile Licensing (JAL) portal includes: QFX series, SRX Series, EX Series, NFX, vBNG, vMX, vSRX, and ACX. For other Juniper products (SPACE, JSA, SBR Carrier, Screen OS and so on) access the License Management System (LMS).

Options

`trial`—Immediately updates trial license keys from the license portal.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

request system license update

```
user@host> request system license update

Trying to update license keys from https://ae1.juniper.net has been sent, use show system
license to check status.
```

request system license update trial

```
user@host> request system license update trial

Request to automatically update trial license keys from https://ae1.juniper.net has been sent,
use show system license to check status.
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.

request system reboot

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1501**
- Syntax (EX Series Switches and EX Series Virtual Chassis) | **1501**
- Syntax (MX Series Routers and MX Series Virtual Chassis, EX9200 Switches and EX9200 Virtual Chassis) | **1501**
- Syntax (QFabric Systems) | **1502**
- Syntax (QFX Series Switches and QFX Series Virtual Chassis, Virtual Chassis Fabric) | **1502**
- Syntax (TX Matrix Router) | **1502**
- Syntax (TX Matrix Plus Router) | **1503**
- Description | **1503**
- Options | **1504**
- Additional Information | **1507**
- Required Privilege Level | **1508**
- Output Fields | **1508**
- Sample Output | **1508**
- Release Information | **1511**

Syntax

```
request system reboot
<at time>
<both-routing-engines>
<in minutes>
<media (compact-flash | disk | removable-compact-flash | usb)>
<message "text">
<other-routing-engine>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switches and EX Series Virtual Chassis)

```
request system reboot
<all-members | local | member member-id>
<at time>
<in minutes>
<media (external | internal)> | <media (compact-flash | disk | removable-compact-flash | usb)>
<message "text">
<slice slice>
```

Syntax (MX Series Routers and MX Series Virtual Chassis, EX9200 Switches and EX9200 Virtual Chassis)

```
request system reboot
<all-members | local | member member-id>
<at time>
<both-routing-engines>
<in minutes>
<media (external | internal)> | <media (compact-flash | disk | usb)> | <junos | network | oam |
usb>
<message "text">
<other-routing-engine>
```

Syntax (QFabric Systems)

```
request system reboot
<all <graceful>>
<at time>
<director-device name>
<director-group <graceful>>
<fabric <graceful>>
<in minutes>
<in-service>
<media>
<message “text”>
<node-group name>
<slice slice>
```

Syntax (QFX Series Switches and QFX Series Virtual Chassis, Virtual Chassis Fabric)

```
request system reboot
<all-members | local | member member-id>
<at time>
<in minutes>
<in-service>
<hypervisor>
<junos | network | oam | usb>
<message “text”>
<slice slice>
```

Syntax (TX Matrix Router)

```
request system reboot
<all-chassis | all-lcc | lcc number /  scc>
<at time>
<both-routing-engines>
```

```
<in minutes>
<media (compact-flash | disk)>
<message "text">
<other-routing-engine>
```

Syntax (TX Matrix Plus Router)

```
request system reboot
<all-chassis | all-lcc | lcc number | sfc number>
<at time>
<both-routing-engines>
<in minutes>
<media (compact-flash | disk)>
<message "text">
<other-routing-engine>
<partition (1 | 2 | alternate)>
```

Description

Use this command to reboot the device software.

This command can be used on standalone devices and on devices supported in a Virtual Chassis, Virtual Chassis Fabric, or QFabric system.

Starting with Junos OS Release 15.1F3, the statement `request system reboot` reboots only the guest operating system on the PTX5000 with RE-PTX-X8-64G and, MX240, MX480, and MX960 with RE-S-X6-64G.

Starting with Junos OS Release 15.1F5, the statement `request system reboot` reboots only the guest operating system on the MX2010, and MX2020 with REMX2K-X8-64G.

Starting from Junos OS Release 17.2R1, PTX10008 routers do not support the `request system reboot` command. Starting from Junos OS Release 17.4R1, PTX10016 routers do not support the `request system reboot` command. Use the `request vmhost reboot` command instead of the `request system reboot` command on the PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers to reboot the Junos OS software package or bundle on the router. See request vmhost reboot.

On a QFabric system, to avoid traffic loss on the network Node group, switch mastership of the Routing Engine to the backup Routing Engine, and then reboot.

Options

The options described here are not all supported on every platform or release of Junos OS. Refer to the Syntax sections for the options commonly available on each type of platform.

none — Reboot the software immediately.

all-chassis — (Optional) On a TX Matrix router or TX Matrix Plus router, reboot all routers connected to the TX Matrix or TX Matrix Plus router, respectively.

all-lcc — (Optional) On a TX Matrix router or TX Matrix Plus router, reboot all line card chassis connected to the TX Matrix or TX Matrix Plus router, respectively.

all-members | local | member *member-id* — (Optional) Specify which member of the Virtual Chassis to reboot:

- `all-members`—Reboots each switch that is a member of the Virtual Chassis.
- `local`—Reboots only the local switch (switch where you are logged in).
- `member` *member-id*—Reboots the specified member switch of the Virtual Chassis

at *time* — (Optional) Time at which to reboot the software, specified in one of the following ways:

- `now`—Stop or reboot the software immediately. This is the default.
- *+minutes*—Number of minutes from now to reboot the software.
- *yymmddhhmm*—Absolute time at which to reboot the software, specified as year, month, day, hour, and minute.
- *hh:mm*—Absolute time on the current day at which to stop the software, specified in 24-hour time.

both-routing-engines — (Optional) Reboot both Routing Engines at the same time.

hypervisor — (Optional) Reboot Junos OS, host OS, and any installed guest VMs.

in *minutes* — (Optional) Number of minutes from now to reboot the software. The minimum value is 1. This option is an alias for the `at +minutes` option.

in-service (Optional) Enables you to reset the software state (no software version change) of the system with minimal disruption in data and control traffic.

junos (Optional) Reboot from the Junos OS (main) volume.

lcc *number* —(Optional) Line-card chassis (LLC) number.

Replace *number* with the following values depending on the LCC configuration:

- 0 through 3, when T640 routers are connected to a TX Matrix router in a routing matrix.
- 0 through 3, when T1600 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router in a routing matrix.
- 0 through 7, when T1600 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router with 3D SIBs in a routing matrix.
- 0, 2, 4, or 6, when T4000 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router with 3D SIBs in a routing matrix.

media (compact-flash | disk | removable-compact-flash | usb) (Optional) Use the indicated boot medium for the next boot.

media (external | internal) (Optional) Use the indicated boot medium for the next boot:

- `external`—Reboot the device using a software package stored on an external boot source, such as a USB flash drive.
- `internal`—Reboot the device using a software package stored in an internal memory source.

message "*text*" (Optional) Message to display to all system users before stopping or rebooting the software.

network (Optional) Reboot using the Preboot Execution Environment (PXE) boot method over the network.

oam (Optional) Reboot from the maintenance volume (OAM volume, usually the compact flash drive).

other-routing-engine (Optional) Reboot the other Routing Engine from which the command is issued. For example, if you issue the command from the primary Routing Engine, the backup

Routing Engine is rebooted. Similarly, if you issue the command from the backup Routing Engine, the primary Routing Engine is rebooted.

partition *partition*

(Optional) Reboot using the specified partition on the boot media. This option is equivalent to the `slice` option that is supported on some devices. Specify one of the following *partition* values:

- `1`—Reboot from partition 1.
- `2`—Reboot from partition 2.
- `alternate`—Reboot from the alternate partition.

scc

(Optional) Reboot the Routing Engine on the TX Matrix switch-card chassis. If you issue the command from re0, re0 is rebooted. If you issue the command from re1, re1 is rebooted.

sfc *number*

(Optional) Reboot the Routing Engine on the TX Matrix Plus switch-fabric chassis. If you issue the command from re0, re0 is rebooted. If you issue the command from re1, re1 is rebooted. Replace *number* with 0.

slice *slice*

(Optional) Reboot using the specified partition on the boot media. This option was originally the `partitiion` option but was renamed to `slice` on EX Series and QFX Series switches. Specify one of the following *slice* values:

- `1`—Reboot from partition 1.
- `2`—Reboot from partition 2.
- `alternate`—Reboot from the alternate partition (which did not boot the switch at the last bootup).

> **NOTE**: The `slice` option is not supported on QFX Series switches that have no alternate slice when Junos OS boots as a Virtual Machine (VM). To switch to the previous version of Junos OS, issue the `request system software rollback` command.

usb

(Optional) Reboot from a USB device.

The following options are available only on QFabric Systems:

all	(Optional) Reboots the software on the Director group, fabric control Routing Engines, fabric manager Routing Engines, Interconnect devices, and network and server Node groups.
director-device *name*	(Optional) Reboots the software on the Director device and the default partition (QFabric CLI).
director-group	(Optional) Reboots the software on the Director group and the default partition (QFabric CLI).
fabric	(Optional) Reboots the fabric control Routing Engines and the Interconnect devices.
node-group *name*	(Optional) Reboots the software on a server Node group or a network Node group.
graceful	(Optional) Enables the QFabric component to reboot with minimal impact to network traffic. This sub-option is only available for the `all`, `fabric`, and`director-group` options.

Additional Information

Reboot requests are recorded in the system log files, which you can view with the `show log` command (see *show log*). Also, the names of any running processes that are scheduled to be shut down are changed. You can view the process names with the `show system processes` command (see show system processes).

On a TX Matrix or TX Matrix Plus router, if you issue the `request system reboot` command on the primary Routing Engine, all the primary Routing Engines connected to the routing matrix are rebooted. If you issue this command on the backup Routing Engine, all the backup Routing Engines connected to the routing matrix are rebooted.

NOTE: Before issuing the `request system reboot` command on a TX Matrix Plus router with no options or the `all-chassis`, `all-lcc`, `lcc` *number*, or `sfc` options, verify that primary Routing Engine for all routers in the routing matrix are in the same slot number. If the primary Routing Engine for a line-card chassis is in a different slot number than the primary Routing Engine for a TX Matrix Plus router, the line-card chassis might become logically disconnected from the routing matrix after the `request system reboot` command.

NOTE: To reboot a router that has two Routing Engines, reboot the backup Routing Engine (if you have upgraded it) first, and then reboot the primary Routing Engine.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

request system reboot

```
user@host> request system reboot
Reboot the system ? [yes,no] (no)
```

request system reboot (at 2300)

```
user@host> request system reboot at 2300 message ?Maintenance time!?
Reboot the system ? [yes,no] (no) yes

shutdown: [pid 186]
*** System shutdown message from root@test.example.net ***
System going down at 23:00
```

request system reboot (in 2 Hours)

The following example, which assumes that the time is 5 PM (17:00), illustrates three different ways to request the system to reboot in two hours:

```
user@host> request system reboot at +120
 user@host> request system reboot in 120
 user@host> request system reboot at 19:00
```

request system reboot (Immediately)

```
user@host> request system reboot at now
```

request system reboot (at 1:20 AM)

To reboot the system at 1:20 AM, enter the following command. Because 1:20 AM is the next day, you must specify the absolute time.

```
 user@host> request system reboot at 06060120
request system reboot at 120
Reboot the system at 120? [yes,no] (no) yes
```

request system reboot in-service

```
user@switch> request system reboot in-service
Reboot the system ? [yes,no] yes
[Feb 22 02:37:04]:ISSU: Validating Image

 PRE ISSR CHECK:
 ---------------
 PFE Status                          : Online
 Member Id zero                      : Valid
 VC not in mixed or fabric mode      : Valid
 Member is single node vc            : Valid
 BFD minimum-interval check done     : Valid
```

```
 GRES enabled                          : Valid
 NSR enabled                           : Valid
 drop-all-tcp not configured           : Valid
 Ready for ISSR                        : Valid

warning: Do NOT use /user during ISSR. Changes to /user during ISSR may get lost!
Current image is jinstall-jcp-i386-flex-18.1.img
[Feb 22 02:37:14]:ISSU: Preparing Backup RE
Prepare for ISSR
[Feb 22 02:37:19]:ISSU: Backup RE Prepare Done
Spawning the backup RE
Spawn backup RE, index 1 successful
Starting secondary dataplane
Second dataplane container started
GRES in progress
Waiting for backup RE switchover ready
GRES operational
Copying home directories
Copying home directories successful
Initiating Chassis In-Service-Upgrade for ISSR
Chassis ISSU Started
[Feb 22 02:42:55]:ISSU: Preparing Daemons
[Feb 22 02:43:00]:ISSU: Daemons Ready for ISSU
[Feb 22 02:43:05]:ISSU: Starting Upgrade for FRUs
[Feb 22 02:43:15]:ISSU: FPC Warm Booting
[Feb 22 02:44:16]:ISSU: FPC Warm Booted
[Feb 22 02:44:27]:ISSU: Preparing for Switchover
[Feb 22 02:44:31]:ISSU: Ready for Switchover
Checking In-Service-Upgrade status
  Item           Status                  Reason
  FPC 0          Online (ISSU)
Send ISSR done to chassisd on backup RE
Chassis ISSU Completed
Removing dcpfe0 eth1 128.168.0.16 IP
Bringing down bme00
Post Chassis ISSU processing done
[Feb 22 02:44:33]:ISSU: IDLE
Stopping primary dataplane
Clearing ISSU states
Console and management sessions will be disconnected. Please login again.
device_handoff successful ret: 0
Shutdown NOW!
[pid 14305]
```

```
*** FINAL System shutdown message from root@sw-duckhorn-01 ***

System going down IMMEDIATELY
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Option `other-routing-engine` introduced in Junos OS Release 8.0.

Option `sfc` introduced for the TX Matrix Plus router in Junos OS Release 9.6.

Option `partition` changed to `slice` in Junos OS Release 10.0 for EX Series switches.

Option `both-routing-engines` introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- clear system reboot
- *request system halt*
- Routing Matrix with a TX Matrix Plus Router Solutions Page
- request vmhost reboot

request system reboot (SRX Series)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1512**
- Description | **1512**
- Options | **1512**
- Required Privilege Level | **1513**
- Release Information | **1513**

Syntax

```
request system reboot <at time> <in minutes><media><message “text”>
```

Description

Reboot the software.

Options

- at *time* (Optional)— Specify the time at which to reboot the device. You can specify time in one of the following ways:
  - now— Reboot the device immediately. This is the default.
  - *+minutes*— Reboot the device in the number of minutes from now that you specify.
  - *yymmddhhmm*— Reboot the device at the absolute time on the date you specify. Enter the year, month, day, hour (in 24-hour format), and minute.
  - *hh:mm*— Reboot the device at the absolute time you specify, on the current day. Enter the time in 24-hour format, using a colon (:) to separate hours from minutes.
- in *minutes*(Optional)— Specify the number of minutes from now to reboot the device. This option is a synonym for the at +minutes option
- media *type*(Optional)— Specify the boot device to boot the device from:
  - disk/internal— Reboot from the internal media. This is the default.
  - usb— Reboot from the USB storage device.
  - compact flash— Reboot from the external CompactFlash card.

  NOTE: The `media` command option is not available on vSRX.
- message *“text”*(Optional)— Provide a message to display to all system users before the device reboots.

Example: **request system reboot at 5 in 50 media internal message stop**

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.

Command `hypervisor` option introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D10 for vSRX.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

request system software rollback (SRX Series)

request system reboot usb (SRX Series)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1514**
- Description | **1514**
- Options | **1514**
- Required Privilege Level | **1514**
- Release Information | **1514**

Syntax

```
request system reboot usb <yes|no>
```

Description

Use this command to boot from the USB, without power cycling the SRX device. This command helps to detect USB with a soft reboot and provides the user with control over the boot sequence for soft reboot without turning off the device.

Options

- yes – Reboot system
- No – Do not reboot system

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 21.2R1.

request system snapshot (Maintenance)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1515
- Description | 1515
- Options | 1516
- Required Privilege Level | 1517
- Output Fields | 1517
- Sample Output | 1517
- Release Information | 1519

Syntax

```
request system snapshot
<config-partition>
<media (compact-flash | hard-disk | internal | usb)>
<partition>
<root-partition>
<factory>
<node (all | local | node-id | primary)>
<slice (alternate) >
```

Description

Use this command to back up the currently running and active file system partitions on the device.

Options

- `config-partition`— Creates a snapshot of the configuration partition only and stores it onto the default **/altconfig** on the hard disk device or an **/altconfig** on a USB device.
- `root-partition`— Creates a snapshot of the root partition only and stores it onto the default **/altroot** on the hard disk device or an **/altroot** on a USB device.
- `factory`— (Optional) Specifies that only the files shipped from the factory are included in the snapshot.
- `media`—(Optional) Specify the boot device the software is copied to:
  - `compact-flash`—Copy software to the primary compact flash drive.
  - `hard-disk`— Copy software to the hard disk.
  - `usb`— Copy software to the device connected to the USB port.
  - `internal`— Copy software to an internal flash drive. This is the default option.

    USB option is available on all SRX series devices; hard disk and compact-flash options are available only on SRX5800, SRX5600, and SRX5400 devices; media internal option is available only on SRX300, SRX320, SRX340, SRX345, SRX380, and SRX550M devices.
  - external— Copies software to an external storage device. This option is available for the compact flash on the SRX650 Services Gateway.
- `node`—(Optional) Specify the archive data and executable areas of a specific node. If you do not specify the node option, the device considers the current node as default option.
  - `node-id`—Specify for node (0, 1).
  - `all`—Specify for all nodes.
  - `local`—Specify for local nodes.
  - `primary`— Specify for primary nodes.
- `partition`—(Default) Specify that the target media should be repartitioned before the backup is saved to it.

  The target media is partitioned whether or not it is specified in the command, because this is a mandatory option.

  Example: **request system snapshot media usb partition**

  Example: **request system snapshot media usb partition factory**

- `slice`—(Optional) Take a snapshot of the root partition the system has currently booted from to another slice in the same media.

  - `alternate`—(Optional) Store the snapshot on the other root partition in the system.

  The slice option cannot be used along with the other `request system snapshot` options, because the options are mutually exclusive. If you use the factory, media, or partition option, you cannot use the slice option; if you use the slice option, you cannot use any of the other options.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

request system snapshot config-partition

```
user@host> request system snapshot config-partition
Doing the initial labeling...
Verifying compatibility of destination media partitions...
Running newfs (391MB) on hard-disk media  /config partition (ad1s1e)...
Copying '/dev/ad0s1e' to '/dev/ad1s1e' .. (this may take a few minutes)
The following filesystems were archived: /config
```

request system snapshot root-partition

```
user@host> request system snapshot root-partition
Doing the initial labeling...
Verifying compatibility of destination media partitions...
Running newfs (3GB) on hard-disk media  / partition (ad1s1a)...
```

```
Copying '/dev/ad0s1a' to '/dev/ad1s1a' .. (this may take a few minutes)
The following filesystems were archived: /
```

request system snapshot media hard-disk

```
user@host> request system snapshot media hard-disk
Verifying compatibility of destination media partitions...
Running newfs (880MB) on hard-disk media  / partition (ad2s1a)...
Running newfs (98MB) on hard-disk media  /config partition (ad2s1e)...
Copying '/dev/ad0s1a' to '/dev/ad2s1a' .. (this may take a few minutes)
...
```

request system snapshot media usb (when usb device is missing

```
user@host> request system snapshot media usb
Verifying compatibility of destination media partitions...
Running newfs (254MB) on usb media  / partition (da1s1a)...
Running newfs (47MB) on usb media  /config partition (da1s1e)...
Copying '/dev/da0s2a' to '/dev/da1s1a' .. (this may take a few minutes)
Copying '/dev/da0s2e' to '/dev/da1s1e' .. (this may take a few minutes)
The following filesystems were archived: / /config
```

request system snapshot media compact-flash

```
user@host> request system snapshot media compact-flash
error: cannot snapshot to current boot device
```

request system snapshot partition

```
user@host> request system snapshot partition
Verifying compatibility of destination media partitions...
Running newfs (439MB) on internal media  / partition (da0s1a)...
Running newfs (46MB) on internal media  /config partition (da0s1e)...
Copying '/dev/da1s1a' to '/dev/da0s1a' .. (this may take a few minutes)
Copying '/dev/da1s1e' to '/dev/da0s1e' .. (this may take a few minutes)
The following filesystems were archived: / /config
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

request system software abort in-service-upgrade (ICU)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1519
- Description | 1519
- Options | 1520
- Required Privilege Level | 1520
- Output Fields | 1520
- Sample Output | 1520
- Release Information | 1520

Syntax

```
request system software abort in-service-upgrade
```

Description

Use this command to terminate an in-band cluster upgrade (ICU).

This command must be issued from a router session other than the one on which you issued the `request system in-service-upgrade` command that launched the ICU. If an ICU is in progress, this command terminates it. If the node is being upgraded, this command will cancel the upgrade. This command is also helpful in recovering the node in case of a failed ICU.

We recommend that you use the command only when there is an issue with the ongoing session of ISSU. You may need to manually intervene to bring the system to sane state if after issuing the command the system does not recover from the terminate.

Options

This command has no options.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

request system software abort in-service-upgrade

```
user@host> request system software abort in-service-upgrade
In-Service-Upgrade aborted
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D35.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Upgrading Devices in a Chassis Cluster Using ICU

request system software add (Maintenance)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1521
- Description | 1521
- Options | 1521
- Required Privilege Level | 1522
- Release Information | 1522

Syntax

```
request system software add package-name
```

Description

Use this command to install new software package on the device, for example: **request system software add junos-srxsme-10.0R2-domestic.tgz no-copy no-validate partition reboot**.

Options

- `delay-restart`—Install the software package but does not restart the software process.
- `best-effort-load`—Activate a partial load and treat parsing errors as warnings instead of errors.
- `no-copy`—Install the software package but does not saves the copies of package files.
- `no-validate`—Do not check the compatibility with current configuration before installation starts.
- `partition`—Format and re-partition the media before installation.
- `reboot`—Reboot the device after installation is completed.

- `unlink`—Remove the software package after successful installation.
- `validate`—Check the compatibility with current configuration before installation starts.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Release Information

Partition option introduced in the command in Junos OS Release 10.1.

request system software rollback (SRX Series)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1522**
- Description | **1523**
- Options | **1523**
- Required Privilege Level | **1523**
- Release Information | **1523**

Syntax

```
request system software rollback <node-id>
```

Description

Use this command to revert to the software that was loaded at the last successful `request system software add` command. The upgraded FreeBSD 11.x (supported in Junos OS Release 17.4R1) Junos OS image provides an option to save a recovery image in an Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) partition, but that option will save only the Junos OS image, not the Linux image. If a user saves the Junos OS image and recovers it later, it might not be compatible with the Linux software loaded on the system.

Options

node-id—Identification number of the chassis cluster node. It can be 0 or 1.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

> *Upgrading Junos OS with Upgraded FreeBSD*
>
> Release Information for Junos OS with Upgraded FreeBSD

request system zeroize

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1524
- Description | 1524
- Options | 1524
- Required Privilege Level | 1525
- Sample Output | 1525

Syntax

```
request system zeroize <media>
```

Description

Erases all configuration information and resets all key values. The command removes all data files, including customized configuration and log files, by unlinking the files from their directories.

The command removes all user-created files from the system including all plain-text passwords, secrets, and private keys for SSH, local encryption, local authentication, IPsec, RADIUS, TACACS+, and SNMP.

This command reboots the device and sets it to the factory default configuration. After the reboot, you cannot access the device through the management Ethernet interface. Log in through the console as root and start the Junos OS CLI by typing cli at the prompt.

Options

media (Optional) In addition to removing all configuration and log files, the media option causes memory and the media to be scrubbed, removing all traces of any user-created files. Every

storage device attached to the system is scrubbed, including disks, flash drives, removable USBs, and the like. The duration of the scrubbing process is dependent on the size of the media being erased. As a result, the request system zeroize media operation can take considerably more time than the request system zeroize operation. However, the critical security parameters are all removed at the beginning of the process.

NOTE: The `media` option is not supported on SRX5000 line devices.

Required Privilege Level

Not applicable.

Sample Output

request system zeroize

```
user@host> request system zeroize
warning: System will be rebooted and may not boot without configuration
Erase all data, including configuration and log files? [yes,no] (no)  yes

warning: zeroizing re0

Loading /boot/loader            Consoles: serial port
BIOS driver C: is disk0
BIOS 607kB/2087552kB available memory

FreeBSD/i386 bootstrap loader, Revision 1.1
(builder@youcompany.com, Mon Mar 28 20:49:26 UTC 2011)
Loading /boot/defaults/loader.confg
/kernel text-0x837a60 data=0x46a78+0x9d44c syms=[0x4+0x8f38+0x4+0xca1ee]

Hit [Enter[ to boot immediately, or space bar for command prompt.
Booting [/kernel]...
platform_early_bootinit: MAG Series Early Boot Initilaization
GDB: debug ports: sio
```

```
GDB: current port: sio
KDB: debugger backends: ddb gdb
KDB: current backend: ddb
Copyright (c) 1996-2011, Juniper Networks, Inc.
All rights resrved.
Copyright (c) 1992-2006 The FreeBSD Project.
Copyright (c) 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1988, 18\989, 1991, 1992, 1993,1994
    The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.
...
output truncated
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

request system software rollback (SRX Series)

show accounting server statistics archival-transfer

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1526**
- Description | **1527**
- Options | **1527**
- Required Privilege Level | **1527**
- Sample Output | **1527**
- Release Information | **1527**

Syntax

```
show accounting server statistics archival-transfer
```

Description

Display the statistics of transfer attempted, succeeded, and failed for accounting statistics files and router configuration archives.

Options

This command has no options.

Required Privilege Level

view

Sample Output

show accounting server statistics archival-transfer

```
user@host> show accounting server statistics archival-transfer
               File Name : /var/transfer/config/*
URL                                    :scp://root@ce-bras-nvsrv-a:/var/www/html
Last transfer attempted timestamp      :20190603_143642
Last successful transfer timestamp     :20190603_143642
Success Count                          : 5
Failure Count                          : 0
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2.

show captive-portal authentication-failed-users

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1528
- Description | 1528
- Required Privilege Level | 1528
- Output Fields | 1528
- Sample Output | 1529
- Release Information | 1529

Syntax

```
show captive-portal authentication-failed-users
```

Description

Display the users that have failed captive portal authentication.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 44 on page 1529 lists the output fields for the `show captive-portal authentication-failed-users` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 44: show captive-portal authentication-failed-users Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Interface	The MAC address configured to bypass captive portal authentication.	**all**
MAC address	The MAC address configured statically on the interface.	**all**
User	Name of the user that has failed captive portal authentication.	**all**
Failure Count	The number of times that 802.1X authentication has failed on the interface.	**all**

Sample Output

show captive-portal authentication-failed-users

```
user@host> show captive-portal authentication-failed-users

Interface     MAC address          User            Failure Count
ge-0/0/17.0   00:37:00:00:00:00    003700000000        28
ge-0/0/20.0   00:04:10:00:00:00    000410000000        32
ge-0/0/18.0   00:00:03:00:0a:00    000003000a00        4
ge-0/0/19.0   00:00:03:00:0b:00    000003000b00        18
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show captive-portal interface

show captive-portal firewall

clear captive-portal

Example: Setting Up Captive Portal Authentication on an EX Series Switch | **495**

Configuring Captive Portal Authentication (CLI Procedure) | **503**

show captive-portal firewall

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1530**
- Description | **1531**
- Options | **1531**
- Required Privilege Level | **1531**
- Output Fields | **1531**
- Sample Output | **1531**
- Release Information | **1533**

Syntax

```
show captive-portal firewall
<brief | detail>
<interface-name>
<interface-name detail>
```

Description

Display information about the firewall filters for each user that is authenticated on each captive portal interface.

Options

none	Display all the firewall filters on all captive portal interfaces.
brief | detail	(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
interface-name	(Optional) Display all the terms of the firewall filters for the specified interface.
interface-name **detail**	(Optional) Display all of the terms of the firewall filters for the specified interface.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Output fields for the `show captive-portal firewall` command include any action modifier specified in firewall filters except policers. Policers are not supported in the terms of the internally generated dynamic firewall filters that are created when multiple supplicants authenticate on 802.1X-enabled interfaces.

Sample Output

show captive-portal firewall brief

```
user@switch> show captive-portal firewall brief
Captive Portal Information:
```

```
Interface       State           MAC address          User
ge-0/0/1.0      Connecting
ge-0/0/10.0     Connecting      00:30:48:8c:66:bd    No User
```

show captive-portal firewall (Specific Interface)

```
user@switch> show captive-portal firewall ge-0/0/10.0
Filter name: dot1x_ge-0/0/10
Counters:
Name                            Bytes              Packets
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_arp           7616                  119
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_dhcp             0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_http             0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_https            0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_t_dns            0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_u_dns            0                    0
```

show captive-portal firewall

```
user@switch> show captive-portal firewall
Filter name: dot1x_ge-0/0/0
Counters:
Name                                Bytes              Packets
dot1x_ge-0/0/0_CP_arp                   0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/0_CP_dhcp                  0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/0_CP_http                  0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/0_CP_https                 0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/0_CP_t_dns                 0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/0_CP_u_dns                 0                    0
Filter name: dot1x_ge-0/0/1
Counters:
Name                                Bytes              Packets
dot1x_ge-0/0/1_CP_arp                   0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/1_CP_dhcp                  0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/1_CP_http                  0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/1_CP_https                 0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/1_CP_t_dns                 0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/1_CP_u_dns                 0                    0
Filter name: dot1x_ge-0/0/10
Counters:
```

```
Name                                Bytes              Packets
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_arp               7616                  119
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_dhcp                 0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_http                 0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_https                0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_t_dns                0                    0
dot1x_ge-0/0/10_CP_u_dns                0                    0
Filter name: dot1x_ge-0/0/11
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- show captive-portal authentication-failed-users
- show captive-portal interface
- clear captive-portal
- Example: Setting Up Captive Portal Authentication on an EX Series Switch
- Configuring Captive Portal Authentication (CLI Procedure)

show captive-portal interface

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1534**
- Description | **1534**
- Options | **1534**
- Required Privilege Level | **1534**
- Output Fields | **1535**
- Sample Output | **1537**

- Release Information | 1539

Syntax

```
show captive-portal interface
<interface-name>
 detail
```

Description

Display the current operational state of all captive portal interfaces with the list of connected users and the configured values of captive portal attributes on the interfaces.

Options

none	Display all captive portal interfaces.
interface-name	(Optional) Display the state for the specified captive portal interface and lists the MAC address and user names of any clients authenticated on the interface.
interface-name **detail**	(Optional) Display the configured values of captive portal attributes on the specified captive portal interface.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 45 on page 1535 lists the output fields for the `show captive-portal interface` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 45: show captive-portal interface Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
`Interface`	Interface on which captive portal has been configured.	All levels
`State`	The state of the interface: • **Authenticated**—The client has been authenticated through the RADIUS server or has been permitted access through server fail fallback. • **Authenticating**—The client is authenticating through the RADIUS server. • **Connecting**—Switch is attempting to contact the RADIUS server. • **Initialize**—The interface link is down. • **Held**—An action has been triggered through server fail fallback during a RADIUS server timeout. A supplicant is denied access, permitted access through a specified VLAN, or maintains the authenticated state granted to it before the RADIUS server timeout occurred.	All levels
`MAC address`	The MAC address of the connected client on the interface..	brief
`User`	Users connected to the captive portal interface.	brief

Table 45: show captive-portal interface Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
`Fallen back`	Indicates when 802.1X authentication and captive portal are both enabled on an interface: • If 802.1X authentication and captive portal are both enabled, **CP fallen back** status is **Yes**. • If 802.1X authentication and captive portal are not both enabled, **CP fallen back** status is **No**.	
`Supplicant mode`	Mode used to authenticate clients—multiple, single, or single-supplicant.	detail
`Number of retries`	Number of times the user can attempt to submit authentication information.	detail
`Quiet period`	Time, in seconds, after a user exceeds the maximum number of retries before they can attempt to authenticate.	detail
`Configured CP session timeout`	Time, in seconds, that a client can be idle before the session expires.	detail
`Server timeout`	Time, in seconds, that an interface will wait for a reply when relaying a response from the client to the authentication server before timing out and invoking the server-fail action.	detail
`Configured CP User-keepalive timeout`	Time, in minutes, that a captive portal authentication session is extended after the MAC aging timer expires.	detail

Table 45: show captive-portal interface Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
`Number of connected supplicants`	Number of users connecting through the captive portal interface. Information for each user includes: • `Supplicant`—User name and MAC address. • `Operational state`—See State (above). • `Dynamic CP session timeout`—Timeout value dynamically downloaded from the RADIUS server for this user, if any. • `CP Session expiration due in`—Time remaining in session. • `Eapol-Block`—Shows whether EAPOL block is in effect or not. • `CP Session User-keepalive Expiration due in`—Time, in seconds, remaining in the keep-alive period.	detail

Sample Output

show captive-portal interface (Only Captive Portal Enabled)

```
user@switch> show captive-portal interface
Captive Portal Information:
Interface      State          MAC address          User          Fallen back
ge-0/0/1.0     Connecting
ge-0/0/10.0    Connecting     00:30:48:8c:66:bd    No User
ge-6/0/5.0     Authenticated  00:30:48:8d:7a:9b    abcdeX      No
```

show captive-portal interface (802.1X Authentication and Captive Portal Enabled)

```
user@switch> show captive-portal interface
Captive Portal Information:
Interface      State          MAC address          User          Fallen back
ge-0/0/1.0     Connecting
```

```
ge-0/0/10.0     Connecting      00:30:48:8c:66:bd    No User
ge-6/0/5.0      Authenticated   00:30:48:8d:7a:9b    abcdeX       Yes
```

show captive-portal interface detail (Only Captive Portal Enabled)

```
user@switch> show captive-portal interface detail ge-6/0/5.0

  Supplicant mode: Multiple
  Number of retries: 3
  Quiet period: 60 seconds
  Configured CP session timeout: 3600 seconds
  Server timeout: 15 seconds
  Configured CP User-keepalive timeout: 7 minutes
  CP fallen back: No
  Number of connected supplicants: 1
      Supplicant: abcdeX, 00:30:48:8d:7a:9b
          Operational state: Authenticated
          Dynamic CP Session Timeout: 3600 seconds
          CP Session Expiration due in: 3583 seconds
                 Eapol-Block: In Effect
          CP session User-keepalive Expiration due in: 420 seconds
```

show captive-portal interface detail (802.1X Authentication and Captive Portal Enabled)

```
user@switch> show captive-portal interface detail ge-6/0/5.0

 Supplicant mode: Multiple
  Number of retries: 3
  Quiet period: 60 seconds
  Configured CP session timeout: 3600 seconds
  Server timeout: 15 seconds
  CP fallen back: Yes
  Number of connected supplicants: 1
      Supplicant: abcdeX, 00:30:48:8d:7a:9b
          Operational state: Authenticated
          Dynamic CP Session Timeout: 3600 seconds
          CP Session Expiration due in: 3583 seconds
              Eapol-Block: In Effect
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show captive-portal authentication-failed-users

show captive-portal firewall

captive-portal | **1140**

clear captive-portal

Example: Setting Up Captive Portal Authentication on an EX Series Switch | **495**

Configuring Captive Portal Authentication (CLI Procedure) | **503**

show chassis routing-engine (View)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1540**
- Description | **1540**
- Required Privilege Level | **1540**
- Output Fields | **1540**
- Sample Output | **1542**
- Sample Output | **1543**
- Sample Output | **1543**
- Sample Output | **1544**
- Sample Output | **1545**
- Release Information | **1546**

Syntax

```
show chassis routing-engine
```

Description

Display the Routing Engine status of the chassis cluster.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 46 on page 1540 lists the output fields for the `show chassis routing-engine` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 46: show chassis routing-engine Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
`Temperature`	Routing Engine temperature. (Not available for vSRX deployments.)
`CPU temperature`	CPU temperature. (Not available for vSRX deployments.)

Table 46: show chassis routing-engine Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
`Total memory`	Total memory available on the system. **NOTE**: Starting with Junos OS Release 15.1x49-D70 and Junos OS Release 17.3R1, there is a change in the method for calculating the memory utilization by a Routing Engine. The inactive memory is now subtracted from the total available memory. There is thus, a decrease in the reported value for used memory; as the inactive memory is now considered as free.
`Control plane memory`	Memory available for the control plane.
`Data plane memory`	Memory reserved for data plane processing.
`CPU utilization`	Current CPU utilization statistics on the control plane core.
`User`	Current CPU utilization in user mode on the control plane core.
`Background`	Current CPU utilization in nice mode on the control plane core.
`Kernel`	Current CPU utilization in kernel mode on the control plane core.
`Interrupt`	Current CPU utilization in interrupt mode on the control plane core.
`Idle`	Current CPU utilization in idle mode on the control plane core.
`Model`	Routing Engine model.
`Start time`	Routing Engine start time.
`Uptime`	Length of time the Routing Engine has been up (running) since the last start.

Table 46: show chassis routing-engine Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
`Last reboot reason`	Reason for the last reboot of the Routing Engine.
`Load averages`	The average number of threads waiting in the run queue or currently executing over 1-, 5-, and 15-minute periods.

Sample Output

show chassis routing-engine (Sample 1 - SRX550M)

```
user@host> show chassis routing-engine
Routing Engine status:
    Temperature                 38 degrees C / 100 degrees F
    CPU temperature             36 degrees C / 96 degrees F
    Total memory               512 MB Max   435 MB used ( 85 percent)
      Control plane memory     344 MB Max   296 MB used ( 86 percent)
      Data plane memory        168 MB Max   138 MB used ( 82 percent)
    CPU utilization:
      User                       8 percent
      Background                 0 percent
      Kernel                     4 percent
      Interrupt                  0 percent
      Idle                      88 percent
    Model                        RE-SRX5500-LOWMEM
    Serial ID                    AAAP8652
    Start time                   2009-09-21 00:04:54 PDT
    Uptime                       52 minutes, 47 seconds
    Last reboot reason           0x200:chassis control reset
    Load averages:               1 minute   5 minute  15 minute
                                     0.12       0.15       0.10
```

Sample Output

show chassis routing-engine (Sample 2 - vSRX)

```
user@host> show chassis routing-engine
Routing Engine status:
    Total memory              1024 MB Max   358 MB used ( 35 percent)
      Control plane memory    1024 MB Max   358 MB used ( 35 percent)
    5 sec CPU utilization:
      User                       2 percent
      Background                 0 percent
      Kernel                     4 percent
      Interrupt                  6 percent
      Idle                      88 percent
    Model                        VSRX RE
    Start time                   2015-03-03 07:04:18 UTC
    Uptime                       2 days, 11 hours, 51 minutes, 11 seconds
    Last reboot reason           Router rebooted after a normal shutdown.
    Load averages:               1 minute   5 minute  15 minute
                                     0.07       0.04       0.06
```

Sample Output

show chassis routing-engine (Sample 3- SRX5400)

```
user@host> show chassis routing-engine
Routing Engine status:
  Slot 0:
    Current state                Master
    Election priority            Master (default)
    Temperature                 31 degrees C / 87 degrees F
    CPU temperature             31 degrees C / 87 degrees F
    DRAM                     16323 MB (16384 MB installed)
    Memory utilization          10 percent
    5 sec CPU utilization:
      User                       2 percent
      Background                 0 percent
      Kernel                    12 percent
```

```
    Interrupt                1 percent
    Idle                    85 percent
  Model                     RE-S-1800x4
  Serial ID                 9016272401
  Start time                2019-07-08 01:17:10 PDT
  Uptime                    2 minutes, 43 seconds
  Last reboot reason        Router rebooted after a normal shutdown.
  Load averages:            1 minute   5 minute  15 minute
                                0.63       0.52       0.24
```

Sample Output

show chassis routing-engine (Sample 4- SRX4100)

```
user@host> show chassis routing-engine
Routing Engine status:
    Temperature                29 degrees C / 84 degrees F
    CPU temperature            29 degrees C / 84 degrees F
    Total memory             1954 MB Max   567 MB used ( 29 percent)
    Memory utilization         24 percent
    5 sec CPU utilization:
      User                      0 percent
      Background                0 percent
      Kernel                    0 percent
      Interrupt                 0 percent
      Idle                    100 percent
    1 min CPU utilization:
      User                      0 percent
      Background                0 percent
      Kernel                    0 percent
      Interrupt                 0 percent
      Idle                    100 percent
    5 min CPU utilization:
      User                      0 percent
      Background                0 percent
      Kernel                    0 percent
      Interrupt                 0 percent
      Idle                    100 percent
    15 min CPU utilization:
```

```
      User                      0 percent
      Background                0 percent
      Kernel                    0 percent
      Interrupt                 0 percent
      Idle                    100 percent
    Model                       SRX Routing Engine
    Serial ID                   BUILTIN
    Uptime                      17 days, 5 hours, 1 minute, 52 seconds
    Last reboot reason          0x4000:VJUNOS reboot
    Load averages:              1 minute   5 minute  15 minute
                                    0.00       0.00       0.00
```

The Total memory 64 GB is distributed between the routing engine in the form of virtual machine for the TVP platforms (SRX1500, SRX4100, SRX4200) and the rest for the packet forwarding engine (PFE). TVP has a different architecture differentiating PFE from Junos and additional API compatibility. The above mentioned devices are the only ones with this TVP architecture in SRX. The `show chassis routing-engine` command displays only the Routing Engine memory.

Sample Output

show chassis routing-engine (Sample 5- SRX1500)

```
user@host> show chassis routing-engine
Routing Engine status:
    Temperature                42 degrees C / 107 degrees F
    CPU temperature            42 degrees C / 107 degrees F
    Total memory             1954 MB Max   528 MB used ( 27 percent)
    Memory utilization         23 percent
    5 sec CPU utilization:
      User                      0 percent
      Background                0 percent
      Kernel                    0 percent
      Interrupt                 0 percent
      Idle                    100 percent
    1 min CPU utilization:
      User                      0 percent
      Background                0 percent
      Kernel                    0 percent
      Interrupt                 0 percent
      Idle                     99 percent
```

```
    5 min CPU utilization:
      User                      0 percent
      Background                0 percent
      Kernel                    0 percent
      Interrupt                 0 percent
      Idle                     99 percent
    15 min CPU utilization:
      User                      0 percent
      Background                0 percent
      Kernel                    0 percent
      Interrupt                 0 percent
      Idle                     96 percent
    Model                         SRX Routing Engine
    Serial ID                     BUILTIN
    Uptime                        52 minutes, 27 seconds
    Last reboot reason            0x4000:VJUNOS reboot
    Load averages:                1 minute   5 minute  15 minute
                                      0.00       0.00       0.00
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

cluster (Chassis)

request system snapshot (Maintenance)

show dot1x

IN THIS SECTION

Syntax | 1547

- Description | **1547**
- Options | **1547**
- Required Privilege Level | **1548**
- Output Fields | **1548**
- Sample Output | **1555**
- Release Information | **1556**

Syntax

```
show dot1x
<brief | detail>
<interface interface-name>
```

Description

Display the current operational state of all ports with the list of connected users.

This command displays the list of connected supplicants received from the RADIUS authentication server regardless of the session state—that is, for both authenticated supplicants and for supplicants that attempted authentication.

Options

none	Display information for all authenticator ports.
brief | detail	(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
interface *interface-name*	(Optional) Display information for the specified port with a list of connected supplicants.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 47 on page 1548 lists the output fields for the `show dot1x` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 47: show dot1x Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
`Interface`	Name of a port.	All levels
`MAC address`	The MAC address of the connected supplicant on the port.	All levels
`Role`	The 802.1X authentication role of the interface. When 802.1X is enabled on an interface, the role is **Authenticator**. As **Authenticator**, the interface blocks LAN access until a supplicant is authenticated through 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication.	`brief`, `detail`
`State`	The state of the port: • **Authenticated**—The supplicant has been authenticated through the RADIUS server or has been permitted access through server fail fallback. • **Authenticating**—The supplicant is authenticating through the RADIUS server. • **Held**—An action has been triggered through server fail fallback during a RADIUS server timeout. A supplicant is denied access, permitted access through a specified VLAN, or maintains the authenticated state granted to it before the RADIUS server timeout occurred.	`brief`

Table 47: show dot1x Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
`User`	The username of the connected supplicant.	`brief`
`Administrative state`	The administrative state of the port: • **auto**—Traffic is allowed through the port based on the authentication result (by default). • **force-authorize**—All traffic flows through the port irrespective of the authentication result. This state is not allowed on an interface whose VLAN membership has been set to **dynamic**. • **force-unauthorize**—All traffic drops on the port irrespective of the authentication result. This state is not allowed on an interface whose VLAN membership has been set to **dynamic**.	`detail`
`Supplicant`	The mode for the supplicant: • **single**—Only the first supplicant is authenticated. All other supplicants who connect later to the port are allowed full access without any further authentication. They effectively "piggyback" on the first supplicant's authentication. • **single-secure**—Only one supplicant is allowed to connect to the port. No other supplicant is allowed to connect until the first supplicant logs out. • **multiple**—Multiple supplicants are allowed to connect to the port. Each supplicant is authenticated individually.	`detail`
`Quiet period`	The number of seconds the port waits following a failed authentication exchange with the supplicant before reattempting the authentication. The default value is 60 seconds. The range is 0 through 65,535 seconds.	`detail`

Table 47: show dot1x Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
`Transmit period`	The number of seconds the port waits before retransmitting the initial EAPOL PDUs to the supplicant. The default value is 30 seconds. The range is 1 through 65,535 seconds.	`detail`
`MAC radius`	MAC RADIUS authentication: • **enabled**—The switch sends an EAPOL request to the connecting host to attempt 802.1X authentication and if the connecting host is unresponsive, the switch tries to authenticate the host by using the MAC address. • **disabled**—The default. The switch does not attempt to authenticate the MAC address of the connecting host.	`detail`
`MAC radius authentication protocol`	MAC RADIUS authentication protocol: • **EAP-MD5**—The EAP-MD5 protocol is used for MAC RADIUS authentication. EAP-MD5 is an authentication method belonging to the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) authentication framework. EAP-MD5 is the default authentication protocol. • **PAP**—The Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) authentication protocol is used for MAC RADIUS authentication.	`detail`
`MAC radius restrict`	The authentication method is restricted to MAC RADIUS only. 802.1X authentication is not enabled.	`detail`
`Reauthentication`	The reauthentication state: • **disable**—Periodic reauthentication of the client is disabled. • **interval**—Sets the periodic reauthentication time interval. The default value is 3600 seconds. The range is 1 through 65,535 seconds.	`detail`

Table 47: show dot1x Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
`Supplicant timeout`	The number of seconds the port waits for a response when relaying a request from the authentication server to the supplicant before resending the request. The default value is 30 seconds. The range is 1 through 60 seconds.	`detail`
`Server timeout`	The number of seconds the port waits for a reply when relaying a response from the supplicant to the authentication server before timing out. The default value is 30 seconds. The range is 1 through 60 seconds.	`detail`
`Maximum EAPOL requests`	The maximum number of times an EAPOL request packet is retransmitted to the supplicant before the authentication session times out. The default value is 2. The range is 1 through 10.	`detail`
`Number of clients bypassed because of authentication`	The number of non-802.1X clients granted access to the LAN by means of static MAC bypass. The following fields are displayed: • **Client**—MAC address of the client. • **vlan** —The name of the VLAN to which the client is connected.	`detail`
`Guest VLAN member`	The VLAN to which a supplicant is connected when the supplicant is authenticated using a guest VLAN. If a guest VLAN is not configured on the interface, this field displays <**not configured**>.	`detail`
`Multi domain data session count`	The number of data sessions that have been authenticated on a multi-domain authentication interface.	`detail`
`Number of connected supplicants`	The number of supplicants connected to a port.	`detail`

Table 47: show dot1x Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
`Supplicant`	The username and MAC address of the connected supplicant.	`detail`

Table 47: show dot1x Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output

`Authentication method`	The authentication method used for a supplicant:
	• `CWA Authentication`—A supplicant is authenticated by the central Web authentication (CWA) server.
	• `Fail`—Authentication failed and supplicant is in `Held` state.
	• `Guest VLAN`—A supplicant is connected to the LAN through the guest VLAN.
	• `MAC RADIUS`—A nonresponsive host is authenticated based on its MAC address. The MAC address is configured as permitted on the RADIUS server, the RADIUS server lets the switch know that the MAC address is a permitted address, and the switch opens LAN access to the nonresponsive host on the interface to which it is connected.
	• `RADIUS`—A supplicant is configured on the RADIUS server, the RADIUS server communicates this to the switch, and the switch opens LAN access on the interface to which the supplicant is connected.
	• `Server-fail`—One of the following fallback actions is in effect because the RADIUS server is unreachable. Indicates whether EAPOL block is in effect, and the amount of time remaining for EAPOL block (in seconds).
	  • `deny`—The supplicant is denied access to the LAN, preventing traffic from flowing from the supplicant through the interface. This is the default server fail fallback action.
	  • `permit`—The supplicant is permitted access to the LAN as if the supplicant had been successfully authenticated by the RADIUS server.
		`detail`

Table 47: show dot1x Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
	• use-cache—In the event that the RADIUS server times out when the supplicant is attempting reauthentication, the supplicant is reauthenticated only if it was previously authenticated; otherwise, the supplicant is denied LAN access. • VLAN—The supplicant is configured to be moved to a specified VLAN if the RADIUS server is unavailable to reauthenticate the supplicant. (The VLAN must already exist on the switch.) • Server-reject VLAN—The supplicant received a RADIUS access-reject message from the authentication server and was moved to a server-reject VLAN, a specified VLAN already configured on the switch.	
Authenticated VLAN	The VLAN to which the supplicant is connected.	detail
Dynamic filter	User policy filter sent by the RADIUS server.	detail
Session Reauth interval	The configured reauthentication interval.	detail
Reauthentication due in	The number of seconds in which reauthentication will occur again for the connected supplicant.	detail
Session Accounting Interim Interval	The number of seconds between interim RADIUS accounting messages.	detail
Accounting Update due in	The number of seconds until the next interim RADIUS accounting update is due.	detail

Table 47: show dot1x Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
CWA Redirect URL	The URL used to redirect the supplicant to a central Web server for authentication.	detail
Eapol Block	Shows whether EAPOL block is in effect or not in effect.	detail

Sample Output

show dot1x interface brief

```
user@switch> show dot1x interface brief
802.1X Information:
Interface     Role           State          MAC address          User
ge-0/0/1      Authenticator  Authenticated  00:a0:d2:18:1a:c8    user1
ge-0/0/2      Authenticator  Connecting
ge-0/0/3      Authenticator  Held           00:a6:55:f2:94:ae    user3
```

show dot1x interface detail

```
user@switch> show dot1x interface ge-0/0/16.0 detail

 ge-0/0/16.0
  Role: Authenticator
  Administrative state: Auto
  Supplicant mode: Single
  Number of retries: 3
  Quiet period: 60 seconds
  Transmit period: 30 seconds
  Mac Radius: Enabled
  Mac Radius Restrict: Disabled
  Mac Radius Authentication Protocol: PAP
  Reauthentication: Enabled
  Configured Reauthentication interval: 3600 seconds
```

```
Supplicant timeout: 30 seconds
Server timeout: 30 seconds
Maximum EAPOL requests: 2
Guest VLAN member: <not configured>
Number of connected supplicants: 2
  Supplicant: abc, 00:30:48:8C:66:BD
    Operational state: Authenticated
    Authentication method: Radius
    Authenticated VLAN: v200
    Session Reauth interval: 3600 seconds
    Reauthentication due in 3587 seconds
    Eapol-Block: Not In Effect
 Supplicant: 000303030303, 00:03:03:03:03:03
    Operational state: Authenticated
    Backend Authentication state: Idle
    Authentication method: Mac Radius
    Authenticated VLAN: dyn_vlan2
    Session Reauth interval: 3600 seconds
    Reauthentication due in 3587 seconds
    Eapol-Block: In Effect
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

clear dot1x

Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch | **440**

Example: Configuring 802.1X Authentication Options When the RADIUS Server Is Unavailable to an EX Series Switch | **403**

Example: Configuring Fallback Options on EX Series Switches for EAP-TTLS Authentication and Odyssey Access Clients | **410**

Filtering 802.1X Supplicants by Using RADIUS Server Attributes | **388**

Verifying 802.1X Authentication | **419**

show dot1x accounting attribute

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1557
- Description | 1557
- Required Privilege Level | 1557
- Output Fields | 1558
- Sample Output | 1560
- Release Information | 1560

Syntax

```
show dot1x accounting attribute
```

Description

Display the RADIUS accounting attributes sent by the switch, operating as the network access server (NAS), to the RADIUS accounting server. RADIUS accounting attributes convey information that is used to account for a service provided to an authenticated user. The user session statistics are recorded by the accounting server in an accounting log file.

RADIUS accounting attributes are included in Accounting-Request messages sent from the switch to the accounting server. Attribute information is created only if the data for the attribute is available.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 48 on page 1559 lists the output fields for the `show dot1x accounting-attributes` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 48: show dot1x accounting attribute Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
`Accounting attributes`	Shows the value for the RADIUS accounting attributes sent from the NAS to the server. An attribute is displayed only if data is available for that attribute value. The following RADIUS accounting attributes are supported: • User-Name—The name of the authenticated user. • NAS-Port—The physical port number of the NAS which is authenticating the user. • Framed-IP-Address—The IP address of the authenticated user. • Filter-ID—The name of the filter list for the authenticated user. • Framed-MTU—The maximum transmission unit that can be configured for user. • Client-System-Name—This is a vendor-specific attribute (VSA) used to indicate the client host name. Supported for LLDP-capable devices only. • Session-Timeout—The maximum number of seconds that a session will stay active before termination of the session or prompt. • Called-Station-ID—Allows the NAS to send the phone number that the user called, using Dialed Number Identification (DNIS) or similar technology. • Calling-Station-ID—Allows the NAS to send the phone number that the call came from, using Dialed Number Identification (DNIS) or similar technology. • NAS-Identifier—Contains a string identifying the NAS originating the Accounting-Request. • Acct-Status-Type—Indicates whether this Accounting-Request marks the beginning of the user session (Start) or the end (Stop). Can also be used for an interim update (Interim-Update). • Acct-Authentic—Indicates whether the user was authenticated locally (Local), by the RADIUS server (RADIUS), or by another remote authentication protocol (Remote). • Acct-Session-ID—A unique ID for a specific accounting session that can be used to match start and stop records for a session in the log file. • Event-Timestamp—Records the time an event occurred.

Table 48: show dot1x accounting attribute Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
	• NAS-Port-ID—The port of the NAS that is authenticating the user. • Framed-IPv6-Address—The IPv6 address of the authenticated user.

Sample Output

show dot1x accounting-attributes

```
user@switch> show dot1x accounting-attributes

Accounting Attribute:
      Calling Station Id:              88-e0-f3-1f-c5-e0
      Called station Id:               00-10-94-00-00-02
      Framed Ipv6 Address              :2001:db8:0:1:2a0:a514:0:24d
      Accounting Session ID:           8O2.1x812f00250002dcc6
      Client System Name:              AVX149485
      Session-Timeout:                 120s
      Framed-MTU:                         492
      Acct-Authentic:                  RADIUS
      Nas-Port-ID                      ge-0/0/5.0
```

Release Information

Command introduced in JUNOS Release 16.1 .

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show dot1x

clear dot1x

Example: Configuring Static MAC Bypass of 802.1X and MAC RADIUS Authentication on an EX Series Switch | 487

Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch | 440

Filtering 802.1X Supplicants by Using RADIUS Server Attributes | 388

show dot1x authentication-failed-users

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1561
- Description | 1561
- Required Privilege Level | 1561
- Output Fields | 1562
- Sample Output | 1562
- Release Information | 1563

Syntax

```
show dot1x authentication-failed-users
```

Description

Display the supplicants (users) that have failed 802.1X authentication.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 49 on page 1562 lists the output fields for the `show dot1x authentication-failed-users` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 49: show dot1x authentication-failed-users Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Interface	The MAC address configured to bypass 802.1X authentication.	**all**
MAC address	The MAC address configured statically on the interface.	**all**
User	The user that is configured on the RADIUS server and that has failed 802.1X authentication.	**all**
Failure Count	The number of times that 802.1X authentication has failed on the interface.	**all**

Sample Output

show dot1x authentication-failed-users

```
user@switch> show dot1x authentication-failed-users

Interface     MAC address          User            Failure Count
ge-0/0/17.0   00:37:00:00:00:00    003700000000        28
ge-0/0/20.0   00:04:10:00:00:00    000410000000        32
ge-0/0/18.0   00:00:03:00:0a:00    000003000a00        4
ge-0/0/19.0   00:00:03:00:0b:00    000003000b00        18
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

clear dot1x

Example: Configuring Static MAC Bypass of 802.1X and MAC RADIUS Authentication on an EX Series Switch | **487**

Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure) | **382**

show dot1x firewall

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1563**
- Description | **1564**
- Options | **1564**
- Required Privilege Level | **1564**
- Output Fields | **1564**
- Sample Output | **1564**
- Release Information | **1565**

Syntax

```
show dot1x firewall <interface interface-name>
```

Description

Display information about the firewall filters for each user or nonresponsive host that is authenticated on each 802.1X-enabled interface that is configured for multiple supplicants. For example, if the firewall filter is configured with a term for counters, the command shows the count for each user.

Options

none	Display information for all interfaces.
interface *interface-names*	(Optional) Display information for the specified interface.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Output fields include any action modifier that is specified in firewall filters.

Sample Output

show dot1x firewall

(Showing counter action)

```
user@switch> show dot1x firewall
Filter: dot1x-filter-ge-0/0/3
Counters
 counter1_dot1x_ge-0/0/3_user1   342
 counter1_dot1x_ge-0/0/3_user2   857
```

show dot1x firewall

(Showing policer action)

```
user@switch> show dot1x firewall
Filter: dot1x_ge-0/0/0
Counters
 p1-t1   494946
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

clear dot1x

show dot1x static-mac-address

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1566
- Description | 1566
- Options | 1566
- Required Privilege Level | 1566
- Output Fields | 1566
- Sample Output | 1567
- Release Information | 1567

Syntax

```
show dot1x static-mac-address <(interface [interface-name])>
```

Description

Display all the static MAC addresses that are configured to bypass 802.1X authentication on the switch.

Options

none	Display static MAC addresses for all interfaces.
interface *interface-name*	(Optional) Display static MAC addresses for a specific interface.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 50 on page 1566 lists the output fields for the `show dot1x static-mac-address` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 50: show dot1x static-mac-address Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
MAC address	The MAC address of the device that is configured to bypass 802.1X authentication.	**all**

Table 50: show dot1x static-mac-address Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
VLAN-Assignment	The name of the VLAN to which the device is assigned.	**all**
Interface	The name of the interface on which authentication is bypassed for a given MAC address.	**all**

Sample Output

show dot1x static-mac-address

```
user@switch> show dot1x static-mac-address

MAC address           VLAN-Assignment          Interface
00:00:00:11:22:33
00:00:00:00:12:12                              ge-0/0/3.0
00:00:00:02:34:56      facilities              ge-0/0/1.0
```

show dot1x static-mac-address interface (Specific Interface)

```
user@switch> show dot1x static-mac-address interface ge-0/0/0.1

MAC address           VLAN-Assignment          Interface
00:00:00:12:24:12     support                  ge-0/0/1.0
00:00:00:72:30:58     support                  ge-0/0/1.0
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

clear dot1x

Example: Configuring Static MAC Bypass of 802.1X and MAC RADIUS Authentication on an EX Series Switch | **487**

Adding a Static MAC Address Entry to the Ethernet Switching Table on a Switch with ELS Support

Configuring 802.1X Interface Settings (CLI Procedure) | **382**

Understanding Authentication on Switches

show dot1x statistics

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1568**
- Description | **1568**
- Options | **1569**
- Required Privilege Level | **1569**
- Output Fields | **1569**
- Sample Output | **1570**
- Release Information | **1571**

Syntax

```
show dot1x statistics
<interface interface>
```

Description

Display the number of EAPOL messages transmitted or received on all interfaces or specific interfaces.

Options

none	Displays statistical information for all interfaces.
interface *interface-name*	(Optional) Displays statistical information for the specified interface.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 51 on page 1569 lists the output fields for the `show dot1x statistics` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 51: show dot1x statistics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
TxReqId	The number of EAP-Request/Identity messages transmitted on the interface.
TxReq	The number of transmitted EAP-Request frames that were not EAP-Request/Identity.
TxTotal	The total number of EAPOL messages transmitted on the interface.
RxStart	The number of EAPOL-Start messages received on the interface.
RxLogoff	The number of EAP-Logoff messages received on the interface.
RxRespId	The number of EAP-Response/Identity frames received on the interface.

Table 51: show dot1x statistics Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
RxResp	The number of EAP-Response messages received that were not EAP-Response/ Identity.
CoA-Request	The number of Change of Authorization (CoA) Request messages received on the interface.
CoA-Ack	The number of CoA-Ack messages transmitted on the interface.
CoA-Nak	The number of CoA-Nak messages transmitted on the interface.
RxInvalid	The number of invalid EAPOL messages received on the interface.
RxLenErr	The number of EAPOL messages with incorrect length received on the interface.
RxTotal	The total number of EAPOL messages creceived on the interface.
LastRxVersion	The version number of the last EAPOL message received on the interface.
LastRxSrcMac	The source MAC address in the last EAPOL message received on the interface.
PortBounceReq Rx	The number of port bounce requests received on the port.

Sample Output

show dot1x statistics interface

```
user@host> show dot1x statistics interface ge-0/0/0
```

```
Interface: ge-0/0/0.0
  TxReqId = 4 TxReq = 0 TxTotal = 4
  RxStart = 0 RxLogoff = 0 RxRespId = 0 RxResp = 0
  CoA-Request = 0 CoA-Ack = 0 CoA-Nak = 0
  RxInvalid = 0 RxLenErr = 0 RxTotal = 0
  LastRxVersion = 0 LastRxSrcMac = 00:50:56:85:66:0f
  PortBounceReqRx = 0
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show dot1x

clear dot1x

Example: Setting Up 802.1X for Single-Supplicant or Multiple-Supplicant Configurations on an EX Series Switch | **440**

Filtering 802.1X Supplicants by Using RADIUS Server Attributes | **388**

show ethernet-switching interface

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1572**
- Description | **1572**
- Options | **1572**
- Required Privilege Level | **1572**
- Output Fields | **1572**
- Sample Output | **1574**
- Release Information | **1576**

Syntax

```
show ethernet-switching interface
<brief | detail | extensive>
<interface-name>
```

Description

Display Layer 2 learning information for all the interfaces.

Options

none	Display Ethernet-switching information for all interfaces.
brief | detail | extensive	(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
interface-name	(Optional) Display Ethernet-switching information for the specified interface.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 52 on page 1573 describes the output fields for the `show ethernet-switching interface` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 52: show ethernet-switching interface Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Logical interface	Name of the logical interface.
VLAN members	VLANs associated with this interface.
Tag	VLAN ID.
MAC limit	Number of MAC addresses that can be associated with the interface.
STP state	Spanning Tree protocol (STP) state.
Logical interface flags	Status of Layer 2 learning properties for each interface: • DL—MAC learning is disabled. • LH—MAC interface limit has been reached. • AD—Packets are dropped after the MAC interface limit is reached. • DN—The MAC interface is down. • MMAS—The MAC interface is disabled after a MAC address move. • SCTL—The MAC interface is disabled after a configured storm-control level is exceeded. **NOTE**: If the physical interface is shutdown due to storm control, all logical interfaces on the shutdown interface display the SCTL logical interface flag.
Tagging	Tagging state of the VLAN.

Sample Output

show ethernet switching interface (Specific Interface)

```
user@host> show ethernet-switching inerface ae10.0
Logical Interface flags (DL - disable learning, AD - packet action drop,
                         LH - MAC limit hit, DN - interface down)

Logical      Vlan       TAG   MAC      STP          Logical         Tagging
interface    members          limit    state        interface flags
ae10.0                        8192                                  tagged
             VLAN70..   701   1024     Forwarding

             VLAN70..   702   1024     Forwarding

             VLAN70..   703   1024     Forwarding

             VLAN70..   704   1024     Forwarding

             VLAN70..   705   1024     Forwarding

             VLAN70..   706   1024     Forwarding

             VLAN70..   707   1024     Forwarding

             VLAN70..   708   1024     Forwarding

             VLAN70..   709   1024     Forwarding

             VLAN71..   710   1024     Forwarding

             VLAN71..   711   1024     Forwarding

             VLAN71..   712   1024     Forwarding

             VLAN71..   713   1024     Forwarding

             VLAN71..   714   1024     Forwarding

             VLAN71..   715
[...output truncated...]
```

show ethernet switching interface (Storm Control in Effect)

```
user@host> show ethernet-switching interface ge-0/0/2.0
Logical Interface flags (DL - disable learning, AD - packet action drop, LH -
                         MAC limit hit, DN - interface down, MMAS - Mac-move
                         action shutdown, AS - Autostate-exclude enabled, SCTL
                         - shutdown by Storm-control, MI - MAC+IP limit hit)

Logical      Vlan       TAG   MAC    MAC+IP STP         Logical          Tagging
interface    members          limit  limit  state       interface flags
ge-0/0/2.0                    524287 8192               DN,SCTL          untagged
             VLAN1      100   65535  1024   Forwarding                   untagged
```

show ethernet-switching interface detail

```
user@host> show ethernet-switching interface detail

Information for interface family:
Name: ge-1/0/3.0
  Type: IFF                           Handle: 0x8bba280
  Index: 331                          Generation: 159
                                      Flags: UP,
  IFD index: 141                      Routing/Vlan index: 4
  IFL index: 331                      Address family: 50
  Sequence number: 0                  MAC sequence number: 0
  MAC limit: 65535                    MACs learned: 0
  Static MACs learned: 0              Non configured static MACs learned: 0
Name: ge-1/0/3.0
  Type: IFBD (static)                 Handle: 0x8bb6e00
  Index:                              Generation: 129
  Trunk id: 0                         Flags: UP,
  IFD index:                          Routing/Vlan index: 2
  IFL index:                          Address family:
  Sequence number: 1                  MAC sequence number: 1
  MAC limit: 65535                    MACs learned: 0
  Static MACs learned: 0              Non configured static MACs learned: 0
  VSTP index: 11                      Rewrite op:
Name: ge-1/0/3.0
  Type: IFBD (static)                 Handle: 0x8bb6f00
  Index:                              Generation: 130
```

```
  Trunk id: 0                          Flags: UP,
  IFD index:                           Routing/Vlan index: 3
  IFL index:                           Address family:
  Sequence number: 1                   MAC sequence number: 1
  MAC limit: 65535                     MACs learned: 0
  Static MACs learned: 0               Non configured static MACs learned: 0
  VSTP index: 11                       Rewrite op:
```

show ethernet-switching interface xe-0/0/2.0 (autostate-exclude enabled on QFX5100 switch)

```
user@switch> show ethernet-switching interface xe-0/0/2.0
Routing Instance Name : default-switch
Logical Interface flags (DL - disable learning, AD - packet action drop,
                         LH - MAC limit hit, DN - interface down,
                         MMAS - Mac-move action shutdown, AS - Autostate-exclude enabled
                         SCTL - shutdown by Storm-control)

Logical          Vlan          TAG     MAC         STP         Logical           Tagging
interface        members               limit       state       interface flags
xe-0/0/2.0                             294912                   AS                tagged
                 v100          100     294912      Forwarding                    tagged
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2.

show ethernet-switching interfaces

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1577**
- Description | **1577**

- Options | **1577**
- Required Privilege Level | **1577**
- Output Fields | **1578**
- Sample Output for QFX Series Switches, QFabric, NFX Series, EX4600 and OCX1100 | **1582**
- Sample Output for EX Series Switches | **1585**
- Release Information | **1587**

Syntax

```
show ethernet-switching interfaces
<brief | detail | summary>
<interface interface-name>
```

Description

Display information about switched Ethernet interfaces.

Options

none	(Optional) Display brief information for Ethernet-switching interfaces.
brief | detail | summary	(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
interface *interface-name*	(Optional) Display Ethernet-switching information for a specific interface.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

For QFX Series, QFabric, NFX Series, EX4600 and OCX1100:

Table 53 on page 1578 lists the output fields for the `show ethernet-switching interfaces` command on QFX Series, QFabric, NFX Series, EX4600 and OCX1100. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 53: show ethernet-switching interfaces Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Interface	Name of a switching interface.	All levels
State	Interface state. Values are **up** or **down**.	none, **brief**, **detail**, **summary**
VLAN members	Name of a VLAN.	none, **brief**, **detail**, **summary**

Table 53: show ethernet-switching interfaces Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Blocking	Forwarding state of the interface: • **blocked**—Traffic is not being forwarded on the interface. • **unblocked**—Traffic is forwarded on the interface. • **MAC limit exceeded**—The interface is temporarily disabled because of a MAC limiting error. The disabled interface is automatically restored to service when the disable timeout expires. • **MAC move limit exceeded**—The interface is temporarily disabled because of a MAC move limiting error. The disabled interface is automatically restored to service when the disable timeout expires. • **Storm control in effect** —The interface is temporarily disabled because of a storm control error. The disabled interface is automatically restored to service when the disable timeout expires. • **Storm control shutdown in effect** —The interface is temporarily disabled because of a storm control shutdown error. The disabled interface is automatically restored to service when the disable timeout expires.	none, **brief**, **detail**, **summary**
Index	VLAN index internal to Junos OS software.	**detail**
untagged | tagged	Specifies whether the interface forwards IEEE802.1Q-tagged or untagged traffic.	**detail**

Output fields for EX Series:

Table 54 on page 1580 lists the output fields for the `show ethernet-switching interfaces` command on EX Series switches. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 54: show ethernet-switching interfaces Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Interface	Name of a switching interface.	none, **brief**, **detail**, **summary**
Index	VLAN index internal to Junos OS.	**detail**
State	Interface state. Values are **up** and **down**.	none, **brief**, **detail**
Port mode	The **access** mode is the port mode default and works with a single VLAN. Port mode can also be **trunk**, which accepts tagged packets from multiple VLANs on other switches. The third port mode value is **tagged-access**, which accepts tagged packets from access devices.	**detail**
Reflective Relay Status	Reflective relay allows packets to use the same interface for both upstream and downstream traffic. When reflective relay has been configured, the status displayed is always **enabled** . When reflective relay is not configured, this entry does not appear in the command output.	**detail**
Ether type for the interface	Ether type is a two-octet field in an Ethernet frame used to indicate which protocol is encapsulated in the payload of an incoming Ethernet packet. Both 802.1Q packets and Q-in-Q packets use this field. The output displayed for this particular field indicates the interface's Ether type, which is used to match the Ether type of incoming 802.1Q packets and Q-in-Q packets. The indicated Ether type field is also added to the interface's outgoing 802.1Q and Q-in-Q packets.	**detail**
VLAN membership	Names of VLANs that belong to this interface.	none, **brief**, **detail**,
Tag	Number of the 802.1Q tag.	none, **brief**, **detail**,

Table 54: show ethernet-switching interfaces Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Tagging	Specifies whether the interface forwards 802.1Q **tagged** or **untagged** traffic.	none, **brief**, **detail**,
Blocking	The forwarding state of the interface: • **unblocked**—Traffic is forwarded on the interface. • **blocked**—Traffic is not being forwarded on the interface. • **Disabled by bpdu control**—The interface is disabled due to receiving BPDUs on a protected interface. If the `disable-timeout` statement has been included in the BPDU configuration, the interface automatically returns to service after the timer expires. • **blocked by RTG**—The specified redundant trunk group is disabled. • **blocked by STP**—The interface is disabled due to a spanning-tree protocol error. • **MAC limit exceeded**—The interface is temporarily disabled due to a MAC limit error. The disabled interface is automatically restored to service when the disable timeout expires. • **MAC move limit exceeded**—The interface is temporarily disabled due to a MAC move limit error. The disabled interface is automatically restored to service when the disable timeout expires. • **Storm control in effect**—The interface is temporarily disabled due to a storm control error. The disabled interface is automatically restored to service when the disable timeout expires.	none, **brief**, **detail**,

Table 54: show ethernet-switching interfaces Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Number of MACs learned on IFL	Number of MAC addresses learned by this interface.	**detail**
mapping	When mapping is configured, the status is one of the following C-VLAN to S-VLAN mapping types: • **dot1q-tunneled**—The interface maps all traffic to the S-VLAN (all-in-one bundling). • **native**—The interface maps untagged and priority tagged packets to the S-VLAN. • **push**—The interface maps packets to a firewall filter to an S-VLAN. • **policy-mapped**—The interface maps packets to a specifically defined S-VLAN. • *integer*—The interface maps packets to the specified S-VLAN. When mapping is not configured, this entry does not appear in the command output.	**detail**

Sample Output for QFX Series Switches, QFabric, NFX Series, EX4600 and OCX1100

show ethernet-switching interfaces

```
user@switch> show ethernet-switching interfaces

Interface   State    VLAN members          Blocking
xe-0/0/0.0  up       T1122                 unblocked
xe-0/0/1.0  down     default               — MAC limit exceeded
xe-0/0/2.0  down     default               — MAC move limit exceeded
```

```
xe-0/0/3.0  down     default               – Storm control in effect
xe-0/0/4.0  down     default               unblocked
xe-0/0/5.0  down     default               unblocked
xe-0/0/6.0  down     default               unblocked
xe-0/0/7.0  down     default               unblocked
xe-0/0/8.0  down     default               unblocked
xe-0/0/9.0  up       T111                  unblocked
xe-0/0/10.0 down     default               unblocked
xe-0/0/11.0 down     default               unblocked
xe-0/0/12.0 down     default               unblocked
xe-0/0/13.0 down     default               unblocked
xe-0/0/14.0 down     default               unblocked
xe-0/0/15.0 down     default               unblocked
xe-0/0/16.0 down     default               unblocked
xe-0/0/17.0 down     default               unblocked
xe-0/0/18.0 down     default               unblocked
xe-0/0/19.0 up       T111                  unblocked
xe-0/1/0.0  down     default               unblocked
xe-0/1/1.0  down     default               unblocked
xe-0/1/2.0  down     default               unblocked
xe-0/1/3.0  down     default               unblocked
```

show ethernet-switching interfaces summary

```
user@switch> show ethernet-switching interfaces summary
xe-0/0/0.0
xe-0/0/1.0
xe-0/0/2.0
xe-0/0/3.0
xe-0/0/8.0
xe-0/0/10.0
xe-0/0/11.0
```

show ethernet-switching interfaces brief

```
user@switch> show ethernet-switching interfaces brief
Interface   State    VLAN members          Blocking
xe-0/0/0.0  down     default               unblocked
xe-0/0/1.0  down     employee-vlan         unblocked
xe-0/0/2.0  down     employee-vlan         unblocked
```

```
xe-0/0/3.0  down     employee-vlan          unblocked
xe-0/0/8.0  down     employee-vlan          unblocked
xe-0/0/10.0 down     default                unblocked
xe-0/0/11.0 down     employee-vlan          unblocked
```

show ethernet-switching interfaces detail

```
user@switch> show ethernet-switching interfaces detail
Interface: xe-0/0/0.0 Index: 65
  State: down
  VLANs:
    default                untagged     unblocked

Interface: xe-0/0/1.0 Index: 66
  State: down
  VLANs:
    employee-vlan          untagged     unblocked

Interface: xe-0/0/2.0 Index: 67
  State: down
  VLANs:
    employee-vlan          untagged     unblocked

Interface: xe-0/0/3.0 Index: 68
  State: down
  VLANs:
    employee-vlan          untagged     unblocked

Interface: xe-0/0/8.0 Index: 69
  State: down
  VLANs:
    employee-vlan          untagged     unblocked

Interface: xe-0/0/10.0 Index: 70
  State: down
  VLANs:
    default                untagged     unblocked

Interface: xe-0/0/11.0 Index: 71
  State: down
```

```
  VLANs:
    employee-vlan          tagged       unblocked
```

show ethernet-switching interfaces interface-name

```
user@switch> show ethernet-switching interfaces xe-0/0/0.0
 Interface   State    VLAN members           Blocking
xe-0/0/0.0  down     default               unblocked
```

Sample Output for EX Series Switches

show ethernet-switching interfaces

```
user@switch> show ethernet-switching interfaces

Interface    State  VLAN members        Tag   Tagging  Blocking

ae0.0        up     default                   untagged unblocked
ge-0/0/2.0   up     vlan300           300     untagged blocked by RTG (rtggroup)
ge-0/0/3.0   up     default                            blocked by STP
ge-0/0/4.0   down   default                            MAC limit exceeded
ge-0/0/5.0   down   default                            MAC move limit exceeded
ge-0/0/6.0   down   default                            Storm control in effect
ge-0/0/7.0   down   default                            unblocked
ge-0/0/13.0  up     default                   untagged unblocked
ge-0/0/14.0  up     vlan100            100    tagged   unblocked
                    vlan200            200    tagged   unblocked
ge-0/0/15.0  up     vlan100            100    tagged   blocked by STP
                    vlan200            200    tagged   blocked by STP
ge-0/0/16.0  down   default                   untagged unblocked
ge-0/0/17.0  down   vlan100            100    tagged   Disabled by bpdu-control
                    vlan200            200    tagged   Disabled by bpdu-control
```

show ethernet-switching interfaces ge-0/0/15 brief

```
user@switch> show ethernet-switching interfaces ge-0/0/15 brief

Interface   State  VLAN members   Tag   Tagging        Blocking

ge-0/0/15.0  up     vlan100        100   tagged         blocked by STP
                    vlan200        200   tagged         blocked by STP
```

show ethernet-switching interfaces ge-0/0/2 detail (Blocked by RTG rtggroup)

```
user@switch> show ethernet-switching interfaces ge-0/0/2 detail

Interface: ge-0/0/2.0, Index: 65, State: up, Port mode: Access
Ether type for the interface: 0X8100
VLAN membership:
    vlan300, 802.1Q Tag: 300, untagged, msti-id: 0, blocked by RTG(rtggroup)
Number of MACs learned on IFL: 0
```

show ethernet-switching interfaces ge-0/0/15 detail (Blocked by STP)

```
user@switch> show ethernet-switching interfaces ge-0/0/15 detail

Interface: ge-0/0/15.0, Index: 70, State: up, Port mode: Trunk
Ether type for the interface: 0X8100
VLAN membership:
    vlan100, 802.1Q Tag: 100, tagged, msti-id: 0, blocked by STP
    vlan200, 802.1Q Tag: 200, tagged, msti-id: 0, blocked by STP

Number of MACs learned on IFL: 0
```

show ethernet-switching interfaces ge-0/0/17 detail (Disabled by bpdu-control)

```
user@switch> show ethernet-switching interfaces ge-0/0/17 detail

Interface: ge-0/0/17.0, Index: 71, State: down, Port mode: Trunk
```

```
Ether type for the interface: 0X8100
VLAN membership:
    vlan100, 802.1Q Tag: 100, tagged, msti-id: 1, Disabled by bpdu-control
    vlan200, 802.1Q Tag: 200, tagged, msti-id: 2, Disabled by bpdu-control
Number of MACs learned on IFL: 0
```

show ethernet-switching interfaces detail (C-VLAN to S-VLAN Mapping)

```
user@switch>show ethernet-switching interfaces ge-0/0/6.0 detail
Interface: ge-0/0/6.0, Index: 73, State: up, Port mode: Access
Ether type for the interface: 0X8100
VLAN membership:
    map, 802.1Q Tag: 134, Mapped Tag: native, push, dot1q-tunneled, unblocked
    map, 802.1Q Tag: 134, Mapped Tag: 20, push, dot1q-tunneled, unblocked
```

show ethernet-switching interfaces detail (Reflective Relay Is Configured)

```
user@switch1> show ethernet-switching interfaces ge-7/0/2 detail
Interface: ge-7/0/2, Index: 66, State: down, Port mode: Tagged-access
Ether type for the interface: 0X8100
Reflective Relay Status: Enabled
Ether type for the interface: 0x8100
VLAN membership:
    VLAN_Purple VLAN_Orange VLAN_Blue, 802.1Q Tag: 450, tagged, unblocked
Number of MACs learned on IFL: 0
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

In Junos OS Release 9.6 for EX Series switches, the following updates were made:

- **Blocking** field output was updated.
- The default view was updated to include information about 802.1Q tags.
- The **detail** view was updated to include information on VLAN mapping.

In Junos OS Release 11.1 for EX Series switches, the **detail** view was updated to include reflective relay information.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- *Troubleshooting Ethernet Switching*
- *Understanding Bridging and VLANs on Switches*
- *Example: Setting Up Basic Bridging and a VLAN on Switches*
- *Example: Setting Up Bridging with Multiple VLANs*
- *Understanding FCoE*
- *Interfaces Overview for Switches*
- *show ethernet-switching mac-learning-log*
- *show ethernet-switching table*
- *Configuring Autorecovery for Port Security Events*

show firewall (View)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1589**
- Description | **1589**
- Options | **1589**
- Required Privilege Level | **1589**
- Output Fields | **1590**
- Sample Output | **1591**
- Release Information | **1592**

Syntax

```
show firewall
<filter filter-name>
<counter counter-name>
<log>
<prefix-action-stats>
<terse>
```

Description

Display statistics about configured firewall filters.

Options

none	Display statistics about configured firewall filters.
filter *filter-name*	Name of a configured filter.
counter *counter-name*	Name of a filter counter.
log	Display log entries for firewall filters.
prefix-action-stats	Display prefix action statistics for firewall filters.
terse	Display firewall filter names only.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 55 on page 1590 lists the output fields for the `show firewall` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 55: show firewall Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
`Filter`	Name of a filter that has been configured with the `filter` at the `[edit firewall]` hierarchy level. When an interface-specific filter is displayed, the name of the filter is followed by the full interface name and by either `-i` for an input filter or `-o` for an output filter. When dynamic filters are displayed, the name of the filter is followed by the full interface name and by either `-in` for an input filter or `-out` for an output filter. When a logical system–specific filter is displayed, the name of the filter is prefixed with two underscore (__) characters and the name of the logical system (for example, `__ls1/filter1`).
`Counters`	Display filter counter information: • `Name`—Name of a filter counter that has been configured with the `counter` firewall filter action. • `Bytes`—Number of bytes that match the filter term under which the `counter` action is specified. • `Packets`—Number of packets that matched the filter term under which the `counter` action is specified.

Table 55: show firewall Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Policers	Display policer information: • Name—Name of policer. • Bytes—Number of bytes that match the filter term under which the policer action is specified. This is only the number out-of-specification (out-of-spec) byte counts, not all the bytes in all packets policed by the policer. • Packets—Number of packets that matched the filter term under which the policer action is specified. This is only the number of out-of-specification (out-of-spec) packet counts, not all packets policed by the policer.

Sample Output

show firewall

```
user@host> show firewall
Filter: ef_path
Counters:
Name                                Bytes              Packets
def-count                           0                    0
video-count                         0                    0
voice-count                         0                    0

Filter: __default_bpdu_filter__

Filter: deep
Counters:
Name                                Bytes              Packets
deep2                               302076               5031

Filter: deep-flood
Counters:
Name                                Bytes              Packets
deep_flood_def                      302136               5032
```

```
deep1                                   0                  0
Policers:
Name                                                                Packets
deep-pol-op-first                                          0
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 10.0 .

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

firewall | 848

show lldp

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1593
- Description | 1593
- Options | 1593
- Required Privilege Level | 1593
- Output Fields | 1593
- Sample Output | 1600
- Release Information | 1602

Syntax

```
show lldp
<detail>
```

Description

Display information about Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) and Link Level Discovery Protocol–Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) configuration and capabilities on the switch. LLDP and LLDP-MED are used to learn about and to distribute device information on network links.

Options

none	Display LLDP information for all interfaces.
detail	(Optional) Display detailed LLDP information for all interfaces.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 56 on page 1594 lists the output fields for the `show lldp` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 56: show lldp Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
LLDP	LLDP operating state. The state can be **enabled** or **disabled**. **NOTE**: If a VLAN that has been configured for untagged packets on an interface also has Layer 2 protocol tunneling (L2PT) enabled for LLDP, the LLDP operating state for that interface is displayed as **disabled**.	All levels
Advertisement interval	Frequency, in seconds, at which LLDP advertisements are sent. This value is set by the **advertisement-interval** configuration statement.	All levels
Transmit delay	Seconds of delay before advertisements are sent to neighbors following a change to a TLV (type, length, or value) element in the LLDP protocol or to the state of the local system, such as a change in hostname or management address. You can set this value to reduce the delay in notifying neighbors of a change in the local system. This value is set by the `transmit-delay` configuration statement.	All levels
Hold timer	On EX4300 switches, the hold timer shows the length of time LLDP information is held before it is discarded. The hold timer value is equal to the advertisement interval multiplied by the hold multiplier. On all other switches, the hold timer shows the value of the hold multiplier. The hold multipler value is set by the `hold-multiplier` configuration statement.	All levels

Table 56: show lldp Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Notification interval	How often LLDP trap notifications are generated as a result of LLDP database changes. If the interval value is 0, LLDP trap notifications on database changes are disabled. This value is set by the **lldp-configuration-notification-interval** configuration statement.	All levels
Config Trap Interval	How often LLDP trap notifications are generated as a result of changes in topology—for example, when an endpoint connects or disconnects. If the interval value is 0, LLDP trap notifications on topology changes are disabled. This value is set by the **ptopo-configuration-trap-interval** configuration statement.	All levels
Connection Hold timer	Amount of time the system maintains dynamic topology entries. This value is set by the **ptopo-configuration-maximum-hold-time** configuration statement.	All levels
LLDP-MED	LLDP-MED operating state. The state can be `Enabled` or `Disabled`.	All levels
MED fast start count	Number of advertisements sent from a switch to a device, such as a VoIP telephone, when the device is first detected by the switch. These increased advertisements are temporary. After a device and a switch exchange information and can communicate, advertisements are reduced to one per second. This value is set by using the **fast-start** configuration statement.	All levels
Interface	Name of the interface for which LLDP configuration information is being reported.	All levels
Parent Interface	Name of the aggregated Ethernet interface, if any, to which the interface belongs.	All levels

Table 56: show lldp Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
LLDP	LLDP operating state. The state can be `Enabled` or `Disabled`.	All levels
Power Negotiation	LLDP power negotiation operating state. The state can be **Enabled** or **Disabled**.	All levels
Neighbor count	Total number of new LLDP neighbors detected since the last switch reboot.	**detail**
Interface	Name of the interface that is advertising VLAN information.	All levels
Vlan-id	VLAN tag associated with the interface sending LLDP frames. If the interface is not a member of a VLAN, the VLAN ID is advertised as 0.	**detail**
Vlan-name	VLAN name associated with the VLAN ID. For switches running Junos OS releases with Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS), this column displays the string `vlan-`*`vlan-id`* by default. Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1X53-D59 and 18.2R1, you can configure the `vlan-name-tlv-option name` option at the `[edit protocols lldp]` hierarchy level to transmit the VLAN name in the LLDP VLAN name TLV in place of the VLAN ID, and display the actual VLAN name in this output field instead.	**detail**

Table 56: show lldp Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
LLDP basic TLVs supported	Basic TLVs supported on the switch: • **Chassis identifier**—TLV that advertises the MAC address associated with the local system. • **Port identifier**—TLV that advertises the port identification for the specified port in the local system. • **Port description**—Interface name for the port. • **System name**—TLV that advertises the user-configured name of the local system. • **System description**—TLV that advertises the system description containing information about the software and current image running on the system. This information is taken from the software and is not configurable. • **System capabilities**—TLV that advertises the primary functions performed by the system—for example, bridge or router. • **Management address**—TLV that advertises the IP management address of the local system.	**detail**

Table 56: show lldp Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Supported LLDP 802 TLVs	802.3 TLVs supported on the switch: • **MAC/PHY configuration status**—TLV that advertises information about the physical interface, such as autonegotiation status and support and MAU type. The information is based on the physical interface structure and is not configurable. • **Power via MDI**—TLV that advertises MDI power support, PSE power pair, and power class information. • **Link aggregation**—TLV that advertises if the interface is aggregated and its aggregated interface ID. • **Maximum frame size**—TLV that advertises the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the interface sending LLDP frames. • **Port VLAN tag**—TLV that advertises the VLAN tag configured on the interface. • **Port VLAN name**—TLV that advertises the VLAN name configured on the interface.	**detail**

Table 56: show lldp Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output

Supported LLDP MED TLVs	LLDP-MED TLVs supported on the switch:
	• **LLDP MED capabilities**—TLV that advertises the primary function of the port. The capabilities values range from 0 through 15:
	  • **0**—Capabilities
	  • **1**—Network Policy
	  • **2**—Location Identification
	  • **3**—Extended Power via MDI-PSE
	  • **4**—Inventory
	  • **5–15**—Reserved
	• **Network policy**—TLV that advertises the port VLAN configuration and associated Layer 2 and Layer 3 attributes. Attributes include the policy identifier, application types—such as voice or streaming video—802.1Q VLAN tagging, and 802.1p priority bits and DiffServ code points.
	• **Endpoint location**—TLV that advertises the physical location of the endpoint.
	• **Extended power Via MDI**—TLV that advertises the power type, power source, power priority, and power value of the port. It is the responsibility of the PSE device (network connectivity device) to advertise the power priority on a port.
		detail

Sample Output

show lldp (EX3200 switches)

```
user@switch> show lldp
LLDP                    : Enabled
Advertisement interval : 30 seconds
Transmit delay          : 2 seconds
Hold timer              : 4 seconds
Notification interval   : 0 Second(s)
Config Trap Interval    : 0 seconds
Connection Hold timer   : 300 seconds

LLDP MED                : Disabled
MED fast start count    : 3 Packets


Interface      Parent Interface    LLDP        LLDP-MED     Power Negotiation
all            -                   Enabled     Enabled      Enabled
```

show lldp (EX4300 switches)

```
user@switch> show lldp
LLDP                    : Enabled
Advertisement interval : 30 seconds
Transmit delay          : 2 seconds
Hold timer              : 120 seconds
Notification interval   : 0 Second(s)
Config Trap Interval    : 0 seconds
Connection Hold timer   : 300 seconds

LLDP MED                : Disabled
MED fast start count    : 3 Packets


Interface      Parent Interface    LLDP        LLDP-MED     Power Negotiation
all            -                   Enabled     Enabled      Enabled
```

show lldp detail (EX4300 switches)

```
user@switch> show lldp detail
LLDP                     : Enabled
Advertisement interval : 30 seconds
Transmit delay         : 2 seconds
Hold timer             : 120 seconds
Notification interval  : 0 Second(s)
Config Trap Interval   : 0 seconds
Connection Hold timer  : 300 seconds

LLDP MED               : Disabled
MED fast start count   : 3 Packets


Interface      Parent Interface    LLDP        LLDP-MED     Power Negotiation     Neighbor count
all            -                   Enabled     Enabled      Enabled               8

Interface      Parent Interface    Vlan-id     Vlan-name
xe-3/0/0.0     ae31.0              100         vlan-100
xe-3/0/0.0     ae31.0              101         vlan-101
xe-3/0/0.0     ae31.0              4000        vlan-4000
xe-3/0/1.0     ae31.0              100         vlan-100
xe-3/0/1.0     ae31.0              101         vlan-101
xe-3/0/1.0     ae31.0              4000        vlan-4000
xe-3/0/2.0     ae31.0              100         vlan-100
xe-3/0/2.0     ae31.0              101         vlan-101
xe-3/0/2.0     ae31.0              4000        vlan-4000

LLDP basic TLVs supported:
Chassis identifier, Port identifier, Port description, System name, System
description, System capabilities, Management address.

Supported LLDP 802 TLVs:
MAC/PHY configuration/status, Power via MDI, Link aggregation, Maximum frame
size, Port VLAN tag, Port VLAN name.

Supported LLDP MED TLVs:
LLDP MED capabilities, Network policy, Endpoint location, Extended power
Via MDI.
```

show lldp detail (EX3400 switches with VLAN name TLV)

```
user@switch> show lldp detail
LLDP                      : Enabled
Advertisement interval    : 30 seconds
Transmit delay            : 2 seconds
Hold timer                : 120 seconds
Notification interval     : 5 Second(s)
Config Trap Interval      : 0 seconds
Connection Hold timer     : 300 seconds

LLDP MED                  : Enabled
MED fast start count      : 3 Packets

Port ID TLV subtype       : locally-assigned
Port Description TLV type : interface-alias (ifAlias)


Interface   Parent Interface    LLDP      LLDP-MED    Power Negotiation   Neighbor count
all         -                   -         Enabled     -                   5

Interface   Parent Interface    Vlan-id   Vlan-name
ge-0/0/0    -                   2         dc-vlan
ge-0/0/1    -                   2         dc-vlan
ge-0/0/2    -                   2         dc-vlan
ge-0/0/3    -                   2         dc-vlan
ge-0/0/4    -                   2         dc-vlan
ge-0/0/5    -                   2         dc-vlan
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring LLDP (CLI Procedure) | 694

Configuring LLDP-MED (CLI Procedure) | 706

Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches | 702

Understanding LLDP | 693

show lldp local-information

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1603
- Description | 1603
- Required Privilege Level | 1603
- Output Fields | 1604
- Sample Output | 1605
- Release Information | 1606

Syntax

```
show lldp local-information
```

Description

Display the information that the switch provides in Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) advertisements to its neighbors.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 57 on page 1604 lists the output fields for the `show lldp local-information` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 57: show lldp local-information Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
LLDP Local Information details	Information about the local system (the switch): • **Chassis ID**—MAC address associated with the switch. • **System name**—User-configured name of the switch. • **System descr**—System description containing information about the switch model and the current software image running on the switch. This information is taken from the software and is not configurable.
System Capabilities	Capabilities (such as **bridge** or **router**) that are supported or enabled on the system.
Management Information	Details of the management information: **Port Name**, **Port Address** (such as **10.204.34.35**), **Address Type** (such as **ipv4** or **ipv6**), **Port ID** (SNMP interface index), **Port ID Subtype**, and **Port Subtype**. The **Port Subtype** displays: • **ifIndex(2)**— IP address of the switch's management Ethernet interface (**me0**) or virtual management Ethernet (**VME**) interface address (for a virtual chassis) is used to manage the switch. • **unknown(1)**—IP management address has been configured with set **protocols lldp management-address**.
Interface name	Name of the local interface which is configured for either LLDP or LLDP-MED.
Parent Interface	Name of the aggregated Ethernet interface, if any, to which the local interface belongs.

Table 57: show lldp local-information Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
SNMP Index	SNMP interface index.
Interface description	User-configured port description.
Status	Administrative status of the interface: either **up** or **down**.
Tunneling	Status of tunneling on the interface: either **enabled** or **disabled**.

Sample Output

show lldp local-information (EX Series Switch)

```
user@switch> show lldp local-information

LLDP Local Information details

Chassis ID   : 00:1d:b5:aa:b9:f0
System name  : switch
System descr : Juniper Networks, Inc. ex8208 , version 10.4I0 [builder] Build
               date: 2010-11-17 12:38:30 UTC

System Capabilities
    Supported       : Bridge Router
    Enabled         : Bridge Router

Management Information
    Port Name       : -
    Port Address    : 10.93.54.6
    Address Type    : IPv4
    Port ID         : 34
    Port ID Subtype : local(7)
    Port Subtype    : ifIndex(2)
```

```
Interface name Parent Interface  SNMP Index Interface description Status Tunneling
me0.0          -                 34         -                     Down   Disabled
xe-3/0/0.0     ae31.0            769        xe-3/0/0.0            Up     Disabled
xe-3/0/1.0     ae31.0            770        xe-3/0/1.0            Up     Disabled
xe-3/0/2.0     ae31.0            771        xe-3/0/2.0            Up     Disabled
xe-3/0/3.0     ae31.0            772        xe-3/0/3.0            Up     Disabled
xe-3/0/4.0     ae31.0            577        xe-3/0/4.0            Up     Disabled
xe-3/0/5.0     ae31.0            578        xe-3/0/5.0            Up     Disabled
xe-3/0/6.0     ae31.0            579        xe-3/0/6.0            Up     Disabled
xe-3/0/7.0     ae31.0            581        xe-3/0/7.0            Up     Disabled
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring LLDP (CLI Procedure) | 694
- Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches | 702
- Understanding LLDP | 693

show lldp neighbors

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1607
- Description | 1607
- Options | 1607
- Required Privilege Level | 1607
- Output Fields | 1608
- Sample Output | 1611

- Release Information | 1613

Syntax

```
<show lldp neighbors>
<interface interface-ids>
```

Description

Display learned information about Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) on all neighboring interfaces or on selected interfaces.

Options

none	Display learned LLDP information on all neighboring interfaces and devices.
interface *interface-ids*	(Optional) Display learned LLDP information on the selected interfaces or devices.

NOTE: When a port with DCBX enabled begins to exchange type, length, and value (TLV) entries, optional LLDP TLVs on that port are not advertised to neighbors in order to interoperate with a wider variety of converged network adapters (CNAs). As a result, information for those ports will not be listed in the output for this command.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 58 on page 1608 lists the output fields for the `show lldp neighbors` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 58: show lldp neighbors Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Local Interface	List of local interfaces for which neighbor information is available.
Parent Interface	List of aggregated Ethernet interfaces, if any, to which the local interfaces belong.
Chassis ID	List of chassis identifiers for neighbors.
Port info	List of port information gathered from neighbors. This could be the port identifier or port description.
System name	List of system names gathered from neighbors.
LLDP Neighbor Information	Information about both the local system (the switch) and a neighbor system on the interface (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Local Information	Information about the local system (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Index	Local interface index (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Time to live	Number of seconds for which this information is valid (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Time mark	Date and timestamp of information (appears when the **interface** option is used).

Table 58: show lldp neighbors Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Local Interface	Name of the local physical interface (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Parent Interface	Name of the aggregated Ethernet interface, if any, to which the interface belongs (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Local Port ID	Local interface SNMP index (appears when the interface option is used).
Ageout Count	Number of times the complete set of information advertised by the neighbor has been deleted from LLDP neighbor information maintained by the local system because the information timeliness interval has expired (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Neighbor Information	Information about a neighbor system on the interface (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Chassis type	Type of chassis identifier supplied, such as **MAC address** (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Chassis ID	Chassis identifier of the chassis type listed (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Port type	Type of port identifier supplied, such as **locally assigned** (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Port ID	Port identifier of the port type listed (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Port description	Port description (appears when the **interface** option is used).

Table 58: show lldp neighbors Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
System name	Name supplied by the system on the interface (appears when the **interface** option is used).
System Description	Description supplied by the system on the interface (appears when the **interface** option is used).
System capabilities	Capabilities (such as **Bridge**, **Router**, and **Telephone**) that are supported or enabled by the system on the interface (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Management Info	Details of management information: **Type** (such as **ipv4** or **ipv6**), **Address** (such as **10.204.34.35**), **Port ID**, **Subtype**, **Interface Subtype**, and organization identifier (**OID**) (appears when the **interface** option is used). The **Interface Subtype** displays: • **ifIndex(2)**— IP address of the neighbor's management Ethernet interface (**me0**) or virtual management Ethernet (**VME**) interface address (for a virtual chassis) is used to manage the switch. • **unknown(1)**—Neighbor's IP management address has been configured with set **protocols lldp management-address**.
Media Info	Additional details about the endpoint device appear when a device that supports LLDP-MED is attached to the interface. The specific details depend upon the capabilities of the device. Details might include **Media endpoint class** (such as Class 3 for communication devices such as IP phones), **MED Hardware revision**, **MED Firmware revision**, **MED Software revision**, **MED Serial number**, **MED Manufacturer name**, or **MED Model name**.
Organization Info	One or more entries listing remote information by organizationally unique identifier (**OUI**), **Subtype**, **Index**, and **Info** (appears when the **interface** option is used).

Table 58: show lldp neighbors Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Age	How long the neighbor has been identified (appears when the **interface** option is used and NetBIOS snooping is enabled on the switch).
Local Interface	Name of the local physical interface (appears when the **interface** option is used and NetBIOS snooping is enabled on the switch).
Parent Interface	Name of the aggregated Ethernet interface, if any, to which the interface belongs (appears when the **interface** option is used and NetBIOS snooping is enabled on the switch).
Chassis ID	Chassis identifier of the chassis type listed (appears when the **interface** option is used and NetBIOS snooping is enabled on the switch).
Port description	Port description (appears when the **interface** option is used and NetBIOS snooping is enabled on the switch).
System name	NetBIOS name of the host (appears when the **interface** option is used and NetBIOS snooping is enabled on the switch).

Sample Output

show lldp neighbors

```
user@switch> show lldp neighbors

Local Interface   Parent Interface   Chassis Id          Port info    System Name
xe-3/0/4.0        ae31.0            b0:c6:9a:63:80:40   xe-0/0/0.0   newyork31
xe-3/0/5.0        ae31.0            b0:c6:9a:63:80:40   xe-0/0/1.0   newyork31
xe-3/0/6.0        ae31.0            b0:c6:9a:63:80:40   xe-0/0/2.0   newyork31
```

```
xe-3/0/7.0        ae31.0            b0:c6:9a:63:80:40   xe-0/0/3.0   newyork31
xe-3/0/0.0        ae31.0            b0:c6:9a:63:80:40   xe-0/1/0.0   newyork31
xe-3/0/1.0        ae31.0            b0:c6:9a:63:80:40   xe-0/1/1.0   newyork31
xe-3/0/2.0        ae31.0            b0:c6:9a:63:80:40   xe-0/1/2.0   newyork31
xe-3/0/3.0        ae31.0            b0:c6:9a:63:80:40   xe-0/1/3.0   newyork31
```

show lldp neighbors interface

```
user@switch> show lldp neighbors interface ge-0/0/2

LLLDP Neighbor Information:
Local Information:
Index: 1 Time to live: 240 Time mark: Wed Dec  1 10:23:24 2010 Age: 29 secs
Local Interface    : ge-0/0/2.0
Parent Interface   : -
Local Port ID      : 507
Ageout Count       : 0

Neighbour Information:
Chassis type       : Mac address
Chassis ID         : 00:1f:12:38:7f:c0
Port type          : Locally assigned
Port ID            : 507
Port description   : ge-0/0/2.0
System name        : bng-l48p5-dev


System Description : Juniper Networks, Inc. ex4200-48p , version 10.4I0 Build date: 2010-11-30
09:32:17 UTC

System capabilities
        Supported  : Bridge Router
        Enabled    : Bridge Router

Management Info
        Type              : IPv4
        Address           : 10.204.96.235
        Port ID           : 34
        Subtype           : 1
        Interface Subtype : ifIndex(2)
        OID               : 1.3.6.1.2.1.31.1.1.1.1.34
```

```
Media endpoint class: Network Connectivity

Organization Info
       OUI      : 0.12.f
       Subtype  : 1
       Index    : 1
       Info     : 22A8360000

Organization Info
       OUI      : 0.12.f
       Subtype  : 2
       Index    : 2
       Info     : 030100
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding LLDP | 693

show lldp neighbors

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1614
- Description | 1614
- Options | 1614
- Required Privilege Level | 1614
- Output Fields | 1615

Sample Output | 1618
Release Information | 1623

Syntax

```
show lldp neighbors
<interface interface>
```

Description

Display the information about neighboring devices learned by the switch by using the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP).

NOTE: The Chassis ID TLV has a subtype for Network Address Family. The supported network address families are IPv4 and IPv6. LLDP frames are validated only if the Network Address subtype of the Chassis ID TLV has a value of 1 (IPv4) or 2 (IPv6). For any other value, the transmitting device is detected by LLDP as a neighbor and displayed in the output of the `show lldp neighbors` command, but is not assigned to the VLAN.

Options

interface *interface* (Optional) Display LLDP neighbor information for a selected interface.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 59 on page 1615 lists the output fields for the `show lldp neighbors` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 59: show lldp neighbors Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Local Interface	List of local interfaces for which neighbor information is available.
Parent Interface	List of aggregated Ethernet interfaces, if any, to which the local interfaces belong.
Chassis ID	List of chassis identifiers for neighbors.
Port info	This field displays the port information received from neighbors.
System name	List of system names gathered from neighbors. Includes the host name and the domain name.
LLDP Neighbor Information	Information about both the local system (the switch) and a neighbor system on the interface (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Local Information	Information about the local system (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Index	Local interface index (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Time to live	Number of seconds for which this information is valid (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Time mark	Date and timestamp of information (appears when the **interface** option is used).

Table 59: show lldp neighbors Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Local Interface	Name of the local physical interface (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Parent Interface	Name of the aggregated Ethernet interface, if any, to which the interface belongs (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Local Port ID	Local interface SNMP index (appears when the interface option is used).
Ageout Count	Number of times the complete set of information advertised by the neighbor has been deleted from LLDP neighbor information maintained by the local system because the information timeliness interval expired (appears when the interface option is used).
Neighbor Information	Information about a neighbor system on the interface (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Chassis type	Type of chassis identifier supplied, such as **Mac address** (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Chassis ID	Chassis identifier of the chassis type listed (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Port type	Type of port identifier supplied, such as **Locally assigned** (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Port ID	Port identifier of the port type listed (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Port description	The port description field uses the configured port description, the port name or the SNMP ifIndex (appears when the **interface** option is used).

Table 59: show lldp neighbors Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
System name	Name supplied by the system on the interface (appears when the **interface** option is used).
System Description	Description supplied by the system on the interface (appears when the **interface** option is used).
System capabilities	Capabilities (such as **Bridge**, **Bridge Router**, and **Bridge Telephone**) that are supported or enabled by the system on the interface (appears when the **interface** option is used).
Management Info	Details of management information: **Type** (such as **IPv4** or **IPv6**), **Address** (such as **10.204.34.35**), **Port ID**, **Subtype**, **Interface Subtype**, and organization identifier (**OID**) (appears when the **interface** option is used). The **Interface Subtype** displays: • **ifIndex(2)**— IP address of the neighbor's management Ethernet interface (**me0**) or virtual management Ethernet (**VME**) interface address (for a Virtual Chassis) is used to manage the switch. • **unknown(1)**—Neighbor's IP management address has been configured with set **protocols lldp management-address**.
Media Info	Additional details about the endpoint device appear when a device that supports LLDP-MED is attached to the interface. The specific details depend upon the capabilities of the device. Details might include: **Media endpoint class** (such as Class 3 for communication devices such as IP phones), **MED Hardware revision**, **MED Firmware revision**, **MED Software revision**, **MED Serial number**, **MED Manufacturer name**, **MED Model name**.
Organization Info	One or more entries (indexed by the `Index` element) listing more remote interface information by organizationally unique identifier (`OUI`), `Subtype`, and `Info` (appears when the `interface` option is used).

Table 59: show lldp neighbors Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Age	How long the neighbor has been identified (appears when the **interface** option is used and NetBIOS snooping is enabled on the switch).
Local Interface	Name of the local physical interface (appears when the **interface** option is used and NetBIOS snooping is enabled on the switch).
Parent Interface	Name of the aggregated Ethernet interface, if any, to which the interface belongs (appears when the **interface** option is used and NetBIOS snooping is enabled on the switch).
Chassis ID	Chassis identifier of the chassis type listed (appears when the **interface** option is used and NetBIOS snooping is enabled on the switch).

Sample Output

show lldp neighbors

```
user@switch> show lldp neighbors

Local Interface   Parent Interface   Chassis Id          Port info    System Name
xe-3/0/4.0        ae31.0             b0:c6:9a:63:80:40   xe-0/0/0.0   host.jnpr.net
xe-3/0/5.0        ae31.0             b0:c6:9a:63:80:40   xe-0/0/1.0   host.jnpr.net
xe-3/0/6.0        ae31.0             b0:c6:9a:63:80:40   xe-0/0/2.0   host.jnpr.net
xe-3/0/7.0        ae31.0             b0:c6:9a:63:80:40   xe-0/0/3.0   host.jnpr.net
xe-3/0/0.0        ae31.0             b0:c6:9a:63:80:40   xe-0/1/0.0   host.jnpr.net
xe-3/0/1.0        ae31.0             b0:c6:9a:63:80:40   xe-0/1/1.0   host.jnpr.net
xe-3/0/2.0        ae31.0             b0:c6:9a:63:80:40   xe-0/1/2.0   host.jnpr.net
xe-3/0/3.0        ae31.0             b0:c6:9a:63:80:40   xe-0/1/3.0   host.jnpr.net
```

show lldp neighbors interface ge-0/0/8

```
user@switch> show lldp neighbors interface ge-0/0/8

LLDP Neighbor Information:
Local Information:
Index: 1 Time to live: 120 Time mark: Thu Nov 26 06:41:24 2015 Age: 1 secs
Local Interface    : ge-0/0/8
Parent Interface   : -
Local Port ID      : 518
Ageout Count       : 0

Neighbour Information:
Chassis type       : Mac address
Chassis ID         : 88:e0:f3:1f:14:e0
Port type          : Locally assigned
Port ID            : 880
Port description   : ge-0/0/8
System name        : bng-nw6moj.juniper.net

System Description : Juniper Networks, Inc. ex4300-24p Ethernet Switch, kernel JUNOS
14.1I20151125_0548_rajjs, Build date: 2015-11-25 06:06:58 UTC Copyright (c) 1996-2015 Juniper
Networks, Inc.

System capabilities
        Supported: Bridge Router
        Enabled  : Bridge Router

Management address
        Address Type      : IPv4(1)
        Address           : 10.204.39.232
        Interface Number  : 33
        Interface Subtype : ifIndex(2)
        OID               : 1.3.6.1.2.1.31.1.1.1.1.33.
Media endpoint class: Network Connectivity

Organization Info
       OUI      : IEEE 802.3 Private (0x00120f)
       Subtype  : MAC/PHY Configuration/Status (1)
       Info     : Autonegotiation [supported, enabled (0x3)], PMD Autonegotiation Capability
(0x1), MAU Type (0x0)
       Index    : 1
```

```
Organization Info
       OUI      : IEEE 802.3 Private (0x00120f)
       Subtype  : MDI Power (2)
       Info     : MDI Power Support [PSE bit set, supported, disabled, CONTROL bit not set
(0x3)], MDI Power Pair [signal], MDI Power Class [Unknown (7)]
       Index    : 2

Organization Info
       OUI      : IEEE 802.3 Private (0x00120f)
       Subtype  : Link Aggregation (3)
       Info     : Aggregation Status [supported, disabled (0x1)], Aggregation Port ID (0)
       Index    : 3

Organization Info
       OUI      : IEEE 802.3 Private (0x00120f)
       Subtype  : Maximum Frame Size (4)
       Info     : MTU Size (1514)
       Index    : 4

Organization Info
       OUI      : Juniper Specific (0x009069)
       Subtype  : Chassis Serial Type (1)
       Info     : Juniper Slot Serial [MS3112240009]
       Index    : 5
```

show lldp neighbors interface ge-0/0/0.0 (for a VoIP AvayaTelephone with LLDP-MED Support)

```
user@switch>show lldp neighbors interface ge-0/0/0.0

LLDP Neighbor Information:
Local Information:
Index: 20 Time to live: 120 Time mark: Thu Apr 15 22:26:22 2010 Age: 16 secs
Local Interface    : ge-0/0/0.0
Parent Interface   : -
Local Port ID      : 517
Ageout Count       : 0

Neighbour Information:
Chassis type       : Network address
```

```
Chassis ID         : 0.0.0.0
Port type          : Mac address
Port ID            : 00:04:0d:fc:55:48
System name        : AVAFC5548.juniper.net

System capabilities
        Supported  : Bridge Telephone
        Enabled    : Bridge

Management Info
        Type              : IPv4
        Address           : 0.0.0.0
        Port ID           : 1
        Subtype           : 1
        Interface Subtype : ifIndex(2)
        OID               : 1.3.6.1.2.1.31.1.1.1.1.1
Media endpoint class: Class III Device

MED Hardware revision : 4610D01A
MED Firmware revision : b10d01b2_9.bin
MED Software revision : a10d01b2_9.bin
MED Serial number     : 07N510103424
MED Manufacturer name : Avaya
MED Model name        : 4610

Organization Info
       OUI      : IEEE 802.3 Private (0x00120f)
       Subtype  : MAC/PHY Configuration/Status (1)
       Info     : Autonegotiation [supported, enabled (0x3)], PMD Autonegotiation Capability
(0x1d00), MAU Type (0x0)
       Index    : 1

Organization Info
       OUI      : IEEE 802.3 Private (0x00120f)
       Subtype  : MDI Power (2)
       Info     : MDI Power Support [PSE bit set, supported, disabled, CONTROL bit not set
(0x3)], MDI Power Pair [signal], MDI Power Class [Unknown (7)]
       Index    : 2

Organization Info
       OUI      : IEEE 802.3 Private (0x00120f)
       Subtype  : Link Aggregation (3)
       Info     : Aggregation Status [supported, disabled (0x1)], Aggregation Port ID (0)
```

```
        Index    : 3

Organization Info
        OUI      : IEEE 802.3 Private (0x00120f)
        Subtype  : Maximum Frame Size (4)
        Info     : MTU Size (1514)
        Index    : 4

Organization Info
        OUI      : Ethernet Bridged (0x0080c2)
        Subtype  : Port Vid (1)
        Info     : VLAN ID (10),
        Index    : 5

Organization Info
        OUI      : Juniper Specific (0x009069)
        Subtype  : Chassis Serial Type (1)
        Info     : Juniper Slot Serial [BQ0208211462]
        Index    : 6

Organization Info
        OUI      : Ethernet Bridged (0x0080c2)
        Subtype  : VLAN Name (3)
        Info     : VLAN ID (10), VLAN Name (vtest)
        Index    : 7
```

show lldp neighbors interface ge-0/0/5.0 (with NetBIOS Snooping Enabled on the Switch)

```
user@switch> show lldp neighbors interface ge-0/0/5

Age: 299999 secs
Local Interface    : ge-0/0/5.0
Parent Interface   : -
Chassis ID         : 00:10:94:00:00:02
Port description   : 192.0.2.1
System name        : host.juniper.net
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring LLDP (CLI Procedure) | 694

Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches | 702

show lldp remote-global-statistics

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1623
- Description | 1623
- Options | 1624
- Required Privilege Level | 1624
- Output Fields | 1624
- Sample Output | 1625
- Release Information | 1625

Syntax

```
show lldp remote-global-statistics
```

Description

Display remote Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) global statistics.

Options

This command has no options.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 60 on page 1624 describes the output fields for the `show lldp remote-global-statistics` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 60: show lldp remote-global-statistics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
LLDP Remote Database Table Counters	Information about remote database table counters.
LastchangeTime	Time elapsed between LLDP agent startup and the last change to the remote database table information.
Inserts	Number of insertions made in the remote database table.
Deletes	Number of deletions made in the remote database table.
Drops	Number of LLDP frames dropped from the remote database table because of errors.
Ageouts	Number of remote database table entries that have aged out of the table.

Sample Output

show lldp remote-global-statistics

```
user@host> show lldp remote-global-statistics
user@host> show lldp remote-global-statistics
   LLDP Remote Database Table Counters
   LastchangeTime          Inserts    Deletes    Drops    Ageouts
   00:00:76 (76 sec)       192        0          0        0
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring LLDP (CLI Procedure) | 694

Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches | 702

show lldp statistics

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1626
- Description | 1626
- Options | 1626
- Required Privilege Level | 1626
- Output Fields | 1626
- Sample Output | 1627
- Release Information | 1628

Syntax

```
show lldp statistics
<interface interface-ids>
```

Description

Display LLDP statistics on all or selected interfaces.

Options

none	Display LLDP statistics on all interfaces and devices.
interface *interface-ids*	(Optional) Display LLDP statistics on the selected devices.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 61 on page 1626 lists the output fields for the `show lldp statistics` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 61: show lldp statistics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Interface	Name of an interface.	All levels

Table 61: show lldp statistics Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Received	Total number of LLDP frames received on an interface.	All levels
Unknown-TLVs	Number of unrecognized LLDP TLVs received on an interface.	All levels
With Errors	Number of LLDP frames received that contain errors.	All levels
Discarded TLVs	Number of LLDP TLVs received and then discarded on an interface.	All levels
Transmitted	Total number of LLDP frames transmitted on an interface.	All levels
Untransmitted	Total number of LLDP frames not transmitted on an interface.	All levels

Sample Output

show lldp statistics

```
user@switch> show lldp statistics

Interface  Received  Unknown TLVs  With Errors  Discarded TLVs  Transmitted  Untransmitted
me0.0      0         0             0            0               8003         0
ge-0/0/0.0 8002      0             0            0               8003         0
ge-0/0/1.0 8002      0             0            0               8003         0
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding LLDP | 693

show lldp statistics

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1628
- Description | 1628
- Options | 1629
- Required Privilege Level | 1629
- Output Fields | 1629
- Sample Output | 1630
- Release Information | 1631

Syntax

```
show lldp statistics
<interface interface>
```

Description

Display LLDP statistics for all interfaces or for the specified interface.

Options

none	Display LLDP statistics for all interfaces.
interface *interface*	(Optional) Display LLDP statistics for the specified interface.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 62 on page 1629 lists the output fields for the `show lldp statistics` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 62: show lldp statistics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Interface	Name of the interface.
Parent Interface	Name of the aggregated Ethernet interface, if any, to which the interface belongs. **NOTE**: Because LLDP packets are transmitted and received on member interfaces only, statistics are available only for the member interfaces, not for the aggregated interface.
Received	Total number of LLDP frames received on an interface.
Unknown TLVs	Number of unrecognized LLDP TLVs received on an interface.
With Errors	Number of invalid LLDP TLVs received on an interface.

Table 62: show lldp statistics Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Discarded	Number of LLDP TLVs received and then discarded on an interface.
Transmitted	Total number of LLDP frames that were transmitted on an interface.
Untransmitted	Total number of LLDP frames that were untransmitted on an interface.

Sample Output

show lldp statistics

```
user@switch> show lldp statistics

Interface    Parent Interface  Received  Unknown TLVs  With Errors
xe-3/0/0.0   ae31.0            1564      0             0
xe-3/0/1.0   ae31.0            1564      0             0
xe-3/0/2.0   ae31.0            1565      0             0
xe-3/0/3.0   ae31.0            1566      0             0
xe-3/0/4.0   ae31.0            1598      0             0
xe-3/0/5.0   ae31.0            1598      0             0
xe-3/0/6.0   ae31.0            1596      0             0
xe-3/0/7.0   ae31.0            1597      0             0
xe-5/0/6.0   -                 0         0             0
xe-5/0/7.0   -                 0         0             0


Discarded TLVs  Transmitted  Untransmitted
0               3044         1
0               3044         1
0               3044         1
0               3044         1
0               3075         1
0               3075         1
0               3075         1
```

```
0               3075        1
0               17312       0
0               17312       0
```

show lldp statistics interface xe-3/0/0.0

```
user@switch> show lldp statistics interface xe-3/0/0.0

Interface    Parent Interface  Received  Unknown TLVs  With Errors
xe-3/0/0.0   ae31.0            1566      0             0

Discarded TLVs  Transmitted  Untransmitted
0               3046        1
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring LLDP (CLI Procedure) | 694

Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches | 702

show network-access aaa statistics accounting

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1632
- Description | 1632
- Required Privilege Level | 1632
- Output Fields | 1632

Sample Output | 1633
Release Information | 1633

Syntax

```
show network-access aaa statistics accounting;
```

Description

Display authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) accounting statistics.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 63 on page 1632 lists the output fields for the `show network-access aaa statistics accounting` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 63: show network-access aaa statistics accounting Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Requests received	The number of accounting-request packets sent from a switch to a RADIUS accounting server.

Table 63: show network-access aaa statistics accounting Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Accounting Response failures	The number of accounting-response failure packets sent from the RADIUS accounting server to the switch.
Accounting Response Success	The number of accounting-response success packets sent from the RADIUS accounting server to the switch.
Requests timedout	The number of requests-timedout packets sent from the RADIUS accounting server to the switch.

Sample Output

show network-access aaa statistics accounting

```
user@switch> show network-access aaa statistics accounting
Accounting module statistics
  Requests received: 1
  Accounting Response failures: 0
  Accounting Response Success: 1
  Requests timedout: 0
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

accounting-server | 1114

accounting-stop-on-access-deny

Configuring 802.1X RADIUS Accounting (CLI Procedure) | 437

show network-access aaa statistics authentication

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1634
- Description | 1634
- Required Privilege Level | 1634
- Output Fields | 1635
- Sample Output | 1635
- Release Information | 1636

Syntax

```
show network-access aaa statistics authentication
```

Description

Display authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) authentication statistics.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 64 on page 1635 lists the output fields for the `show network-access aaa statistics authentication` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 64: show network-access aaa statistics authentication Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Requests received	The number of authentication requests received by the switch.
Accepts	The number of authentication accepts received by the RADIUS server.
Rejects	The number authentication rejects sent by the RADIUS server.
Challenges	The number of authentication challenges sent by the RADIUS server.

Sample Output

show network-access aaa statistics authentication

```
user@switch> show network-access aaa statistics authentication
Authentication module statistics
  Requests received: 2
  Accepts: 1
  Rejects: 0
  Challenges: 1
```

show network-access aaa statistics authentication (in QFX Series Switches)

```
user@switch> show network-access aaa statistics authentication
Authentication module statistics
  Requests received: 2
```

```
Accepts: 1
Rejects: 0
Challenges: 1
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

authentication-server

Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch | **393**

show network-access aaa statistics dynamic-requests

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1636**
- Description | **1637**
- Required Privilege Level | **1637**
- Output Fields | **1637**
- Sample Output | **1638**
- Release Information | **1638**

Syntax

```
show network-access aaa statistics dynamic-requests;
```

Description

Display authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) authentication statistics for disconnects.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 65 on page 1637 lists the output fields for the `show network-access aaa statistics dynamic-requests` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 65: show network-access aaa statistics dynamic-requests Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Requests received	The number of dynamic requests received by the RADIUS server.
Processed successfully	The number of dynamic requests successfully processed by the RADIUS server.
Errors during processing	The number of errors that occurred while the RADIUS server was processing the dynamic request.
Silently dropped	The number of silently dropped requests.

Sample Output

show network-access aaa statistics authentication

```
user@switch> show network-access aaa statistics dynamic-requests
Dynamic-requests module statistics
  Requests received: 0
  Processed successfully: 0
  Errors during processing: 0
  Silently dropped: 0
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

authentication-server

Example: Connecting a RADIUS Server for 802.1X to an EX Series Switch | **393**

show network-access radsec local-certificate

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1639**
- Description | **1639**
- Options | **1639**
- Required Privilege Level | **1640**
- Output Fields | **1640**
- Sample Output | **1640**

Sample Output | 1641
Sample Output | 1641
Release Information | 1641

Syntax

```
show network-access radsec local-certificate
<state>
<statistics [brief | detail | extensive]>
<certificate-name>
```

Description

Display the state and statistics of local certificate acquisition. RADSEC uses local certificates dynamically acquired from the public key infrastructure to establish a TLS connection.

If a certificate is not available, or if it was revoked, the RADSEC client will try to retrieve it every 300 seconds. Response timeout is 10 seconds, and failures are retried in 10 seconds.

Options

state	Display the state of acquisition for the local certificate.
statistics	Display acquisition statistics for the local certificate.
brief | detail | extensive	(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
certificate-name	(Optional) Display detailed information about the specified certificate.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 66 on page 1640 lists the output fields for the `show network-access local-certificate` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 66: show network-access radsec local-certificate Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Local certificate state	State of acquisition for the local certificate. • `active`—Local certificate is active. • `waiting`—Waiting to acquire local certificate.	all
Local certificate general counters	Statistics for RADSEC local certificate acquisition.	all **NOTE**: Default output level will list only non-zero counters. Use `detail` or `extensive` to view all counters.

Sample Output

show network-access radsec local-certificate state

```
user@host> show network-access radsec local-certificate state
Local certificate state:
  cert-2                                    active
```

```
  cert-4                                    waiting
  qqq                                       waiting
```

Sample Output

show network-access radsec local-certificate statistics

```
user@host> show network-access radsec local-certificate statistics
Local certificate general counters:
  total-requests                            36
```

Sample Output

show network-access radsec local-certificate statistics detail

```
user@host> show network-access radsec local-certificate statistics detail
Local certificate general counters:
  total-requests                            36
  failed-requests                           0
  total-responses                           0
  configured-responses                       0
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

RADIUS over TLS (RADSEC) | 239

show network-access radsec statistics

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1642
- Description | 1642
- Options | 1642
- Required Privilege Level | 1643
- Output Fields | 1643
- Sample Output | 1643
- Sample Output | 1644
- Release Information | 1645

Syntax

```
show network-access radsec statistics
<[brief | detail | extensive]>
<destination destination-id>
```

Description

Display the connection statistics for the RADSEC destinations.

Options

brief | detail | extensive (Optional) Display the specified level of output. The default is `brief`, which will list only non-zero counters.

destination ***destination-id*** (Optional) Display detailed information about the request specified by this RADSEC destination.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 67 on page 1643 lists the output fields for the `show network-access statistics` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 67: show network-access radsec statistics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Radsec general counters	Statistics for RADSEC syslog event counters.	all **NOTE**: Default output level will list only non-zero counters. Use `detail` or `extensive` to show all counters.
Destination	ID number of the RADSEC destination.	all

Sample Output

show network-access radsec statistics

```
user@host> show network-access radsec statistics
Radsec general counters:
```

```
  destination                              895
  start-events                             1
  clear-events                             1
  timeout-events                           1
  loc-cert-acq-events                      1
  connected-events                         1
  ssl-ready-events                         1
```

Sample Output

show network-access radsec statistics detail

```
user@host> show network-access radsec statistics detail

Radsec general counters:

  destination                              895
  start-events                             1
  clear-events                             1
  force-disconnect-events                  0
  timeout-events                           1
  loc-cert-acq-events                      1
  loc-cert-lost-events                     0
  connected-events                         1
  conn-failed-events                       0
  ssl-disconnected-events                  0
  ssl-ready-events                         1
  in-auth-reqs                             0
  in-acct-reqs                             0
  in-dyn-req-resps                         0
  tx-auth-reqs                             0
  tx-acct-reqs                             0
  tx-wd-reqs                               9
  tx-late-auth-reqs                        0
  tx-late-acct-reqs                        0
  tx-dyn-req-resps                         0
  rx-auth-resps                            0
  rx-acct-resps                            0
  rx-dyn-reqs                              0
```

```
rx-dyn-req-naks                 0
rx-dyn-req-drops                0
rx-wd-resps                     9
rx-resps                        0
rx-late-resps                   0
rx-other-drops                  0
resp-disconnect-drops           0
id-disconnect-drops             0
id-timeout-drops                0
tx-req-no-acct-supports         0
tx-req-dest-downs               0
tx-req-overflows                0
tx-req-disconnects              0
tx-req-bad-responses            0
tx-req-id-reuse-timeouts        0
tx-resp-dest-downs              0
tx-wd-reqs                      9
rx-wd-resps                     9
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

RADIUS over TLS (RADSEC) | 239

show network-access radsec state

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1646
- Description | 1646

- Options | 1646
- Required Privilege Level | 1646
- Output Fields | 1647
- Sample Output | 1648
- Release Information | 1649

Syntax

```
show network-access radsec state
<destination destination-id>
```

Description

Display the connection state of RADSEC destinations.

Options

destination *destination-id*	(Optional) Display detailed information about the request specified by this RADSEC destination.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 68 on page 1647 lists the output fields for the `show network-access state` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 68: show network-access radsec state Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Radsec state	State information for the RADSEC destination.	all
state	State of the RADSEC connection. • **connecting**—Establishing TCP connection. • **ssl-handshake**—SSL negotiation in progress. • **open**—RADSEC session is established for exchange of RADIUS messages. • **pause**—Pause for restart of connection process. The length of the pause is determined by the reason for restarting. • **local-cert-wait**—Connection initiated but waiting for local certificate to complete negotiation.	all
secs-in-state	Length of time in seconds of the current state.	all
remaining-secs	Length of time in seconds remaining for the current state.	all
pause-reason	The reason for restarting the connection, which triggers the pause state. The pause reason determines the length of the pause until reattempting the connection.	all

Table 68: show network-access radsec state Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
acct-support	Shows whether the remote server supports accounting. • Y—Remote server supports accounting. This is the default value. • N—If the client receives a NAK response to an accounting request, all accounting requests will be dropped.	all
remote-failures	Number of consecutive failures on the remote side.	all
tx-requests	Number of RADIUS request messages transmitted.	all
tx-responses	Number of RADIUS response messages transmitted.	all

Sample Output

show network-access radsec state

```
user@host> show network-access radsec state
Radsec state:
    destination                             895
    state                                   open
    secs-in-state                           66
    remaining-secs                          4294967295
    pause-reason                            none
    acct-support                            Y
    remote-failures                         0
    tx-requests                             0
    tx-responses                            0
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

RADIUS over TLS (RADSEC) | 239

show route extensive

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1649
- Syntax (EX Series Switches) | 1650
- Description | 1650
- Options | 1650
- Required Privilege Level | 1650
- Output Fields | 1650
- Sample Output | 1662
- Release Information | 1673

Syntax

```
show route extensive
<destination-prefix>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show route extensive
<destination-prefix>
```

Description

Display extensive information about the active entries in the routing tables.

Options

none	Display all active entries in the routing table.
destination-prefix	(Optional) Display active entries for the specified address or range of addresses.
logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 69 on page 1651 describes the output fields for the `show route extensive` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 69: show route extensive Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
routing-table-name	Name of the routing table (for example, inet.0).
number destinations	Number of destinations for which there are routes in the routing table.
number routes	Number of routes in the routing table and total number of routes in the following states: • `active` (routes that are active). • `holddown` (routes that are in the pending state before being declared inactive). • `hidden` (routes that are not used because of a routing policy).

Table 69: show route extensive Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description

route-destination (entry, announced)	Route destination (for example: 10.0.0.1/24). The `entry` value is the number of route for this destination, and the `announced` value is the number of routes being announced for this destination. Sometimes the route destination is presented in another format, such as:
	• *MPLS-label* (for example, 80001).
	• *interface-name* (for example, ge-1/0/2).
	• *neighbor-address*:*control-word-status*:*encapsulation type*:*vc-id*:*source* (Layer 2 circuit only; for example, 10.1.1.195:NoCtrlWord:1:1:Local/96).
	  • *neighbor-address*—Address of the neighbor.
	  • *control-word-status*—Whether the use of the control word has been negotiated for this virtual circuit: `NoCtrlWord` or `CtrlWord`.
	  • *encapsulation type*—Type of encapsulation, represented by a number: (1) Frame Relay DLCI, (2) ATM AAL5 VCC transport, (3) ATM transparent cell transport, (4) Ethernet, (5) VLAN Ethernet, (6) HDLC, (7) PPP, (8) ATM VCC cell transport, (10) ATM VPC cell transport.
	  • *vc-id*—Virtual circuit identifier.
	  • *source*—Source of the advertisement: `Local` or `Remote`.

TSI	Protocol header information.
label stacking	(Next-to-the-last-hop routing device for MPLS only) Depth of the MPLS label stack, where the label-popping operation is needed to remove one or more labels from the top of the stack. A pair of routes is displayed, because the pop operation is performed only when the stack depth is two or more labels. • `S=0 route` indicates that a packet with an incoming label stack depth of two or more exits this router with one fewer label (the label-popping operation is performed). • If there is no `S=` information, the route is a normal MPLS route, which has a stack depth of 1 (the label-popping operation is not performed).

Table 69: show route extensive Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
[*protocol*, *preference*]	Protocol from which the route was learned and the preference value for the route. • +—A plus sign indicates the active route, which is the route installed from the routing table into the forwarding table. • - —A hyphen indicates the last active route. • *—An asterisk indicates that the route is both the active and the last active route. An asterisk before a `to` line indicates the best subpath to the route. In every routing metric except for the BGP `LocalPref` attribute, a lesser value is preferred. In order to use common comparison routines, Junos OS stores the 1's complement of the `LocalPref` value in the `Preference2` field. For example, if the `LocalPref` value for Route 1 is 100, the `Preference2` value is -101. If the `LocalPref` value for Route 2 is 155, the `Preference2` value is -156. Route 2 is preferred because it has a higher `LocalPref` value and a lower `Preference2` value.
Level	(IS-IS only). In IS-IS, a single autonomous system (AS) can be divided into smaller groups called areas. Routing between areas is organized hierarchically, allowing a domain to be administratively divided into smaller areas. This organization is accomplished by configuring Level 1 and Level 2 intermediate systems. Level 1 systems route within an area. When the destination is outside an area, they route toward a Level 2 system. Level 2 intermediate systems route between areas and toward other ASs.
Route Distinguisher	IP subnet augmented with a 64-bit prefix.
PMSI	Provider multicast service interface (MVPN routing table).
Next-hop type	Type of next hop.
Next-hop reference count	Number of references made to the next hop.

Table 69: show route extensive Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Flood nexthop branches exceed maximum message	Indicates that the number of flood next-hop branches exceeded the system limit of 32 branches, and only a subset of the flood next-hop branches were installed in the kernel.
Source	IP address of the route source.
Next hop	Network layer address of the directly reachable neighboring system.
via	Interface used to reach the next hop. If there is more than one interface available to the next hop, the name of the interface that is actually used is followed by the word `Selected`. This field can also contain the following information: • Weight—Value used to distinguish primary, secondary, and fast reroute backup routes. Weight information is available when MPLS label-switched path (LSP) link protection, node-link protection, or fast reroute is enabled, or when the standby state is enabled for secondary paths. A lower weight value is preferred. Among routes with the same weight value, load balancing is possible. • Balance—Balance coefficient indicating how traffic of unequal cost is distributed among next hops when a routing device is performing unequal-cost load balancing. This information is available when you enable BGP multipath load balancing.
Label-switched-path *lsp-path-name*	Name of the LSP used to reach the next hop.
Label operation	MPLS label and operation occurring at this routing device. The operation can be `pop` (where a label is removed from the top of the stack), `push` (where another label is added to the label stack), or `swap` (where a label is replaced by another label).
Offset	Whether the metric has been increased or decreased by an offset value.
Interface	(Local only) Local interface name.

Table 69: show route extensive Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Protocol next hop	Network layer address of the remote routing device that advertised the prefix. This address is used to recursively derive a forwarding next hop.
label-operation	MPLS label and operation occurring at this routing device. The operation can be `pop` (where a label is removed from the top of the stack), `push` (where another label is added to the label stack), or `swap` (where a label is replaced by another label).
Indirect next hops	When present, a list of nodes that are used to resolve the path to the next-hop destination, in the order that they are resolved. When BGP PIC Edge is enabled, the output lines that contain `Indirect next hop: weight` follow next hops that the software can use to repair paths where a link failure occurs. The next-hop weight has one of the following values: • 0x1 indicates active next hops. • 0x4000 indicates passive next hops.
State	State of the route (a route can be in more than one state).
Session ID	The BFD session ID number that represents the protection using MPLS fast reroute (FRR) and loop-free alternate (LFA).
Weight	Weight for the backup path. If the weight of an indirect next hop is larger than zero, the weight value is shown.

Table 69: show route extensive Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Inactive reason	If the route is inactive, the reason for its current state is indicated. Typical reasons include: • `Active preferred`—Currently active route was selected over this route. • `Always compare MED`—Path with a lower multiple exit discriminator (MED) is available. • `AS path`—Shorter AS path is available. • `Cisco Non-deterministic MED selection`—Cisco nondeterministic MED is enabled and a path with a lower MED is available. • `Cluster list length`—Path with a shorter cluster list length is available. • `Forwarding use only`—Path is only available for forwarding purposes. • `IGP metric`—Path through the next hop with a lower IGP metric is available. • `IGP metric type`—Path with a lower OSPF link-state advertisement type is available. • `Interior > Exterior > Exterior via Interior`—Direct, static, IGP, or EBGP path is available. • `Local preference`—Path with a higher local preference value is available. • `Next hop address`—Path with a lower metric next hop is available. • `No difference`—Path from a neighbor with a lower IP address is available. • `Not Best in its group`—Occurs when multiple peers of the same external AS advertise the same prefix and are grouped together in the selection process. When this reason is displayed, an additional reason is provided (typically one of the other reasons listed). • `Number of gateways`—Path with a higher number of next hops is available. • `Origin`—Path with a lower origin code is available. • `OSPF version`—Path does not support the indicated OSPF version.

Table 69: show route extensive Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
	• `RIB preference`—Route from a higher-numbered routing table is available. • `Route destinguisher`—64-bit prefix added to IP subnets to make them unique. • `Route metric or MED comparison`—Route with a lower metric or MED is available. • `Route preference`—Route with a lower preference value is available. • `Router ID`—Path through a neighbor with a lower ID is available. • `Unusable path`—Path is not usable because of one of the following conditions: the route is damped, the route is rejected by an import policy, or the route is unresolved. • `Update source`—Last tiebreaker is the lowest IP address value.
Local AS	Autonomous system (AS) number of the local routing device.
Age	How long the route has been known.
AIGP	Accumulated interior gateway protocol (AIGP) BGP attribute.
Metric	Cost value of the indicated route. For routes within an AS, the cost is determined by IGP and the individual protocol metrics. For external routes, destinations, or routing domains, the cost is determined by a preference value.
MED-plus-IGP	Metric value for BGP path selection to which the IGP cost to the next-hop destination has been added.
TTL-Action	For MPLS LSPs, state of the TTL propagation attribute. Can be enabled or disabled for all RSVP-signaled and LDP-signaled LSPs or for specific VRF routing instances.
Task	Name of the protocol that has added the route.

Table 69: show route extensive Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Announcement bits	List of protocols that are consumers of the route. Using the following output as an example, `Announcement bits (3): 0-KRT 5-Resolve tree 2 8-BGP RT Background` there are (3) announcement bits to reflect the three clients (protocols) that have state for this route: Kernel (0-KRT), 5 (resolution tree process 2), and 8 (BGP). The notation *n*`-Resolve inet` indicates that the route is used for route resolution for next hops found in the routing table. *n* is an index used by Juniper Networks customer support only.
AS path	AS path through which the route was learned. The letters at the end of the AS path indicate the path origin, providing an indication of the state of the route at the point at which the AS path originated: • `I`—IGP. • `E`—EGP. • `Recorded`—The AS path is recorded by the sample process (sampled). • `?`—Incomplete; typically, the AS path was aggregated. When AS path numbers are included in the route, the format is as follows: • `[ ]`—Brackets enclose the local AS number associated with the AS path if more than one AS number is configured on the routing device, or if AS path prepending is configured. • `{ }`—Braces enclose AS sets, which are groups of AS numbers in which the order does not matter. A set commonly results from route aggregation. The numbers in each AS set are displayed in ascending order. • `( )`—Parentheses enclose a confederation. • `( [ ] )`—Parentheses and brackets enclose a confederation set. **NOTE**: In Junos OS Release 10.3 and later, the AS path field displays an unrecognized attribute and associated hexadecimal value if BGP receives attribute 128 (attribute set) and you have not configured an independent domain in any routing instance.

Table 69: show route extensive Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
validation-state	(BGP-learned routes) Validation status of the route: • `Invalid`—Indicates that the prefix is found, but either the corresponding AS received from the EBGP peer is not the AS that appears in the database, or the prefix length in the BGP update message is longer than the maximum length permitted in the database. • `Unknown`—Indicates that the prefix is not among the prefixes or prefix ranges in the database. • `Unverified`—Indicates that origin validation is not enabled for the BGP peers. • `Valid`—Indicates that the prefix and autonomous system pair are found in the database.
FECs bound to route	Point-to-multipoint root address, multicast source address, and multicast group address when multipoint LDP (M-LDP) inband signaling is configured.
AS path: I <Originator>	(For route reflected output only) Originator ID attribute set by the route reflector.
route status	Indicates the status of a BGP route: • `Accepted`—The specified BGP route is imported by the default BGP policy. • `Import`—The route is imported into a Layer 3 VPN routing instance. • `Import-Protect`—A remote instance egress that is protected. • `Multipath`—A BGP multipath active route. • `MultipathContrib`—The route is not active but contributes to the BGP multipath. • `Protect`—An egress route that is protected. • `Stale`—A route that is marked stale due to graceful restart.

Table 69: show route extensive Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Primary Upstream	When multipoint LDP with multicast-only fast reroute (MoFRR) is configured, the primary upstream path. MoFRR transmits a multicast join message from a receiver toward a source on a primary path, while also transmitting a secondary multicast join message from the receiver toward the source on a backup path.
RPF Nexthops	When multipoint LDP with MoFRR is configured, the reverse-path forwarding (RPF) next-hop information. Data packets are received from both the primary path and the secondary paths. The redundant packets are discarded at topology merge points due to the RPF checks.
Label	Multiple MPLS labels are used to control MoFRR stream selection. Each label represents a separate route, but each references the same interface list check. Only the primary label is forwarded while all others are dropped. Multiple interfaces can receive packets using the same label.
weight	Value used to distinguish MoFRR primary and backup routes. A lower weight value is preferred. Among routes with the same weight value, load balancing is possible.
VC Label	MPLS label assigned to the Layer 2 circuit virtual connection.
MTU	Maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the Layer 2 circuit.
VLAN ID	VLAN identifier of the Layer 2 circuit.
Cluster list	(For route reflected output only) Cluster ID sent by the route reflector.
Originator ID	(For route reflected output only) Address of router that originally sent the route to the route reflector.
Prefixes bound to route	Forwarding Equivalent Class (FEC) bound to this route. Applicable only to routes installed by LDP.

Table 69: show route extensive Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Communities	Community path attribute for the route.
DeletePending	The DeletePending flag indicates that a BGP route needs to be processed due to a BGP peer down event.
Layer2-info: encaps	Layer 2 encapsulation (for example, VPLS).
control flags	Control flags: `none` or Site Down.
mtu	Maximum transmission unit (MTU) information.
Label-Base, range	First label in a block of labels and label block size. A remote PE routing device uses this first label when sending traffic toward the advertising PE routing device.
status vector	Layer 2 VPN and VPLS network layer reachability information (NLRI).
Localpref	Local preference value included in the route.
Router ID	BGP router ID as advertised by the neighbor in the open message.
Primary Routing Table	In a routing table group, the name of the primary routing table in which the route resides.
Secondary Tables	In a routing table group, the name of one or more secondary tables in which the route resides.
Originating RIB	Name of the routing table whose active route was used to determine the forwarding next-hop entry in the resolution database. For example, in the case of inet.0 resolving through inet.0 and inet.3, this field indicates which routing table, inet.0 or inet.3, provided the best path for a particular prefix.

Table 69: show route extensive Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Node path count	Number of nodes in the path.
Forwarding nexthops	Number of forwarding next hops. The forwarding next hop is the network layer address of the directly reachable neighboring system (if applicable) and the interface used to reach it.

Sample Output

show route extensive

```
user@host> show route extensive
inet.0: 22 destinations, 23 routes (21 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
203.0.113.10/16 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 203.0.113.10/16 -> {192.168.71.254}
        *Static Preference: 5
                Next-hop reference count: 29
                Next hop: 192.168.71.254 via fxp0.0, selected
                State: <Active NoReadvrt Int Ext>
                Local AS:    64496
                Age: 1:34:06
                Task: RT
                Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 3-Resolve tree 2
                AS path: I

203.0.113.30/30 (2 entries, 1 announced)
        *Direct Preference: 0
                Next hop type: Interface
                Next-hop reference count: 2
                Next hop: via so-0/3/0.0, selected
                State: <Active Int>
                Local AS:    64496
                Age: 1:32:40
```

```
                Task: IF
                Announcement bits (1): 3-Resolve tree 2
                AS path: I
         OSPF   Preference: 10
                Next-hop reference count: 1
                Next hop: via so-0/3/0.0, selected
                State: <Int>
                Inactive reason: Route Preference
                Local AS:    64496
                Age: 1:32:40    Metric: 1
                Area: 0.0.0.0
                Task: OSPF
                AS path: I

203.0.113.103/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
        *Local  Preference: 0
                Next hop type: Local
                Next-hop reference count: 7
                Interface: so-0/3/0.0
                State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>
                Local AS:    644969
                Age: 1:32:43
                Task: IF
                Announcement bits (1): 3-Resolve tree 2
                AS path: I

...

203.0.113.203/30 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 203.0.113.203/30 -> {203.0.113.216}
        *OSPF   Preference: 10
                Next-hop reference count: 9
                Next hop: via so-0/3/0.0
                Next hop: 203.0.113.216 via ge-3/1/0.0, selected
                State: <Active Int>
                Local AS:    64496
                Age: 1:32:19    Metric: 2
                Area: 0.0.0.0
                Task: OSPF
                Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 3-Resolve tree 2
                AS path: I
```

```
...

198.51.100.2/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 198.51.100.2/32 -> {}
        *PIM    Preference: 0
                Next-hop reference count: 18
                State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>
                Local AS:    64496
                Age: 1:34:08
                Task: PIM Recv
                Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 3-Resolve tree 2
                AS path: I

...

198.51.100.22/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 198.51.100.22/32 -> {}
        *IGMP   Preference: 0
                Next-hop reference count: 18
                State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>
                Local AS:    64496
                Age: 1:34:06
                Task: IGMP
                Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 3-Resolve tree 2
                AS path: I

inet.3: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

203.0.113.103/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
        State: <FlashAll>
        *RSVP   Preference: 7
                Next-hop reference count: 6
                Next hop: 203.0.113.216 via ge-3/1/0.0 weight 0x1, selected
                Label-switched-path green-r1-r3
                Label operation: Push 100096
                State: <Active Int>
                Local AS:    64496
                Age: 1:28:12    Metric: 2
                Task: RSVP
                Announcement bits (2): 1-Resolve tree 1 2-Resolve tree 2
                AS path: I
```

```
203.0.113.238/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
        State: <FlashAll>
        *RSVP   Preference: 7
                Next-hop reference count: 6
                Next hop: via so-0/3/0.0 weight 0x1, selected
                Label-switched-path green-r1-r2
                State: <Active Int>
                Local AS:    64496
                Age: 1:28:12    Metric: 1
                Task: RSVP
                Announcement bits (2): 1-Resolve tree 1 2-Resolve tree 2
                AS path: I

private1__.inet.0: 2 destinations, 3 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

...

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5507.1052/152 (1 entry, 0 announced)
        *Direct Preference: 0
                Next hop type: Interface
                Next-hop reference count: 1
                Next hop: via lo0.0, selected
                State: <Active Int>
                Local AS:    64496
                Age: 1:34:07
                Task: IF
                AS path: I

mpls.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

0   (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 0      /36 -> {}
        *MPLS   Preference: 0
                Next hop type: Receive
                Next-hop reference count: 6
                State: <Active Int>
                Local AS:    64496
                Age: 1:34:08    Metric: 1
                Task: MPLS
```

```
                Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
                AS path: I

...

mpls.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
  299840 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  TSI:
  KRT in-kernel 299840 /52 -> {indirect(1048575)}
         *RSVP   Preference: 7/2
                 Next hop type: Flood
                 Address: 0x9174a30
                 Next-hop reference count: 4
                 Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 798
                 Address: 0x9174c28
                 Next-hop reference count: 2
                 Next hop: 198.51.100.2 via lt-1/2/0.9 weight 0x1
                 Label-switched-path R2-to-R4-2p2mp
                 Label operation: Pop
                 Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 1048574
                 Address: 0x92544f0
                 Next-hop reference count: 2
                 Next hop: 198.51.100.2 via lt-1/2/0.7 weight 0x1
                 Label-switched-path R2-to-R200-p2mp
                 Label operation: Pop
                 Next hop: 198.51.100.2 via lt-1/2/0.5 weight 0x8001
                 Label operation: Pop
                 State: <Active Int>
                 Age: 1:29       Metric: 1
                 Task: RSVP
                 Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
                 AS path: I...

800010 (1 entry, 1 announced)

TSI:
KRT in-kernel 800010 /36 -> {vt-3/2/0.32769}
        *VPLS   Preference: 7
                Next-hop reference count: 2
                Next hop: via vt-3/2/0.32769, selected
                Label operation: Pop
                State: <Active Int>
                Age: 1:31:53
```

```
                Task: Common L2 VC
                Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
                AS path: I

vt-3/2/0.32769 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel vt-3/2/0.32769.0      /16 -> {indirect(1048574)}
        *VPLS   Preference: 7
                Next-hop reference count: 2
                Next hop: 203.0.113.216 via ge-3/1/0.0 weight 0x1, selected
                Label-switched-path green-r1-r3
                Label operation: Push 800012, Push 100096(top)
                Protocol next hop: 203.0.113.103
                Push 800012
                Indirect next hop: 87272e4 1048574
                State: <Active Int>
                Age: 1:31:53    Metric2: 2
                Task: Common L2 VC
                Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 1-Common L2 VC
                AS path: I
                Communities: target:11111:1 Layer2-info: encaps:VPLS,
                control flags:, mtu: 0
                Indirect next hops: 1
                        Protocol next hop: 203.0.113.103 Metric: 2
                        Push 800012
                        Indirect next hop: 87272e4 1048574
                        Indirect path forwarding next hops: 1
                                Next hop: 203.0.113.216 via ge-3/1/0.0 weight 0x1
                        203.0.113.103/32 Originating RIB: inet.3
                          Metric: 2                     Node path count: 1
                          Forwarding nexthops: 1
                                Nexthop: 203.0.113.216 via ge-3/1/0.0

inet6.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

2001:db8::10:255:71:52/128 (1 entry, 0 announced)
        *Direct Preference: 0
                Next hop type: Interface
                Next-hop reference count: 1
                Next hop: via lo0.0, selected
                State: <Active Int>
                Local AS:    64496
                Age: 1:34:07
```

```
                Task: IF
                AS path: I

fe80::280:42ff:fe10:f179/128 (1 entry, 0 announced)
        *Direct Preference: 0
                Next hop type: Interface
                Next-hop reference count: 1
                Next hop: via lo0.0, selected
                State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>
                Local AS:    64496
                Age: 1:34:07
                Task: IF
                AS path: I

ff02::2/128 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel ff02::2/128 -> {}
        *PIM    Preference: 0
                Next-hop reference count: 18
                State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>
                Local AS:    64496
                Age: 1:34:08
                Task: PIM Recv6
                Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
                AS path: I

ff02::d/128 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel ff02::d/128 -> {}
        *PIM    Preference: 0
                Next-hop reference count: 18
                State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>
                Local AS:    64496
                Age: 1:34:08
                Task: PIM Recv6
                Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
                AS path: I

ff02::16/128 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel ff02::16/128 -> {}
        *MLD    Preference: 0
                Next-hop reference count: 18
```

```
                State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>
                Local AS:    64496
                Age: 1:34:06
                Task: MLD
                Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
                AS path: I

private.inet6.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

fe80::280:42ff:fe10:f179/128 (1 entry, 0 announced)
        *Direct Preference: 0
                Next hop type: Interface
                Next-hop reference count: 1
                Next hop: via lo0.16385, selected
                State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>
                Age: 1:34:07
                Task: IF
                AS path: I

green.l2vpn.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

203.0.113.103:1:3:1/96 (1 entry, 1 announced)
        *BGP    Preference: 170/-101
                Route Distinguisher: 203.0.113.103:1
                Next-hop reference count: 7
                Source: 203.0.113.103
                Protocol next hop: 203.0.113.103
                Indirect next hop: 2 no-forward
                State: <Secondary Active Int Ext>
                Local AS:    64496 Peer AS:    64496
                Age: 1:28:12    Metric2: 1
                Task: BGP_69.203.0.113.103+179
                Announcement bits (1): 0-green-l2vpn
                AS path: I
                Communities: target:11111:1 Layer2-info: encaps:VPLS,
                control flags:, mtu: 0
                Label-base: 800008, range: 8
                Localpref: 100
                Router ID: 203.0.113.103
                Primary Routing Table bgp.l2vpn.0

203.0.113.152:1:1:1/96 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
```

```
Page 0 idx 0 Type 1 val 8699540
        *L2VPN  Preference: 170/-1
                Next-hop reference count: 5
                Protocol next hop: 203.0.113.152
                Indirect next hop: 0 -
                State: <Active Int Ext>
                Age: 1:34:03    Metric2: 1
                Task: green-l2vpn
                Announcement bits (1): 1-BGP.0.0.0.0+179
                AS path: I
                Communities: Layer2-info: encaps:VPLS, control flags:Site-Down,
mtu: 0
                Label-base: 800016, range: 8, status-vector: 0x9F

203.0.113.152:1:5:1/96 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
Page 0 idx 0 Type 1 val 8699528
        *L2VPN  Preference: 170/-101
                Next-hop reference count: 5
                Protocol next hop: 203.0.113.152
                Indirect next hop: 0 -
                State: <Active Int Ext>
                Age: 1:34:03    Metric2: 1
                Task: green-l2vpn
                Announcement bits (1): 1-BGP.0.0.0.0+179
                AS path: I
                Communities: Layer2-info: encaps:VPLS, control flags:, mtu: 0
                Label-base: 800008, range: 8, status-vector: 0x9F

...

l2circuit.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

TSI:

203.0.113.163:CtrlWord:4:3:Local/96 (1 entry, 1 announced)
        *L2CKT  Preference: 7
                Next hop: via so-1/1/2.0 weight 1, selected
                Label-switched-path my-lsp
                Label operation: Push 100000[0]
                Protocol next hop: 203.0.113.163 Indirect next hop: 86af000 296
                State: <Active Int>
                Local AS:    64499
```

```
                Age: 10:21
                Task: l2 circuit
                Announcement bits (1): 0-LDP
                AS path: I
                VC Label 100000, MTU 1500, VLAN ID 512


203.0.113.55/24 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT queued (pending) add
  198.51.100.0/24 -> {Push 300112}
        *BGP    Preference: 170/-101
                Next hop type: Router
                Address: 0x925c208
                Next-hop reference count: 2
                Source: 203.0.113.9
                Next hop: 203.0.113.9 via ge-1/2/0.15, selected
                Label operation: Push 300112
                Label TTL action: prop-ttl
                State: <Active Ext>
                Local AS:  64509 Peer AS: 65539
                Age: 1w0d 23:06:56
                AIGP: 25
                Task: BGP_65539.203.0.113.9+56732
                Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
                AS path: 65539 64508 I
                Accepted
                Route Label: 300112
                Localpref: 100
                Router ID: 213.0.113.99
```

show route extensive (BGP-SRTE routes)

```
user@host> show route extensive
inet.0: 22 destinations, 23 routes (21 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
9.9.9.9-1 <c>/64 (1 entry, 0 announced):
        **SPRING-TE Preference: 8
                Next hop type: Indirect, Next hop index: 0
                Address: 0xdc33080
                Next-hop reference count: 1
                Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 0
```

```
                Next hop: 1.2.2.2 via ge-0/0/2.0, selected
                Label element ptr: 0xdf671d0
                Label parent element ptr: 0x0
                Label element references: 11
                Label element child references: 0
                Label element lsp id: 0
                Session Id: 0x0
                Protocol next hop: 299920
                Label operation: Push 800040
                Label TTL action: prop-ttl
                Load balance label: Label 800040: None;
                Composite next hop: 0xcd4f950 - INH Session ID: 0x0
                Indirect next hop: 0xdc99a84 - INH Session ID: 0x0 Weight 0x1
                State: <Active Int>
                Local AS:   100
                Age: 5d 17:37:19     Metric: 1     Metric2: 16777215
                Validation State: unverified
                Task: SPRING-TE
                AS path:
                SRTE Policy State:
                SR Preference/Override: 200/100
                Tunnel Source: Static configuration
                Composite next hops: 1
                        Protocol next hop: 299920 Metric: 0
                        Label operation: Push 800040
                        Label TTL action: prop-ttl
                        Load balance label: Label 800040: None;
                        Composite next hop: 0xcd4f950 - INH Session ID: 0x0
                        Indirect next hop: 0xdc99a84 - INH Session ID: 0x0 Weight 0x1
                        Indirect path forwarding next hops: 1
                                Next hop type: Router
                                Next hop: 1.2.2.2 via ge-0/0/2.0
                                Session Id: 0x0
                                299920 /52 Originating RIB: mpls.0
                                  Metric: 0 Node path count: 1
                                  Forwarding nexthops: 1
                                        Next hop type: Router
                                        Next hop: 1.2.2.2 via ge-0/0/2.0
                                        Session Id: 0x141
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

`DeletePending` flag added to the command output in Junos OS Release 19.4R1.

show route instance

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1673**
- Description | **1673**
- Options | **1674**
- Required Privilege Level | **1674**
- Output Fields | **1674**
- Sample Output | **1675**
- Release Information | **1678**

Syntax

```
show route instance
<brief | detail | summary>
<instance-name>
<operational>
```

Description

(QFabric systems only) Display routing instance information.

Options

none	(Same as **brief**) Display standard information about all routing instances.
brief | detail | summary	(Optional) Display the specified level of output. If you do not specify a level of output, the system defaults to **brief**. (These options are not available with the **operational** keyword.)
instance-name	(Optional) Display information for a specified routing instance.
operational	(Optional) Display operational routing instances.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 70 on page 1674 lists the output fields for the `show route instance` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 70: show route instance Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Instance or *instance-name*	Name of the routing instance.	All levels
Operational Routing Instances	(**operational** keyword only) Names of all operational routing instances.	—
Type	Type of routing instance: **forwarding** or **virtual-router**.	All levels

Table 70: show route instance Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
State	State of the routing instance: **active** or **inactive**.	**detail**
Interfaces	Name of interfaces belonging to this routing instance.	**detail**
Tables	Tables (and number of routes) associated with this routing instance.	**detail**
Router ID	Identifier for the router.	**detail**
Primary RIB	Primary table for this routing instance.	**brief** none **summary**
Active/holddown/hidden	Number of active, hold-down, and hidden routes.	All levels

Sample Output

show route instance

```
user@switch> show route instance
Instance             Type
         Primary RIB                                    Active/holddown/hidden
master               forwarding
         inet.0                                         4/0/1

__juniper_private1__ forwarding
         __juniper_private1__.inet.0                    1/0/3

__juniper_private2__ forwarding
         __juniper_private2__.inet.0                    0/0/1

__juniper_private3__ forwarding
```

```
         __juniper_private3__.inet.0                    1/0/2

__juniper_private4__ forwarding
         __juniper_private4__.inet.0                    4/0/2

__master.anon__      forwarding

r1                 virtual-router

r2                 virtual-router
```

show route instance detail

```
user@switch> show route instance detail
master:
  Router ID: 10.3.3.7
  Type: forwarding        State: Active
  Tables:
    inet.0                 : 5 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)

__juniper_private1__:
  Router ID: 0.0.0.0
  Type: forwarding        State: Active
  Interfaces:
    lo0.16385
    bme0.0
  Tables:
    __juniper_private1__.inet.0: 6 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 3 hidden)

__juniper_private2__:
  Router ID: 0.0.0.0
  Type: forwarding        State: Active
  Interfaces:
    lo0.16384
  Tables:
    __juniper_private2__.inet.0: 1 routes (0 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)

__juniper_private3__:
  Router ID: 0.0.0.0
  Type: forwarding        State: Active
  Interfaces:
```

```
    bme0.1
  Tables:
    __juniper_private3__.inet.0: 4 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 2 hidden)

__juniper_private4__:
  Router ID: 0.0.0.0
  Type: forwarding        State: Active
  Interfaces:
    bme0.2
  Tables:
    __juniper_private4__.inet.0: 8 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 2 hidden)

__master.anon__:
  Router ID: 0.0.0.0
  Type: forwarding        State: Active

r1:
  Router ID: 0.0.0.0
  Type: virtual-router    State: Active
  Interfaces:
    xe-0/0/0.0

r2:
  Router ID: 0.0.0.0
  Type: virtual-router    State: Active
  Interfaces:
    xe-0/0/3.0
```

show route instance operational

```
user@switch> show route instance operational
Operational Routing Instances:

__juniper_private1__
__juniper_private2__
__juniper_private3__
__juniper_private4__
r1---qfabric
r2---qfabric
master
```

show route instance summary

```
user@switch> show route instance summary
Instance             Type
         Primary RIB                                    Active/holddown/hidden
master               forwarding
         inet.0                                         4/0/1

__juniper_private1__ forwarding
         __juniper_private1__.inet.0                    1/0/3

__juniper_private2__ forwarding
         __juniper_private2__.inet.0                    0/0/1

__juniper_private3__ forwarding
         __juniper_private3__.inet.0                    1/0/2

__juniper_private4__ forwarding
         __juniper_private4__.inet.0                    4/0/2

__master.anon__      forwarding

r1                 virtual-router
r2                 virtual-router
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20.

show security ssh key-pair-identity

IN THIS SECTION

Syntax | 1679

- Description | 1679
- Options | 1679
- Required Privilege Level | 1679
- Output Fields | 1680
- Sample Output | 1680
- Release Information | 1680

Syntax

```
show security ssh key-pair-identity
    ( brief  <identity-name>  | public  identity-name  )
```

Description

Display the SSH key pair identity information.

Options

- `brief` *identity-name*—Display the brief information for a specified identity. The *identity-name* variable is optional, if an identity is not specified, the command will list brief information of all identities.
- `public` *identity-name* —Display the public key for a specified identity.

NOTE: The `public` and `brief` options are mutually exclusive

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

show security ssh key-pair-identity brief

```
user@host> show security ssh key-pair-identity brief
SSH Key Pair Identity Information:
  Name             Create Time      Encrypted
  sample           Dec 28, 17:40    yes
  identity-name    Dec 28, 17:26    yes
```

show security ssh key-pair-identity brief sample

```
user@host> show security ssh key-pair-identity brief sample
SSH Key Pair Identity Information:
  Name             Create Time      Encrypted
  sample           Dec 28, 17:34    yes
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D70.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

request security ssh key-pair-identity generate

clear security ssh key-pair-identity

show security pki local-certificate

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1681
- Description | 1681
- Options | 1681
- Required Privilege Level | 1682
- Output Fields | 1682
- Sample Output | 1684
- Release Information | 1685

Syntax

```
show security pki local-certificate
<brief | detail>
<certificate-id certificate-id-name>
<system-generated>
```

Description

Display information about the local digital certificates and the corresponding public keys installed in the switch.

Options

none	(Same as brief) Display information about all local digital certificates and corresponding public keys.

brief | detail	(Optional) Display information about local digital certificates and corresponding public keys for the specified level of output.
certificate-id *certificate-id-name*	(Optional) Display information about only the specified the local digital certificate and corresponding public keys.
system-generated	(Optional) Display information about the automatically generated self-signed certificate.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 71 on page 1682 lists the output fields for the `show security pki local-certificate` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 71: show security pki local-certificate Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Certificate identifier	Name of the digital certificate.	All levels
Certificate version	Revision number of the digital certificate.	**detail**
Serial number	Unique serial number of the digital certificate.	**detail**
Issued by	Authority that issued the digital certificate.	none **brief**
Issued to	Device that was issued the digital certificate.	none **brief**

Table 71: show security pki local-certificate Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Issuer	Authority that issued the digital certificate, including details of the authority organized using the distinguished name format. Possible subfields are: • **Common name**—Name of the authority. • **Organization**—Organization of origin. • **Organizational unit**—Department within an organization. • **State**—State of origin. • **Country**—Country of origin.	**detail**
Subject	Details of the digital certificate holder organized using the distinguished name format. Possible subfields are: • **Common name**—Name of the authority. • **Organization**—Organization of origin. • **Organizational unit**—Department within an organization. • **State**—State of origin. • **Country**—Country of origin.	**detail**
Alternate subject	Domain name or IP address of the device related to the digital certificate.	**detail**
Validity	Time period when the digital certificate is valid. Values are: • **Not before**—Start time when the digital certificate becomes valid. • **Not after**—End time when the digital certificate becomes invalid.	All levels

Table 71: show security pki local-certificate Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Public key algorithm	Encryption algorithm used with the private key, such as **rsaEncryption (1024 bits)**.	All levels
Public key verification status	Public key verification status: **Failed** or **Passed**. The **detail** output also provides the verification hash.	All levels
Signature algorithm	Encryption algorithm that the CA used to sign the digital certificate, such as **sha1WithRSAEncryption**.	**detail**
Fingerprint	Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA1) and Message Digest 5 (MD5) hashes used to identify the digital certificate.	**detail**
Distribution CRL	Distinguished name information and URL for the certificate revocation list (CRL) server.	**detail**
Use for key	Use of the public key, such as **Certificate signing**, **CRL signing**, **Digital signature**, or **Key encipherment**.	**detail**

Sample Output

show security pki local-certificate

```
user@switch> show security pki local-certificate
Certificate identifier: local-entrust2
  Issued to: router2.juniper.net, Issued by: juniper
  Validity:
    Not before: 2005 Nov 21st, 23:28:22 GMT
    Not after: 2008 Nov 21st, 23:58:22 GMT
  Public key algorithm: rsaEncryption(1024 bits)
  Public key verification status: Passed
```

show security pki local-certificate detail

```
user@switch> show security pki local-certificate detail
Certificate identifier: local-entrust3
  Certificate version: 3
  Serial number: 4355 94f9
  Issuer:
    Organization: juniper, Country: us
  Subject:
    Organization: juniper, Country: us, Common name: switch1.juniper.net
  Alternate subject: switch1.juniper.net
  Validity:
    Not before: 2005 Nov 21st, 23:33:58 GMT
    Not after: 2008 Nov 22nd, 00:03:58 GMT
  Public key algorithm: rsaEncryption(1024 bits)
  Public key verification status: Passed
    fb:79:df:d4:a9:03:0f:d3:69:7e:c1:e4:27:35:9c:d9:b1:a2:47:78
    d2:6d:f3:e5:f4:68:4f:b3:04:45:88:57:99:82:39:a6:51:9e:5f:42
    23:3f:d7:6e:3d:a5:54:a9:b1:2d:6e:90:dd:12:8a:bf:ef:2b:20:50
    ba:f0:da:d9:0c:ad:5e:d6:c6:98:3a:ae:3f:90:dd:94:78:c1:ea:2e
    7c:f0:2d:d4:79:d4:cd:f0:52:df:5e:72:f2:e7:ae:66:f7:61:f4:bc
    72:57:3e:6c:6d:d3:24:58:8b:f4:ef:da:2a:6a:fa:eb:98:f8:34:84
    79:54:da:4f:d3:6f:52:1f
  Signature algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
  Fingerprint:
    61:3a:d0:b4:7a:16:9b:39:ba:81:3f:9d:ab:34:e5:c8:be:3b:a1:6d (sha1)
    60:a0:ff:58:05:4a:65:73:9d:74:3a:e1:83:6f:1b:c8 (md5)
  Distribution CRL:
    C=us, O=juniper, CN=CRL1
    http://CA-1/CRL/juniper_us_crlfile.crl
  Use for key: Digital signature
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Manually Generating Self-Signed Certificates on Switches (CLI Procedure)

show security tpm status

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1686**
- Description | **1686**
- Options | **1686**
- Required Privilege Level | **1687**
- Output Fields | **1687**
- Sample Output | **1688**
- Release Information | **1688**

Syntax

```
show security tpm status
```

Description

Display the current status of the Trusted Platform Module (TPM). You can use this `show security tpm status` command to check the status of TPM ownership, master binding key, master encryption password, family version, and firmware version.

Options

This command has no options.

Required Privilege Level

security

Output Fields

Table 72 on page 1687 lists the output fields for the `show security tpm status` command.

Table 72: show security tpm status Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
`Enabled`	Specifies whether TPM is enabled or disabled.
`Owned`	Specifies the TPM ownership. TPM can be owned even if the Master Encryption Key and Master Encryption Key are not created/configured.
`Master Binding Key`	Displays the TPM's Master Binding Key status whether it is created or not created. TPM generates cryptographic keys and encrypts them so that those can only be decrypted by the TPM. This process is know as binding. Each TPM has a master binding key, which is also know as storage root key.
`Master Encryption Key`	Displays Master Encryption Password status whether it is set or not set. The encrypted data and the hash of the configuration is protected by the TPM module using the master encryption password.
`TPM Family`	Displays Trusted Computing Group's (TCG) TPM family version.
`TPM Firmware version`	Displays the firmware version loaded in TPM.

Sample Output

show security tpm status

```
user@host>              show security tpm status
TPM Status:
  Enabled: yes
  Owned: yes
  Master Binding Key: not-created
  Master Encryption Key: not-configured
  TPM Family: 1.2
  TPM Firmware version: 4.40
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D80.

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 20.1R1 for SRX5400, SRX5600, and SRX5800 devices with SRX5K-RE3-128G Routing Engine (RE3).

TPM family and TPM firmware version details are introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D120.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Using Trusted Platform Module to Bind Secrets on SRX Series Devices | 150

request security tpm master-encryption-password set

show services unified-access-control authentication-table

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1689
- Description | 1689
- Options | 1690
- Required Privilege Level | 1690
- Sample Output | 1690
- Release Information | 1692

Syntax

```
show services unified-access-control authentication-table
```

Description

Display a summary of the authentication table entries configured from the IC Series UAC Appliance. Authentication tables store mappings between traffic sessions and Unified Access Control (UAC) roles. The IC Series appliance uses the roles specified in the mappings to help determine which UAC policies to apply to a session.

Use this command when you have configured the SRX Series device to act as a Junos OS Enforcer in a UAC deployment. When deployed as a Junos OS Enforcer, the SRX Series device enforces the policies that are defined on the UAC's IC Series appliance.

You can also use this command to display the content of the authentication table in a user role firewall implementation. The table, pushed from a supporting UAC device, provides the user roles associated with incoming traffic.

Options

- `detail`—Display a detailed view of all authentication table entries.
- `extended`—Display a view of all authentication table entries with the user roles listed.
- `identifier` *`id`*—Display all authentication table entries with the specified identifier number.
- `ip` *`source-ip-address`*—Display any authentication table entry for the specified IP address.
- `role` *`role-name`*—Display all authentication table entries for the specified role name.
- `user` *`username`*—Display all authentication table entries for the specified user.

Required Privilege Level

view

Sample Output

show services unified-access-control authentication-table

```
user@host>show services unified-access-control authentication-table
Id    Source IP       Username     Age      Role identifier
1     198.51.100.22          user1        0        0000000001.000005.0
Total: 1
```

show services unified-access-control authentication-table detail

```
user@host>show services unified-access-control authentication-table detail
Identifier: 1
  Source IP: 198.51.100.22
  Username: john
  Age: 0
  Role identifier       Role name
    0000000001.000005.0 Users
    1113249951.100616.0 PersonalFirewall
```

```
    1183670148.427197.0 UAC
Total: 1
```

show services unified-access-control authentication-table extended

```
user@host>show services unified-access-control authentication-table extended
Id    Source IP       Username     Age   Role name
3     10.214.161.195          johna      60    Users, PersonalFirewall
6     10.214.161.183          mayb      60    role-1
Total: 2
```

show services unified-access-control authentication-table identifier id

```
user@host>show services unified-access-control authentication-table identifier 1
Identifier: 1
  Source IP: 10.214.161.195
  Username: johna
  Age: 0
  Role identifier       Role name
    0000000001.000005.0 Users
    1113249951.100616.0 PersonalFirewall
    1183670148.427197.0 UAC
Total: 1
```

show services unified-access-control authentication-table ip

```
user@host>show services unified-access-control authentication-table ip 10.214.161.183
Id    Source IP       Username     Age      Role identifier
8     10.214.161.183         mayb          0        1420298444.225667.0
Total: 1
```

show services unified-access-control authentication-table role

```
user@host>show services unified-access-control authentication-table role role-1
Id    Source IP       Username     Age      Role identifier
```

```
6     10.214.161.183          maybe         60       1420298444.225667.0
Total: 1
```

show services unified-access-control authentication-table user username

```
user@host>show services unified-access-control authentication-table user prasanta
Id    Source IP       Username     Age      Role identifier
7     10.214.161.195         paul1     0        0000000001.000005.0
Total: 1
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4. Options updated in Junos OS Release 12.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Firewall User Authentication Overview

show services unified-access-control policies

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1693**
- Description | **1693**
- Options | **1693**
- Required Privilege Level | **1693**
- Sample Output | **1693**
- Sample Output | **1694**
- Sample Output | **1694**
- Release Information | **1695**

Syntax

```
show services unified-access-control policies
```

Description

Display a summary of resource access policies configured from the IC Series UAC Appliance.

Use this command when you have configured the SRX Series device to act as a Junos OS Enforcer in a Unified Access Control (UAC) deployment. When deployed as a Junos OS Enforcer, the SRX Series device enforces the policies that are defined on the UAC's IC Series appliance.

Options

- `detail`—Display a detailed view of all policies.
- `identifier` *id*—Display information about a specific policy by identification number.

Required Privilege Level

view

Sample Output

show services unified-access-control policies

```
user@host> show services unified-access-control policies
Id    Resource               Action Apply       Role identifier
1     10.100.15.0/24:*       allow  selected    1113249951.100616.0
2     10.100.17.0/24:*       deny   all
```

Sample Output

show services unified-access-control policies detail

```
user@host> show services unified-access-control policies detail
Identifier: 1
  Resource: 10.100.15.0/24:*
  Resource: 10.100.16.23-10.100.16.60:*
  Action: allow
  Apply: selected
  Role identifier       Role name
    1113249951.100616.0 Personal Firewall
    1112927873.881659.0 Antivirus
    1183670148.427197.0 UAC
Identifier: 2
  Resource: 10.100.17.0/24:*
  Resource: 10.100.16.23-10.100.16.60:*
  Resource: 10.100.18.0/24:*
  Action: deny
  Apply: all
```

Sample Output

show services unified-access-control policies identifier 1

```
user@host> show services unified-access-control policies identifier 1
Identifier: 1
  Resource: 10.100.15.0/24:*
  Resource: 10.100.16.23-10.100.16.60:*
  Action: allow
  Apply: selected
  Role identifier       Role name
    1113249951.100616.0 Personal Firewall
    1112927873.881659.0 Antivirus
    1183670148.427197.0 UAC
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Firewall User Authentication Overview

show services unified-access-control status

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1695
- Description | 1695
- Required Privilege Level | 1696
- Sample Output | 1696
- Release Information | 1696

Syntax

```
show services unified-access-control status
```

Description

Display the status of the connection between the SRX Series device and the IC Series UAC Appliance as well as statistics to help debug connections to the IC Series appliance.

Use this command when you have configured the SRX Series device to act as a Junos OS Enforcer in a Unified Access Control (UAC) deployment. When deployed as a Junos OS Enforcer, the SRX Series device enforces the policies that are defined on the UAC's IC Series appliance.

Required Privilege Level

view

Sample Output

show services unified-access-control status

```
user@host> show services unified-access-control status
Host           Address         Port   Interface     State
dev106vm26     10.64.11.106    11123  ge-0/0/0.0    connected
dev107vm26     10.64.11.106    11123  ge-0/0/0.0    closed
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

> *Firewall User Authentication Overview*

show snmp

There are several commands that you can access in Junos OS operational mode to monitor SNMP information. Some of the commands are:

- `show snmp health-monitor`, which displays the health monitor log and alarm information.
- `show snmp mib`, which displays information from the MIBs, such as device and system information.
- `show snmp statistics`, which displays SNMP statistics such as the number of packets, silent drops, and invalid output values.
- `show snmp rmon`, which displays the RMON alarm, event, history, and log information

The following example provides sample output from the `show snmp health-monitor` command:

```
user@switch> show snmp health-monitor
Alarm
Index  Variable description                          Value State

 32768 Health Monitor: root file system utilization
       jnxHrStoragePercentUsed.1                       58 active

 32769 Health Monitor: /config file system utilization
       jnxHrStoragePercentUsed.2                        0 active

 32770 Health Monitor: RE 0 CPU utilization
       jnxOperatingCPU.9.1.0.0                          0 active

 32773 Health Monitor: RE 0 Memory utilization
       jnxOperatingBuffer.9.1.0.0                      35 active

 32775 Health Monitor: jkernel daemon CPU utilization
       Init daemon                                      0 active
       Chassis daemon                                  50 active
       Firewall daemon                                  0 active
       Interface daemon                                 5 active
       SNMP daemon                                     11 active
       MIB2 daemon                                     42 active
       ...
```

The following example provides sample output from the `show snmp mib` command:

```
user@switch> show snmp mib walk system

sysDescr.0    = Juniper Networks, Inc. qfx3500s internet router, kernel
JUNOS 11.1-20100926.0 #0: 2010-09-26 06:17:38 UTC builder@abc.example.net:
/volume/build/junos/11.1/production/20100926.0/obj-xlr/bsd/sys/compile/JUNIPER-xxxxx
Build date: 2010-09-26 06:00:10 U
sysObjectID.0 = jnxProductQFX3500
sysUpTime.0   = 24444184
sysContact.0  = J Smith
sysName.0     = Lab QFX3500
sysLocation.0 = Lab
sysServices.0 = 4
```

The following example provides sample output from the `show snmp statistics` command:

```
user@switch> show snmp statistics

SNMP statistics:
  Input:
    Packets: 0, Bad versions: 0, Bad community names: 0,
    Bad community uses: 0, ASN parse errors: 0,
    Too bigs: 0, No such names: 0, Bad values: 0,
    Read onlys: 0, General errors: 0,
    Total request varbinds: 0, Total set varbinds: 0,
    Get requests: 0, Get nexts: 0, Set requests: 0,
    Get responses: 0, Traps: 0,
    Silent drops: 0, Proxy drops: 0, Commit pending drops: 0,
    Throttle drops: 0, Duplicate request drops: 0
    Output:
    Packets: 0, Too bigs: 0, No such names: 0,
    Bad values: 0, General errors: 0,
    Get requests: 0, Get nexts: 0, Set requests: 0,
    Get responses: 0, Traps: 0
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- health-monitor
- show snmp mib
- show snmp statistics

show snmp statistics

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1699
- Description | 1699
- Options | 1699

- Required Privilege Level | 1699
- Output Fields | 1700
- Sample Output | 1707
- Release Information | 1710

Syntax

```
show snmp statistics
<subagents>
```

Description

Display statistics about Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) packets sent and received by the router or switch.

Options

subagents (Optional) Display the statistics of the protocol data unit (PDU), the number of SNMP requests and responses per subagent, and the SNMP statistics received from each subagent per logical system.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 73 on page 1701 describes the output fields for the `show snmp statistics` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 73: show snmp statistics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Input	Information about received packets: • **Packets(snmpInPkts)**—Total number of messages delivered to the SNMP entity from the transport service. • **Bad versions**—**(snmpInBadVersions**) Total number of messages delivered to the SNMP entity that were for an unsupported SNMP version. • **Bad community names**—**(snmpInBadCommunityNames)** Total number of messages delivered to the SNMP entity that used an SNMP community name not known to the entity. • **Bad community uses**—**(snmpInBadCommunityUses)** Total number of messages delivered to the SNMP entity that represented an SNMP operation that was not allowed by the SNMP community named in the message. • **ASN parse errors**—**(snmpInASNParseErrs)** Total number of ASN.1 or BER errors encountered by the SNMP entity when decoding received SNMP messages. • **Too bigs**—**(snmpInTooBigs)** Total number of SNMP PDUs delivered to the SNMP entity with an error status field of **tooBig**. • **No such names**—**(snmpInNoSuchNames)** Total number of SNMP PDUs delivered to the SNMP entity with an error status field of **noSuchName**. • **Bad values**—**(snmpInBadValues)** Total number of SNMP PDUs delivered to the SNMP entity with an error status field of **badValue**. • **Read onlys**—**(snmpInReadOnlys)** Total number of valid SNMP PDUs delivered to the SNMP entity with an error status field of **readOnly**. Only incorrect implementations of SNMP generate this error.

Table 73: show snmp statistics Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Input (continued)	• **General errors—(snmpInGenErrs)** Total number of SNMP PDUs delivered to the SNMP entity with an error status field of **genErr**. • **Total requests varbinds—(snmpInTotalReqVars)** Total number of MIB objects retrieved successfully by the SNMP entity as a result of receiving valid SNMP **GetRequest** and **GetNext** PDUs. • **Total set varbinds—(snmpInSetVars)** Total number of MIB objects modified successfully by the SNMP entity as a result of receiving valid SNMP **SetRequest** PDUs. • **Get requests—(snmpInGetRequests)** Total number of SNMP **GetRequest** PDUs that have been accepted and processed by the SNMP entity. • **Get nexts—(snmpInGetNexts)** Total number of SNMP **GetNext** PDUs that have been accepted and processed by the SNMP entity. • **Set requests—(snmpInSetRequests)** Total number of SNMP **SetRequest** PDUs that have been accepted and processed by the SNMP entity. • **Get responses—(snmpInGetResponses)** Total number of SNMP **GetResponse** PDUs that have been accepted and processed by the SNMP entity. • **Traps—(snmpInTraps)** Total number of SNMP traps generated by the SNMP entity. • **Silent drops—(snmpSilentDrops)** Total number of **GetRequest**, **GetNextRequest**, **GetBulkRequest**, **SetRequests**, and **InformRequest** PDUs delivered to the SNMP entity that were silently dropped because the size of a reply containing an alternate response PDU with an empty variable-bindings field was greater than either a local constraint or the maximum message size associated with the originator of the requests.

Table 73: show snmp statistics Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
	• **Proxy drops**—**(snmpProxyDrops)** Total number of **GetRequest**, **GetNextRequest**, **GetBulkRequest**, **SetRequests**, and **InformRequest** PDUs delivered to the SNMP entity that were silently dropped because the transmission of the message to a proxy target failed in such a way (other than a timeout) that no response PDU could be returned. • **Commit pending drops**—Number of SNMP packets for **Set** requests dropped because of a previous pending SNMP **Set** request on the committed configuration. • **Throttle drops**—Number of SNMP packets for any requests dropped reaching the throttle limit.

Table 73: show snmp statistics Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
V3 Input	Information about SNMP version 3 packets: • **Unknown security models—(snmpUnknownSecurityModels)** Total number of packets received by the SNMP engine that were dropped because they referenced a security model that was not known to or supported by the SNMP engine. • **Invalid messages—(snmpInvalidMsgs)** Number of packets received by the SNMP engine that were dropped because there were invalid or inconsistent components in the SNMP message. • **Unknown pdu handlers—(snmpUnknownPDUHandlers)** Number of packets received by the SNMP engine that were dropped because the PDU contained in the packet could not be passed to an application responsible for handling the PDU type. • **Unavailable contexts—(snmpUnavailableContexts)** Number of requests received for a context that is known to the SNMP engine, but is currently unavailable. • **Unknown contexts—(snmpUnknownContexts)** Total number of requests received for a context that is unknown to the SNMP engine. • **Unsupported security levels—(usmStatsUnsupportedSecLevels)** Total number of packets received by the SNMP engine that were dropped because they requested a security level unknown to the SNMP engine (or otherwise unavailable). • **Not in time windows—(usmStatsNotInTimeWindows)** Total number of packets received by the SNMP engine that were dropped because they appeared outside the authoritative SNMP engine's window. • **Unknown user names—(usmStatsUnknownUserNames)** Total number of packets received by the SNMP engine that were dropped because they referenced a user that was not known to the SNMP engine.

Table 73: show snmp statistics Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
	• **Unknown engine ids—(usmStatsUnknownEngineIDs)** Total number of packets received by the SNMP engine that were dropped because they referenced an SNMP engine ID that was not known to the SNMP engine. • **Wrong digests—(usmStatsWrongDigests)** Total number of packets received by the SNMP engine that were dropped because they did not contain the expected digest value. • **Decryption errors—(usmStatsDecryptionErrors)** Total number of packets received by the SNMP engine that were dropped because they could not be decrypted.

Table 73: show snmp statistics Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Output	Information about transmitted packets: • **Packets**—**(snmpOutPkts)** Total number of messages passed from the SNMP entity to the transport service. • **Too bigs**—**(snmpOutTooBigs)** Total number of SNMP PDUs generated by the SNMP entity with an error status field of **tooBig**. • **No such names**—**(snmpOutNoSuchNames)** Total number of SNMP PDUs delivered to the SNMP entity with an error status field of **noSuchName**. • **Bad values**—**(snmpOutBadValues)** Total number of SNMP PDUs generated by the SNMP entity with an error status field of **badValue**. • **General errors**—**(snmpOutGenErrs)** Total number of SNMP PDUs generated by the SNMP entity with an error status field of **genErr**. • **Get requests**—**(snmpOutGetRequests)** Total number of SNMP **GetRequest** PDUs generated by the SNMP entity. • **Get nexts**—**(snmpOutGetNexts)** Total number of SNMP **GetNext** PDUs generated by the SNMP entity. • **Set requests**—**(snmpOutSetRequests)** Total number of SNMP **SetRequest** PDUs generated by the SNMP entity. • **Get responses**—**(snmpOutGetResponses)** Total number of SNMP **GetResponse** PDUs generated by the SNMP entity. • **Traps**—**(snmpOutTraps)** Total number of SNMP traps generated by the SNMP entity.

Table 74 on page 1707 describes the output fields for the `show snmp statistics subagents` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 74: show snmp statistics subagents Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Subagent	Location of the SNMP subagent.
Request PDUs	Number of PDUs requested by the SNMP manager.
Response PDUs	Number of response PDUs sent by the SNMP subagent.
Request Variables	Number of variable bindings on the PDUs requested by the SNMP manager.
Response Variables	Number of variable bindings on the PDUs sent by the SNMP subagent.
Average Response Time	Average time taken by the SNMP subagent to send statistics response.
Maximum Response Time	Maximum time taken by the SNMP subagent to send the statistics response.

Sample Output

show snmp statistics

```
user@host> show snmp statistics
SNMP statistics:
  Input:
    Packets: 246213, Bad versions: 12, Bad community names: 12,
    Bad community uses: 0, ASN parse errors: 96,
    Too bigs: 0, No such names: 0, Bad values: 0,
    Read onlys: 0, General errors: 0,
    Total request varbinds: 227084, Total set varbinds: 67,
    Get requests: 44942, Get nexts: 190371, Set requests: 10712,
```

```
    Get responses: 0, Traps: 0,
    Silent drops: 0, Proxy drops: 0, Commit pending drops: 0,
    Throttle drops: 0,
  V3 Input:
    Unknown security models: 0, Invalid messages: 0
    Unknown pdu handlers: 0, Unavailable contexts: 0
    Unknown contexts: 0, Unsupported security levels: 1
    Not in time windows: 0, Unknown user names: 0
    Unknown engine ids: 44, Wrong digests: 23, Decryption errors: 0
  Output:
    Packets: 246093, Too bigs: 0, No such names: 31561,
    Bad values: 0, General errors: 2,
    Get requests: 0, Get nexts: 0, Set requests: 0,
    Get responses: 246025, Traps: 0
```

show snmp statistics subagents

```
user@host> show snmp statistics subagents

  Subagent: /var/run/cosd-20
    Request PDUs: 0, Response PDUs: 0,
    Request Variables: 0, Response Variables: 0,
    Average Response Time(ms): 0.00,
    Maximum Response Time(ms): 0.00

  Subagent: /var/run/pfed-30
    Request PDUs: 0, Response PDUs: 0,
    Request Variables: 0, Response Variables: 0,
    Average Response Time(ms): 0.00,
    Maximum Response Time(ms): 0.00

  Subagent: /var/run/rmopd-15
    Request PDUs: 0, Response PDUs: 0,
    Request Variables: 0, Response Variables: 0,
    Average Response Time(ms): 0.00,
    Maximum Response Time(ms): 0.00

  Subagent: /var/run/chassisd-30
    Request PDUs: 33116, Response PDUs: 33116,
    Request Variables: 33116, Response Variables: 33116,
    Average Response Time(ms): 1.83,
```

```
    Maximum Response Time(ms): 203.48

  Subagent: /var/run/pkid-13
    Request PDUs: 0, Response PDUs: 0,
    Request Variables: 0, Response Variables: 0,
    Average Response Time(ms): 0.00,
    Maximum Response Time(ms): 0.00

  Subagent: /var/run/apsd-13
    Request PDUs: 0, Response PDUs: 0,
    Request Variables: 0, Response Variables: 0,
    Average Response Time(ms): 0.00,
    Maximum Response Time(ms): 0.00

  Subagent: /var/run/dfcd-32
    Request PDUs: 0, Response PDUs: 0,
    Request Variables: 0, Response Variables: 0,
    Average Response Time(ms): 0.00,
    Maximum Response Time(ms): 0.00

  Subagent: /var/run/mib2d-33
    Request PDUs: 74211, Response PDUs: 74211,
    Request Variables: 74211, Response Variables: 74211,
    Average Response Time(ms): 2.30,
    Maximum Response Time(ms): 51.04

  Subagent: /var/run/license-check-16
    Request PDUs: 0, Response PDUs: 0,
    Request Variables: 0, Response Variables: 0,
    Average Response Time(ms): 0.00,
    Maximum Response Time(ms): 0.00

  Subagent: /var/run/craftd-14
    Request PDUs: 0, Response PDUs: 0,
    Request Variables: 0, Response Variables: 0,
    Average Response Time(ms): 0.00,
    Maximum Response Time(ms): 0.00

  Subagent: /var/run/bfdd-19
    Request PDUs: 0, Response PDUs: 0,
    Request Variables: 0, Response Variables: 0,
    Average Response Time(ms): 0.00,
    Maximum Response Time(ms): 0.00
```

```
Subagent: /var/run/smihelperd-24
  Request PDUs: 0, Response PDUs: 0,
  Request Variables: 0, Response Variables: 0,
  Average Response Time(ms): 0.00,
  Maximum Response Time(ms): 0.00

Subagent: /var/run/cfmd-18
  Request PDUs: 0, Response PDUs: 0,
  Request Variables: 0, Response Variables: 0,
  Average Response Time(ms): 0.00,
  Maximum Response Time(ms): 0.00

Subagent: /var/run/rpd_snmp
  Request PDUs: 0, Response PDUs: 0,
  Request Variables: 0, Response Variables: 0,
  Average Response Time(ms): 0.00,
  Maximum Response Time(ms): 0.00

Subagent: /var/run/l2tpd-18
  Request PDUs: 0, Response PDUs: 0,
  Request Variables: 0, Response Variables: 0,
  Average Response Time(ms): 0.00,
  Maximum Response Time(ms): 0.00
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Option `subagents` introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

clear snmp statistics

show ssl-certificates

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1711
- Description | 1711
- Options | 1712
- Required Privilege Level | 1712
- Output Fields | 1712
- Sample Output | 1713
- Release Information | 1714

Syntax

```
show ssl certificates
```

Description

Display information about the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificates installed on the switch. When you configure PEAP as the authentication protocol for MAC RADIUS authentication, you must load the server-side Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificate on the switch. PEAP requires an SSL certificate to create a secure TLS tunnel to protect user authentication, and uses server-side public key certificates to authenticate the server. It then creates an encrypted TLS tunnel between the client and the authentication server. The key for this encryption are transported using the server's public key. The ensuing exchange of authentication information inside the tunnel to authenticate the client is then encrypted and user credentials are safe from eavesdropping.

Options

none Display information about all SSL certificates.

detail Display information about SSL certificates for the specified level of output.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 75 on page 1712 lists the output fields for the `show ssl-certificates` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 75: show ssl-certificates Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
`Issuer`	Authority that issued the digital certificate, including details of the authority organized using the distinguished name format. Possible subfields are: • `C`—Country of origin. • `ST`—State or province name. • `L`—Locality. • `O`—Organization of origin. • `OU`—Organizational unit. • `CN`—Common name of the authority.	All levels
`Valid from`	Start time when the digital certificate becomes valid.	`detail`

Table 75: show ssl-certificates Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
`Valid from`	End time when the digital certificate becomes invalid.	`detail`
`Serial number`	Unique serial number of the digital certificate.	`detail`
`Subject`	Details of the digital certificate holder organized using the distinguished name format. Possible subfields are: • `C`—Country of origin. • `ST`—State or province name. • `L`—Locality. • `O`—Organization of origin. • `OU`—Organizational unit. • `CN`—Common name of the authority.	`detail`

Sample Output

show ssl-certificates

```
user@root> show ssl-certificates
 Issuer:        /C=IN/ST=KA/L=Blr/O=JNPR/OU=CP/CN=User-Radius/emailAddress=user@juniper.net
```

show ssl-certificates detail

```
user@root> show ssl-certificates detail

    Issuer:        /C=IN/ST=KA/L=Blr/O=JNPR/OU=CP/CN=User-Radius/emailAddress=user@juniper.net
    Valid From:    May 30 17:41:04 2016 GMT
    Valid Till:    May 29 17:41:04 2026 GMT
```

```
    Serial Number: 0
    Subject:       /C=IN/ST=KA/L=Blr/O=JNPR/OU=CP/CN=User-Radius/emailAddress=user@juniper.net
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring PEAP for MAC RADIUS Authentication

show system autorecovery state

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1714**
- Description | **1715**
- Required Privilege Level | **1715**
- Output Fields | **1715**
- Sample Output | **1716**
- Release Information | **1716**

Syntax

```
show system autorecovery state
```

Description

This command perform checks and show status of all autorecovered items.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 76 on page 1715 lists the output fields for the `show system autorecovery state` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 76: show system autorecovery state Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
`File`	The name of the file on which autorecovery checks are performed.
`Slice`	The disk partition on which autorecovery checks are performed.
`Recovery Information`	Indicates whether autorecovery information for the file or slice has been saved.
`Integrity Check`	Displays the status of the file's integrity check (passed or failed).
`Action / Status`	Displays the status of the item, or the action required to be taken for that item.

Sample Output

show system autorecovery state

```
user@host> show system autorecovery state

Configuration:
File             Recovery Information    Integrity Check    Action / Status
rescue.conf.gz   Saved                   Passed             None
Licenses:
File             Recovery Information    Integrity Check    Action / Status
JUNOS282736.lic  Saved                   Passed             None
JUNOS282737.lic  Not Saved               Not checked        Requires save
BSD Labels:
Slice            Recovery Information    Integrity Check    Action / Status
s1               Saved                   Passed             None
s2               Saved                   Passed             None
s3               Saved                   Passed             None
s4               Saved                   Passed             None
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D35.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

request system autorecovery state

show system download

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1717
- Description | 1717
- Options | 1717
- Required Privilege Level | 1718
- Output Fields | 1718
- Sample Output | 1718
- Release Information | 1719

Syntax

```
show system download <download-id>
```

Description

This command displays a brief summary of all the download instances along with their current state and extent of progress. If a `download-id` is provided, the command displays a detailed report of the particular download instance.

Options

- `download-id`—(Optional) The ID number of the download instance.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 77 on page 1718 lists the output fields for the `show system download` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 77: show system download Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
`ID`	Displays the download identification number.
`Status`	Displays the state of a particular download.
`Start Time`	Displays the start time of a particular download.
`Progress`	Displays the percentage of a download that has been completed.
`URL`	Displays the URL from which the file was downloaded.

Sample Output

show system download

```
user@host> show system download
Download Status Information:
ID  Status      Start Time       Progress  URL
1   Active      May 4 06:28:36   5%        ftp://ftp-server//tftpboot/1m_file
2   Active      May 4 06:29:07   3%        ftp://ftp-server//tftpboot/5m_file
3   Error       May 4 06:29:22   Unknown   ftp://ftp-server//tftpboot/badfile
```

```
4   Completed   May 4 06:29:40   100%      ftp://ftp-server//tftpboot/smallfile
```

show system download 1

```
user@host> show system download 1

Download ID     : 1
Status          : Active
Progress        : 6%
URL             : ftp://ftp-server//tftpboot/1m_file
Local Path      : /var/tmp/1m_file
Maximum Rate    : 1k
Creation Time   : May 4 06:28:36
Scheduled Time  : May 4 06:28:36
Start Time      : May 4 06:28:37
Error Count     : 0
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D35.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

request system download start

show system license (View)

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1720
- Description | 1720

- Options | **1720**
- Required Privilege Level | **1721**
- Output Fields | **1721**
- Sample Output | **1722**
- Release Information | **1724**

Syntax

```
show system license
<installed | keys | status | usage>
```

Description

Display licenses and information about how licenses are used.

Options

none Display all license information.

installed (Optional) Display installed licenses only.

keys (Optional) Display a list of license keys. Use this information to verify that each expected license key is present.

status (Optional) Display license status for a specified logical system or for all logical systems.

usage (Optional) Display the state of licensed features.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 78 on page 1721 lists the output fields for the `show system license` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 78: show system license Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
`Feature name`	Name assigned to the configured feature. You use this information to verify that all the features for which you installed licenses are present.
`Licenses used`	Number of licenses used by the device. You use this information to verify that the number of licenses used matches the number configured. If a licensed feature is configured, the feature is considered used.
`Licenses installed`	Information about the installed license key: • `License identifier`—Identifier associated with a license key. • `License version`—Version of a license. The version indicates how the license is validated, the type of signature, and the signer of the license key. • `Valid for device`—Device that can use a license key. • `Features`—Feature associated with a license.
`Licenses needed`	Number of licenses required for features being used but not yet properly licensed.
`Expiry`	Time remaining in the grace period before a license is required for a feature being used.

Table 78: show system license Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
`Logical system license status`	Displays whether a license is enabled for a logical system.

Sample Output

show system license

```
user@host> show system license

License usage:
                              Licenses     Licenses    Licenses    Expiry
  Feature name                     used    installed      needed
  av_key_kaspersky_engine             1            1           0    2012-03-30 01:00:00 IST
  wf_key_surfcontrol_cpa              0            1           0    2012-03-30 01:00:00 IST
  dynamic-vpn                         0            1           0    permanent
  ax411-wlan-ap                       0            2           0    permanent

Licenses installed:
  License identifier: JUNOS301998
  License version: 2
  Valid for device: AG4909AA0080
  Features:
    av_key_kaspersky_engine - Kaspersky AV
      date-based, 2011-03-30 01:00:00 IST - 2012-03-30 01:00:00 IST

  License identifier: JUNOS302000
  License version: 2
  Valid for device: AG4909AA0080
  Features:
    wf_key_surfcontrol_cpa - Web Filtering
      date-based, 2011-03-30 01:00:00 IST - 2012-03-30 01:00:00 IST
```

show system license installed

```
user@host> show system license installed

License identifier: JUNOS301998
  License version: 2
  Valid for device: AG4909AA0080
  Features:
    av_key_kaspersky_engine - Kaspersky AV
      date-based, 2011-03-30 01:00:00 IST - 2012-03-30 01:00:00 IST

  License identifier: JUNOS302000
  License version: 2
  Valid for device: AG4909AA0080
  Features:
    wf_key_surfcontrol_cpa - Web Filtering
      date-based, 2011-03-30 01:00:00 IST - 2012-03-30 01:00:00 IST
```

show system license keys

```
user@host> show system license keys

XXXXXXXXXX xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx
            xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx
            xxxxxx xxxxxx xxx
```

show system license usage

```
user@host> show system license usage

                                 Licenses     Licenses    Licenses  Expiry
Feature name                         used        installed      needed
  av_key_kaspersky_engine               1            1           0    2012-03-30 01:00:00 IST
  wf_key_surfcontrol_cpa                0            1           0    2012-03-30 01:00:00 IST
  dynamic-vpn                           0            1           0    permanent
  ax411-wlan-ap                         0            2           0    permanent
```

show system license status logical-system all

```
user@host> show system license status logical-system all
Logical system license status:

logical system name                license status
root-logical-system                enabled
LSYS0                              enabled
LSYS1                              enabled
LSYS2                              enabled
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5. Logical system status option added in Junos OS Release 11.2.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Adding New Licenses (CLI Procedure)

show system login lockout

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1725
- Description | 1725
- Required Privilege Level | 1725
- Output Fields | 1725
- Sample Output | 1726
- Release Information | 1726

Syntax

```
show system login lockout
```

Description

This command displays the usernames locked after unsuccessful login attempts.

Required Privilege Level

view and system

Output Fields

Table 79 on page 1725 lists the output fields for the `show system login lockout` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 79: show system login lockout

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
`User`	Username	All levels
`Lockout start`	Date and time the username was locked	All levels
`Lockout end`	Date and time the username was unlocked	All levels

Sample Output

show system login lockout

```
user@host> show system login lockout

User                 Lockout start           Lockout end
root                 2011-05-11 09:11:15 UTC 2011-05-11 09:13:15 UTC
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

retry-options

clear system login lockout

show system services service-deployment

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1727**
- Description | **1727**
- Options | **1727**
- Required Privilege Level | **1727**
- Output Fields | **1727**
- Sample Output | **1728**
- Release Information | **1728**

Syntax

```
show system services service-deployment
```

Description

Display information about a Session and Resource Control (SRC) client.

Options

This command has no options.

Required Privilege Level

system

view

Output Fields

Table 80 on page 1727 lists the output fields for the `show system services service-deployment` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 80: show system services service-deployment Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
`PDT Keepalive settings`	Configured PDT keepalive interval, in seconds.
`Keepalives sent`	Number of keepalives sent.

Table 80: show system services service-deployment Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
`Notifications sent`	Number of notifications sent.
`Last update from peer`	Time at which the last update from a peer was received.

Sample Output

show system services service-deployment

```
user@host> show system services service-deployment
Connected to 192.0.2.0 port 10288 since 2004-05-03 11:04:34 PDT Keepalive settings: Interval 15
seconds Keepalives sent: 750 Notifications sent: 0 Last update from peer: 00:00:06 ago
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

show system snapshot media

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1729**
- Description | **1729**
- Options | **1729**

- Required Privilege Level | 1730
- Output Fields | 1730
- Sample Output | 1730
- Release Information | 1732

Syntax

```
show system snapshot < media (compact-flash | external | harddisk | internal | usb) >
```

Description

This command displays information about the partitioning scheme present on the media. Information for only one root is displayed for single-root partitioning, whereas information for both roots is displayed for dual-root partitioning.

Options

- compact-flash— Show snapshot information from the CompactFlash card. (Supported on SRX5400, SRX5600, SRX5800)
- external— Show snapshot information from the external CompactFlash card. (Not supported on SRX5000 Series devices)
- hard-disk— Show snapshot information from the Hard Disk. (Supported on SRX5400, SRX5600, SRX5800)
- internal— Show snapshot information from internal media. (Not supported on SRX5000 Series devices)
- usb— Show snapshot information from device connected to USB port.

Required Privilege Level

View

Output Fields

Table 81 on page 1730 lists the output fields for the `show system snapshot media` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 81: show system snapshot media Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
`Creation date`	Date and time of the last snapshot.
`JUNOS version on snapshot`	Junos OS release number of individual software packages.

Sample Output

show system snapshot media compact-flash

```
show system snapshot media compact-flash
Information for snapshot on compact-flash (ad0s1)
Creation date: Aug 21 11:58:14 2017
JUNOS version on snapshot:
  junos  : 12.3X48-D40.5-domestic
```

show system snapshot media external

```
show system snapshot media external
Information for snapshot on      external (/dev/da1s2a) (primary)
Creation date: Apr 9 09:41:16 2018
```

```
JUNOS version on snapshot:
  junos  : 12.3X48-D40.5-domestic
Information for snapshot on       external (/dev/da1s1a) (backup)
Creation date: Apr 9 09:41:16 2018
JUNOS version on snapshot:
  junos  : 12.3X48-D40.5-domestic
```

show system snapshot media internal

```
show system snapshot media internal
Information for snapshot on       internal (/dev/da0s1a) (primary)
Creation date: Jan 15 10:43:26 2010
JUNOS version on snapshot:
  junos  : 10.1B3-domestic
Information for snapshot on       internal (/dev/da0s2a) (backup)
Creation date: Jan 15 10:15:32 2010
JUNOS version on snapshot:
  junos  : 10.2-20100112.0-domestic
```

show system snapshot media usb

```
show system snapshot media usb
Information for snapshot on usb (da0s1)
Creation date: Apr 9 08:44:46 2018
JUNOS version on snapshot:
  junos  : 12.3X48-D40.5-domestic
```

show system snapshot media hard-disk

```
show system snapshot media hard-disk
Information for snapshot on hard-disk (ad2s1)
Creation date: Apr 9 16:40:18 2018
JUNOS version on snapshot:
  junos  : 12.3X48-D40.5-domestic
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2 .

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Creating a Snapshot and Using It to Boot an SRX Series device

show system storage partitions

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax (EX Series) | **1732**
- Syntax (SRX Series) | **1733**
- Description | **1733**
- Options | **1733**
- Required Privilege Level | **1733**
- Output Fields | **1733**
- Sample Output | **1734**
- Release Information | **1736**

Syntax (EX Series)

```
show system storage partitions
<all-members>
<local>
<member member-id>
```

Syntax (SRX Series)

```
show system storage partitions
```

Description

This command displays information about the disk partitioning scheme.

Options

none	Display partition information.
all-members	(Virtual Chassis systems only) (Optional) Display partition information for all members of the Virtual Chassis.
local	(Virtual Chassis systems only) (Optional) Display partition information for the local Virtual Chassis member.
member *member-id*	(Virtual Chassis systems only) (Optional) Display partition information for the specified member of the Virtual Chassis configuration.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 82 on page 1734 describes the output fields for the `show system storage partitions` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 82: show system storage partitions Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Boot Media	Media (internal or external) from which the switch was booted.
Active Partition	Name of the active root partition.
Backup Partition	Name of the backup (alternate) root partition.
Currently booted from	Partition from which the switch was last booted.
Partitions information	Information about partitions on the boot media: • Partition—Partition identifier. • Size—Size of partition. • Mountpoint—Directory on which the partition is mounted.

Sample Output

show system storage partitions (EX Series)

```
user@switch> show system storage partitions
fpc0:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
Boot Media: internal (da0)
Active Partition: da0s1a
Backup Partition: da0s2a
Currently booted from: active (da0s1a)

Partitions information:
  Partition  Size   Mountpoint
  s1a        184M   /
  s2a        184M   altroot
  s3d        369M   /var/tmp
```

```
  s3e        123M   /var
  s4d        62M    /config
  s4e               unused (backup config)
```

show system storage partitions (SRX Series, Dual Root Partitioning)

```
show system storage partitions
Boot Media: internal (da0)
Active Partition: da0s2a
Backup Partition: da0s1a
Currently booted from: active (da0s2a)

Partitions Information:
  Partition  Size   Mountpoint
      s1a    293M   altroot
      s2a    293M   /
      s3e    24M    /config
      s3f    342M   /var
      s4a    30M    recovery
```

show system storage partitions (SRX Series, Single Root Partitioning)

```
show system storage partitions
Boot Media: internal (da0)
Partitions Information:
  Partition  Size   Mountpoint
      s1a    898M   /
      s1e    24M    /config
      s1f    61M    /var
```

show system storage partitions (SRX Series, USB)

```
show system storage partitions
Boot Media: usb (da1)
Active Partition: da1s1a
Backup Partition: da1s2a
Currently booted from: active (da1s1a)
```

```
Partitions Information:
  Partition  Size   Mountpoint
      s1a    293M   /
      s2a    293M   altroot
      s3e    24M    /config
      s3f    342M   /var
      s4a    30M    recovery
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D35.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Verifying Junos OS and Boot Loader Software Versions on an EX Series Switch

Example: Installing Junos OS on SRX Series Devices Using the Partition Option

[EX] Switch boots from backup root partition after file system corruption occurred on the primary root partition

show system users

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1737**
- Syntax (TX Matrix Router) | **1737**
- Syntax (TX Matrix Plus Router) | **1737**
- Syntax (MX Series Router) | **1737**
- Description | **1738**
- Options | **1738**
- Additional Information | **1739**
- Required Privilege Level | **1739**

- Output Fields | **1740**
- Sample Output | **1741**
- Release Information | **1743**

Syntax

```
show system users
<no-resolve>
```

Syntax (TX Matrix Router)

```
show system users
<all-chassis | all-lcc | lcc<i>number</i> | scc>
<no-resolve>
```

Syntax (TX Matrix Plus Router)

```
show system users
<detail>
<all-chassis | all-lcc | lcc <i>number</i> | sfc <i>number</i>> <no-resolve>
```

Syntax (MX Series Router)

```
show system users
<all-members>
<local>
```

```
<member member-id>
<no-resolve>
```

Description

List information about the users who are currently logged in to the router or switch.

NOTE: The `show system users` command lists the information about administrative users that are logged in to a router or switch using the CLI, J-Web, or an SSH client. The output does not list information about web users or automated users that are logged in from a remote client application using Junos XML APIs, such as NETCONF.

Options

none List information about the users who are currently logged in to the router or switch.

all-chassis (TX Matrix routers and TX Matrix Plus routers only) (Optional) Show users currently logged in to all the routers in the chassis.

all-lcc (TX Matrix routers and TX Matrix Plus routers only) (Optional) On a TX Matrix router, show users currently logged in to all T640 routers (or line-card chassis) connected to the TX Matrix router. On a TX Matrix Plus router, show users currently logged in to all connected T1600 or T4000 LCCs.

all-members (MX Series routers only) (Optional) Display users currently logged in to all members of the Virtual Chassis configuration.

lcc *number* (TX Matrix routers and TX Matrix Plus routers only) (Optional) On a TX Matrix router, show users currently logged in to a specific T640 router that is connected to the TX Matrix router. On a TX Matrix Plus router, show users currently logged in to a specific router that is connected to the TX Matrix Plus router.

Replace *number* with the following values depending on the LCC configuration:

- 0 through 3, when T640 routers are connected to a TX Matrix router in a routing matrix.

- 0 through 3, when T1600 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router in a routing matrix.
- 0 through 7, when T1600 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router with 3D SIBs in a routing matrix.
- 0, 2, 4, or 6, when T4000 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router with 3D SIBs in a routing matrix.

local (MX Series routers only) (Optional) Display users currently logged in to the local Virtual Chassis member.

member *member-id* (MX Series routers only) (Optional) Display users currently logged in to the specified member of the Virtual Chassis configuration. Replace *member-id* with a value of 0 or 1.

no-resolve (Optional) Do not attempt to resolve IP addresses to hostnames.

scc (TX Matrix routers only) (Optional) Show users currently logged in to the TX Matrix router (or switch-card chassis).

sfc *number* (TX Matrix Plus routersonly) (Optional) Show users currently logged in to the TX Matrix Plus router. Replace *number* with 0.

Additional Information

By default, when you issue the `show system users` command on the primary Routing Engine of a TX Matrix router or a TX Matrix Plus router, the command is broadcast to all the primary Routing Engines of the LCCs connected to it in the routing matrix. Likewise, if you issue the same command on the backup Routing Engine of a TX Matrix or a TX Matrix Plus router, the command is broadcast to all backup Routing Engines of the LCCs that are connected to it in the routing matrix.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 83 on page 1740 describes the output fields for the `show system users` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 83: show system users Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
time and up	Current time, in the local time zone, and how long the router or switch has been operational.
users	Number of users logged in to the router or switch.
load averages	Load averages for the last 1 minute, 5 minutes, and 15 minutes.
USER	Username.
TTY	Terminal through which the user is logged in.
FROM	System from which the user has logged in. A hyphen indicates that the user is logged in through the console.
LOGIN@	Time when the user logged in.
IDLE	How long the user has been idle.
WHAT	Processes that the user is running.

Sample Output

show system users

```
user@host> show system users
 7:30PM  up 4 days,  2:26, 2 users, load averages: 0.07, 0.02, 0.01
USER     TTY FROM              LOGIN@  IDLE WHAT
root     d0  -                Fri05PM 4days -csh (csh)
blue   p0 level5.company.net 7:30PM     - cli
```

show system users lcc no-resolve (TX Matrix, TX Matrix Plus Router)

```
user@host> show system users lcc 2 no-resolve

lcc2-re0:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
10:34AM PDT up 1 day,  7:11, 5 users, load averages: 0.03, 0.01, 0.00
USER     TTY      FROM                              LOGIN@  IDLE WHAT
root     d0       -                                3:21AM   7:12 /bin/csh
user1    p0       scc-re0                          10:15AM     - telnet hostA
user1    p1       scc-re0                          10:16AM     - telnet hostA
user1    p2       scc-re0                          10:19AM     - telnet hostA
user1    p3       scc-re0                          10:24AM     - telnet hostA
```

show system users (TX Matrix Plus Router)

```
user@host> show system users
sfc0-re0:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
 1:41AM  up 26 mins, 3 users, load averages: 0.08, 0.04, 0.03
USER     TTY      FROM                              LOGIN@  IDLE WHAT
user2    p0       10.209.208.123                    1:18AM     21 cli
user2    p1       192.0.2.207                     1:37AM      2 cli
user2    p2       192.0.2.19                      1:40AM      - cli

lcc0-re0:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
 1:41AM  up 26 mins, 0 users, load averages: 0.00, 0.00, 0.03
```

```
lcc1-re0:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
 1:41AM  up 26 mins, 0 users, load averages: 0.00, 0.02, 0.03

lcc2-re0:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
 1:41AM  up 26 mins, 0 users, load averages: 0.16, 0.06, 0.02

lcc3-re0:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
 1:41AM  up 26 mins, 0 users, load averages: 0.12, 0.04, 0.04

user3@aj> show system users
sfc0-re0:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
 1:42AM  up 28 mins, 4 users, load averages: 0.02, 0.03, 0.02
USER     TTY      FROM                              LOGIN@  IDLE WHAT
user     p0       device1.example.com              1:18AM     22 cli
user     p1       device2.example.com              1:37AM      - cli
user     p2       device3.example.com              1:40AM      - cli
user     p3       device4.example.com              1:42AM      - -csh (csh)

lcc0-re0:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
 1:42AM  up 28 mins, 0 users, load averages: 0.02, 0.01, 0.03

lcc1-re0:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
 1:42AM  up 28 mins, 0 users, load averages: 0.07, 0.04, 0.03

lcc2-re0:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
 1:42AM  up 27 mins, 0 users, load averages: 0.07, 0.06, 0.02

lcc3-re0:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
 1:42AM  up 28 mins, 0 users, load averages: 0.05, 0.04, 0.04
```

show system users (QFX Series)

```
user@switch> show system users
USER     TTY      FROM                              LOGIN@  IDLE WHAT
user1    p0       192.0.2.117                     2:54AM     39 -cli (cli)
user2    p1       192.0.2.116                     3:01AM      - -cli (cli)
user3    p2       192.0.2.97                     3:08AM     11 -cli (cli)
```

show system users no-resolve (QFX Series)

```
user@switch> show system users no-resolve
USER     TTY      FROM                              LOGIN@  IDLE WHAT
user1    p0       192.0.2.117                     2:54AM     39 -cli (cli)
user2    p1       192.0.2.116                     3:01AM      - -cli (cli)
user3    p2       192.0.2.97                     3:08AM     11 -cli (cli)
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

`sfc` option introduced for the TX Matrix Plus router in JUNOS OS Release 9.6.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Routing Matrix with a TX Matrix Plus Router Solutions Page

ssh

IN THIS SECTION

Syntax | 1744

- Syntax (EX Series Switch and the QFX Series) | **1744**
- Description | **1745**
- Options | **1745**
- Additional Information | **1746**
- Required Privilege Level | **1746**
- Output Fields | **1746**
- Sample Output | **1746**
- Release Information | **1747**

Syntax

```
ssh host
<bypass-routing>
<inet | inet6>
<interface interface-name>
<logical-system logical-system-name>
<tenant tenant-name>
<routing-instance routing-instance-name>
<source address>
<v2>
<port port-number>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switch and the QFX Series)

```
ssh host
<bypass-routing>
<inet | inet6>
<interface interface-name>
<routing-instance routing-instance-name>
<source address>
<v2>
<port port-number>
```

Description

Use the SSH program to open a connection between a local router or switch and a remote system and execute commands on the remote system. You can issue the `ssh` command from the Junos OS CLI to log in to a remote system or from a remote system to log in to the local router or switch. When executing this command, you include one or more CLI commands by enclosing them in quotation marks and separating the commands with semicolons:

```
ssh address 'cli-command1 ; cli-command2 '
```

Options

host	Name or address of the remote system.
bypass-routing	(Optional) Bypass the normal routing tables and send ping requests directly to a system on an attached network. If the system is not on a directly attached network, an error is returned. Use this option to ping a local system through an interface that has no route through it.
inet | inet6	(Optional) Create an IPv4 or IPv6 connection, respectively.
interface *interface-name*	(Optional) Interface name for the SSH session. (This option does not work when *default-address-selection* is configured at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level, because this configuration uses the loopback interface as the source address for all locally generated IP packets.)
logical-system *logical-system-name*	(Optional) Name of a particular logical system for the SSH attempt.
tenant *tenant-name*	(Optional) Name of a particular tenant system for the SSH attempt.
routing-instance *routing-instance-name*	(Optional) Name of the routing instance for the SSH attempt.
source *address*	(Optional) Source address of the SSH connection.
v2	(Optional) Use SSH version 2 when connecting to a remote host.
port *port-number*	(Optional) Specify a port number for the SSH connection.

Additional Information

To configure an SSH (version 2) key for your user account, include the `authentication dsa-rsa` statement at the `[edit system login user` *`user-name`*`]` hierarchy level.

You can limit the number of times a user can attempt to enter a password while logging in through SSH. To specify the number of times a user can attempt to enter a password to log in through SSH, include the `retry-options` statement at the `[edit system login]` hierarchy level.

Required Privilege Level

network

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

ssh

```
user@switch> ssh user
Host key not found from the list of known hosts.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes

Host ?user' added to the list of known hosts.
user@device's password:
Last login: Sun Jun 21 10:43:42 1998 from junos-router
% ...
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for OCX Series switches.

The command `tenant` option is introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1 for SRX Series.

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telnet

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Syntax

```
telnet host
<8bit>
<inet | inet6>
<port port-number>
<routing-instance routing-instance-name>
<logical-system logical-system-name>
<tenant tenant-name>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
telnet host
<8bit>
<bypass-routing>
<inet | inet6>
<interface interface-name>
<no-resolve>
<port port-number>
<routing-instance routing-instance-name>
<source source-address>
```

Syntax (Junos OS Evolved)

```
telnet host
<8bit>
<inet | inet6>
<port port-number>
<routing-instance routing-instance-name>
```

Description

Open a telnet session to a remote system. Type Ctrl+] to escape from the telnet session to the telnet command level, and then type `quit` to exit from telnet.

> **NOTE**: For Junos OS Evolved, use the `routing-instance mgmt_junos` option to access a remote system through the management interface.

Options

host	Name or address of the remote system.
8bit	(Optional) Use an 8-bit data path.
bypass-routing	(Optional) Bypass the normal routing tables and send ping requests directly to a system on an attached network. If the system is not on a directly attached network, an error is returned. Use this option to ping a local system through an interface that has no route through it.
inet | inet6	(Optional) Open an IPv4 or IPv6 session, respectively.
interface *interface-name*	(Optional) Interface name for the telnet session. (This option does not work when `default-address-selection` is configured at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level, because this configuration uses the loopback interface as the source address for all locally generated IP packets.)
logical-system *logical-system-name*	(Optional) Name of a particular logical system for the telnet attempt.
tenant *tenant-name*	(Optional) Name of a particular tenant system for the telnet attempt.
no-resolve	(Optional) This option is not supported for Junos OS Evolved Release 18.3R1. Do not attempt to determine the hostname that corresponds to the IP address.
port *port-number*	(Optional) Port number or service name on the remote system.
routing-instance *routing-instance-name*	(Optional) Name of the routing instance for the telnet attempt.

source *source-address*	(Optional) This option is not supported for Junos OS Evolved Release 18.3R1. Source address of the telnet connection.

Additional Information

You can limit the number of times a user can attempt to enter a password while logging in through telnet. To specify the number of times a user can attempt to enter a password to log in through telnet, include the "retry-options" on page 1319 statement at the [`edit system login`] hierarchy level.

Required Privilege Level

network

Output Fields

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

Sample Output

telnet

```
user@host> telnet 192.154.1.254
Trying 192.154.169.254...
Connected to level5.company.net.
Escape character is '^]'.
ttypa
login:
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

The following options are deprecated in Junos OS Evolved Release 18.3R1: `bypass-routing`, `interface`, `no-resolve`, and `source`.

The command `tenant` option is introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1 for SRX Series.

test access profile

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1751**
- Description | **1751**
- Options | **1752**
- Required Privilege Level | **1752**
- Output Fields | **1752**
- Sample Output | **1754**
- Release Information | **1757**

Syntax

```
test access profile profile-name user username password password <detail>
```

Description

Specify a profile to use to get information from a RADIUS server, which includes all the information from the `test access radius-server` command.

Options

detail	(Optional) Show the RADIUS attributes returned by the server.
profile-name	Access profile name configured.
password	Password for the username.
username	User name to be authenticated to the RADIUS server.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 84 on page 1752 lists the output fields for the `test access profile` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 84: test access profile Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
`Profile Name`	Name of the configured access profile.
`Client Username`	The user name authenticated by the RADIUS server.
`Client Password`	The user password authenticated by the RADIUS server.
`Num Servers`	Number of RADIUS servers in the configured access profile.
`Server List`	List of RADIUS servers in the configure access profile.

Table 84: test access profile Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
IP Address	The IP address of the RADIUS server authenticated.
UDP Port	The RADIUS server port utilized during the authentication test.
Source Address	The source IP address of the client making the RADIUS request. If no address is shown, it defaults to the address of the outgoing interface.
Timeout	The RADIUS server timeout period.
Retry Count	The number of authentication attempts allowed by the RADIUS server.
Secret	The shared secret used for authentication with the RADIUS server.
Status	The test result status (Accepted or Rejected) and the number of retransmits utilized during authentication.
Attempts	The number of authentication attempts on the RADIUS server.
Attribute List	The list of returned RADIUS attributes, sorted by the attribute name, and including parameter length and value. See your RADIUS server documentation for attribute descriptions.
(Attribute) Name	The name of the attribute.
(Attribute) Length	The attribute length in bytes.
(Attribute) Value	The attribute value.

Sample Output

test access profile

The following example uses the `test access profile` command to access and display basic information about the RADIUS server(s) shown in the resulting output:

```
user@host> test access profile alpha user TEST password TEST
  user@host> test access profile alpha user TEST password TEST
  Test Radius Profile Access
      Profile Name        : alpha
      Client Username     : TEST
      Client Password     : TEST
      Num Servers         : 5
                            Server List
                 UDP      Source                  Retry
    IP Address   Port     Address         Timeout Count Secret        Status      Attempts
  1.1.1.1        1812     10.10.10.10     2       1     TEST          Timeout     2
  1.2.3.4        1812     Default         1       2     TEST          Timeout     3
  192.168.10.10  1812     Default         3       3     TEST          Accepted    1
```

test access profile detail

The following example uses the `test access profile detail` command to access and display detailed information about the RADIUS server(s) shown in the resulting output:

```
user@host> test access profile alpha user TEST password TEST detail
  user@host> test access profile alpha user TEST password TEST detail
  Test Radius Profile Access Detailed
      Profile Name        : alpha
      Client Username     : TEST
      Client Password     : TEST
      Num Servers         : 5
                      Radius Server List

         IP Address           : 1.2.3.4
         UDP Port             : 1812
         Source Address       : 192.168.10.10
         Timeout              : 2
         Retry Count          : 1
```

```
     Secret               : TEST
     Status               : Timeout
     Attempts             : 2

     IP Address           : 1.2.3.5
     UDP Port             : 1812
     Source Address       : Default
     Timeout              : 1
     Retry Count          : 2
     Secret               : TEST
     Status               : Timeout
     Attempts             : 3

     IP Address           : 192.168.10.10
     UDP Port             : 1812
     Source Address       : Default
     Timeout              : 3
     Retry Count          : 3
     Secret               : TEST
     Status               : Accepted
     Attempts             : 1

                          Attribute List
Name                                Length  Value
Class                               52      SBR2CLÍ½¾¿ðÕ¾¿
Acct-Interim-Interval               4       5
Callback-Id                         12      123-456-789
Callback-Number                     13      555-555-1212
Class                               15      Class information
Filter-Id                           4       999
Filter-Id                           6       12345
Framed-Compression                  4       0
Framed-IP-Address                   4       1:2:3:4
Framed-IP-Netmask                   4       255:255:255:255
Framed-IPv6-Route                   15      1:2:3:4:5:6:7:8

Framed-MTU                          4       1024
Framed-Pool                         9       pool sbr
Framed-Protocol                     4       1
Framed-Route                        8       iproute
Framed-Routing                      4       0
Vendor-Specific                     11      583
Idle-Timeout                        4       3
```

```
    Vendor-Specific                     10      a4c
    Vendor-Specific                     14      a4c
    Login-IP-Host                       4       10:1:1:1
    Login-LAT-Group                     10      lat group
    Login-LAT-Node                      9       lat node
    Login-LAT-Port                      9       lat port
    Login-LAT-Service                   12      lat service
    Login-Service                       4       0
    Login-TCP-Port                      4       1812
    Vendor-Specific                     10      137
    Vendor-Specific                     38      137
    Vendor-Specific                     10      137
    Vendor-Specific                     9       137
    Vendor-Specific                     16      137
    Vendor-Specific                     10      137
    Vendor-Specific                     10      137
    Vendor-Specific                     10      137
    Vendor-Specific                     9       137
    Vendor-Specific                     10      137
    Vendor-Specific                     10      137
    Vendor-Specific                     10      137
    Vendor-Specific                     10      137
    Password-Retry                      4       3
    Port-Limit                          4       100
    Prompt                              4
    Reply-Message                       18      Radius Server SB
    Service-Type                        4       2
    Session-Timeout                     4       10
    Termination-Action                  4       1
    Tunnel-Assignment-ID                4
    Tunnel-Client-Auth-ID               6
    Tunnel-Client-Endpoint              4
    Tunnel-Password                     19
    Tunnel-Type                         4       12
    MS BAP Usage                        4       0
    MS-CHAP MPPE-Keys                   32      -1234567890
    MS-CHAP2 Success                    3       123456789
    MS Filter                           10      ms-filter
    MS Link Drop Time Limit             4       5
    MS Link Utilization Threshold       4       6
    MS MPPE Encryption Policy           4       1
    MS MPPE Encryption Types            3       -556677889
    MS Primary DNS Server               4       1:1:1:1
```

```
    MS Primary NBNS Server                4       2:2:2:2
    MS Secondary DNS Server               4       3:3:3:3
    MS Secondary NBNS Server              4       4:4:4:4
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.1.

test access radius-server

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | **1757**
- Description | **1758**
- Options | **1758**
- Required Privilege Level | **1758**
- Output Fields | **1758**
- Sample Output | **1760**
- Release Information | **1760**

Syntax

```
test access radius-server address user username password password secret secret
<authentication-port port>
<retry number>
<source-address address>
<timeout number>
```

Description

Verify RADIUS server authentication parameters.

Options

address	RADIUS server under test IP address.
password	Password for the user.
secret	Secret shared with the RADIUS server.
user	User name to be authenticated to the RADIUS server.
authentication-port	(Optional) RADIUS server authentication port number (1through 65535).
retry	(Optional) Retry attempts (1through 10).
source-address	(Optional) Use an alternate address as the source address.
timeout	(Optional) Request timeout period (1through 90 seconds).

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 85 on page 1759 lists the output fields for the `test access radius-server` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 85: test access radius-server Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
`Server`	The IP address of the RADIUS server authenticated.
`UDP port`	The RADIUS server port utilized during the authentication test.
`Source IP Address`	“Default” is shown if the IP address is the same as that of the RADIUS server. Alternatively, an IP address specified for authentication is shown.
`Server timeout`	The RADIUS server timeout period.
`Sever retry count`	The number of authentication attempts allowed by the RADIUS server.
`Secret`	The shared secret used for authentication with the RADIUS server.
`Client Username`	The user name authenticated by the RADIUS server.
`Client Password`	The user password authenticated by the RADIUS server.
`Status`	The test result status (`Accepted` or `Rejected`) and the number of retransmits utilized during authentication.

Sample Output

test access radius-server user password secret

The following example command tests RADIUS authentication with a specific server (172.28.30.95), user (JOHNDOE), secret (No1Knows), and password (JohnPass); and displays the resulting output:

```
user@host> test access radius-server 172.28.30.95 user JOHNDOE password JohnPass secret No1Knows
Test Radius Server Access
       Server              : 172.28.30.95
       UDP port            : 1812
       Source IP Address   : Default
       Server timeout      : 3
       Sever retry count   : 3
       Secret              : No1Knows
       Client Username     : JOHNDOE
       Client Password     : JohnPass
       Status              : Accepted, retransmits: 0
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.1.