

Junos® OS

Junos XML Management Protocol Developer Guide

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Junos® OS Junos XML Management Protocol Developer Guide
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About This Guide

Use this guide to remotely operate and configure Junos devices using the Juniper Networks Junos XML Management Protocol.

1

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Overview

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[Junos XML Protocol and Junos XML Tags Overview | 6](#)

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Junos XML Management Protocol and Junos XML API Overview

IN THIS CHAPTER

- [Junos XML Management Protocol and Junos XML API Overview | 2](#)
- [Advantages of Using the Junos XML Management Protocol and Junos XML API | 3](#)

Junos XML Management Protocol and Junos XML API Overview

The Junos XML Management Protocol is an Extensible Markup Language (XML)-based protocol that client applications use to manage the configuration on Junos devices. It uses an XML-based data encoding for the configuration data and remote procedure calls (RPCs). The Junos XML protocol defines basic operations that are equivalent to configuration mode commands in the CLI. Applications use the protocol operations to display, edit, and commit configuration statements (among other operations), just as administrators use CLI configuration mode commands such as `show`, `set`, and `commit` to perform those operations.

The Junos XML *API* is an XML representation of Junos configuration statements and operational mode commands. Junos XML configuration tag elements are the content to which the Junos XML protocol operations apply. Junos XML operational tag elements are equivalent in function to operational mode commands in the CLI, which administrators use to retrieve status information for a device.

Client applications request information and change the configuration on a switch, router, or security device by encoding the request with tag elements from the Junos XML management protocol and Junos XML API and sending it to the Junos XML protocol server on the device. The Junos XML protocol server is integrated into the Junos operating system and does not appear as a separate entry in process listings. The Junos XML protocol server directs the request to the appropriate software modules within the device, encodes the response in Junos XML protocol and Junos XML API tag elements, and returns the result to the client application.

For example, to request information about the status of a device's interfaces, a client application sends the Junos XML API `<get-interface-information>` request tag. The Junos XML protocol server gathers the

information from the interface process and returns it in the Junos XML API <interface-information> response tag element.

You can use the Junos XML management protocol and Junos XML API to configure Junos devices or request information about the device configuration or operation. You can write client applications to interact with the Junos XML protocol server, and you can also use the Junos XML protocol to build custom end-user interfaces for configuration and information retrieval and display, such as a Web browser-based interface.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Advantages of Using the Junos XML Management Protocol and Junos XML API

XML and Junos OS Overview

XML Overview

Advantages of Using the Junos XML Management Protocol and Junos XML API

IN THIS SECTION

- [Parsing Device Output | 4](#)
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The Junos XML management protocol and Junos XML *API* fully document all options for every supported Junos OS operational request, all statements in the Junos OS configuration hierarchy, and basic operations that are equivalent to configuration mode commands. The tag names clearly indicate the function of an element in an operational or configuration request or a *configuration statement*.

The combination of meaningful tag names and the structural rules in a DTD makes it easy to understand the content and structure of an XML-tagged data set or document. Junos XML and Junos XML protocol tag elements make it straightforward for client applications that request information from a device to parse the output and find specific information.

Parsing Device Output

The following example illustrates how the Junos XML API makes it easier to parse device output and extract the needed information. The example compares formatted *ASCII* and XML-tagged versions of output from a device running Junos OS.

The formatted ASCII follows:

```
Physical interface: fxp0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 4, SNMP ifIndex: 3
```

The corresponding XML-tagged version is:

```
<interface>
  <name>fxp0</name>
  <admin-status>enabled</admin-status>
  <operational-status>up</operational-status>
  <index>4</index>
  <snmp-index>3</snmp-index>
</interface>
```

When a client application needs to extract a specific value from formatted ASCII output, it must rely on the value's location, expressed either absolutely or with respect to labels or values in adjacent fields. Suppose that the client application wants to extract the interface index. It can use a regular-expression matching utility to locate specific strings, but one difficulty is that the number of digits in the interface index is not necessarily predictable. The client application cannot simply read a certain number of characters after the `Interface index:` label, but must instead extract everything between the label and the subsequent label `SNMP ifIndex:` and also account for the included comma.

A problem arises if the format or ordering of text output changes in a later version of the Junos OS. For example, if a `Logical index:` field is added following the interface index number, the new formatted ASCII might appear as follows:

```
Physical interface: fxp0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 4, Logical index: 12, SNMP ifIndex: 3
```

An application that extracts the interface index number delimited by the `Interface index:` and `SNMP ifIndex:` labels now obtains an incorrect result. The application must be updated manually to search for the `Logical index:` label as the new delimiter.

In contrast, the structured nature of XML-tagged output enables a client application to retrieve the interface index by extracting everything within the opening `<index>` tag and closing `</index>` tag. The application does not have to rely on an element's position in the output string, so the Junos XML protocol server can emit the child tag elements in any order within the `<interface>` tag element. Adding a new `<logical-index>` tag element in a future release does not affect an application's ability to locate the `<index>` tag element and extract its contents.

Displaying Device Output

XML-tagged output is also easier to transform into different display formats than formatted ASCII output. For instance, you might want to display different amounts of detail about a given device component at different times. When a device returns formatted ASCII output, you have to write special routines and data structures in your display program to extract and show the appropriate information for a given detail level. In contrast, the inherent structure of XML output is an ideal basis for a display program's own structures. It is also easy to use the same extraction routine for several levels of detail, simply ignoring the tag elements you do not need when creating a less detailed display.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Junos XML Management Protocol and Junos XML API Overview

XML Overview

Junos XML Protocol and Junos XML Tags Overview

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- XML and Junos OS Overview | 6
- XML Overview | 8
- XML and Junos XML Management Protocol Conventions Overview | 11
- Map Junos OS Commands and Command Output to Junos XML Tag Elements | 16
- Map Configuration Statements to Junos XML Tag Elements | 21
- Using Configuration Response Tag Elements in Junos XML Protocol Requests and Configuration Changes | 28

XML and Junos OS Overview

Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a standard for representing and communicating information. It is a metalanguage for defining customized tags that are applied to a data set or document to describe the function of individual elements and codify the hierarchical relationships between them. Junos OS natively supports XML for the operation and configuration of devices running Junos OS.

The Junos OS *command-line interface* (CLI) and the Junos OS infrastructure communicate using XML. When you issue an *operational mode command* in the CLI, the CLI converts the command into XML format for processing. After processing, Junos OS returns the output in the form of an XML document, which the CLI converts back into a readable format for display. Remote client applications also use XML-based data encoding for operational and configuration requests on devices running Junos OS.

The Junos XML *API* is an XML representation of Junos OS configuration statements and operational mode commands. It defines an XML equivalent for all statements in the Junos OS configuration hierarchy and many of the commands that you issue in CLI operational mode. Each operational mode command with a Junos XML counterpart maps to a request tag element and, if necessary, a response tag element.

To display the configuration or operational mode command output as Junos XML tag elements instead of as the default formatted ASCII, issue the command, and pipe the output to the `display xml` command. Infrastructure tag elements in the response belong to the Junos XML management protocol. The tag

elements that describe Junos OS configuration or operational data belong to the Junos XML API, which defines the Junos OS content that can be retrieved and manipulated by both the Junos XML management protocol and the NETCONF XML management protocol operations. The following example compares the text and XML output for the `show chassis alarms` operational mode command:

```
user@host> show chassis alarms
No alarms currently active
```

```
user@host> show chassis alarms | display xml
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/10.4R1/junos">
  <alarm-information xmlns="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/10.4R1/junos-alarm">
    <alarm-summary>
      <no-active-alarms/>
    </alarm-summary>
  </alarm-information>
  <cli>
    <banner></banner>
  </cli>
</rpc-reply>
```

To display the Junos XML API representation of any operational mode command, issue the command, and pipe the output to the `display xml rpc` command. The following example shows the Junos XML API request tag for the `show chassis alarms` command.

```
user@host> show chassis alarms | display xml rpc
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/10.4R1/junos">
  <rpc>
    <get-alarm-information>
      </get-alarm-information>
    </rpc>
    <cli>
      <banner></banner>
    </cli>
  </rpc-reply>
```

As shown in the previous example, the `| display xml rpc` option displays the Junos XML API request tag that is sent to Junos OS for processing whenever the command is issued. In contrast, the `| display xml` option displays the actual output of the processed command in XML format.

When you issue the `show chassis alarms operational mode` command, the CLI converts the command into the Junos XML API `<get-alarm-information>` request tag and sends the XML request to the Junos OS infrastructure for processing. Junos OS processes the request and returns the `<alarm-information>` response tag element to the CLI. The CLI then converts the XML output into the “No alarms currently active” message that is displayed to the user.

Junos OS automation scripts use XML to communicate with the host device. Junos OS provides XML-formatted input to a script. The script processes the input source tree and then returns XML-formatted output to Junos OS. The script type determines the XML input document that is sent to the script as well as the output document that is returned to Junos OS for processing. Commit script input consists of an XML representation of the post-inheritance candidate configuration file. Event scripts receive an XML document containing the description of the triggering event. All script input documents contain information pertaining to the Junos OS environment, and some scripts receive additional script-specific input that depends on the script type.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Junos XML API Explorer](#)

XML Overview

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- [Attributes | 10](#)
- [Namespaces | 10](#)
- [Document Type Definition | 11](#)

Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a language for defining a set of markers, called *tags*, that are applied to a data set or document to describe the function of individual elements and codify the hierarchical relationships between them. XML tags look much like Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) tags, but XML is actually a metalanguage used to define tags that best suit the kind of data being marked.

For more details about XML, see *A Technical Introduction to XML* at <http://www.xml.com/pub/a/98/10/guide0.html> and the additional reference material at the <http://www.xml.com> site. The official XML

specification from the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), *Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0*, is available at <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml>.

The following sections discuss general aspects of XML:

Tag Elements

XML has three types of tags: opening tags, closing tags, and empty tags. XML tag names are enclosed in angle brackets and are case sensitive. Items in an XML-compliant document or data set are always enclosed in paired opening and closing tags, and the tags must be properly nested. That is, you must close the tags in the same order in which you opened them. XML is stricter in this respect than HTML, which sometimes uses only opening tags. The following examples show paired opening and closing tags enclosing a value. The closing tags are indicated by the forward slash at the start of the tag name.

```
<interface-state>enabled</interface-state>
<input-bytes>25378</input-bytes>
```

The term *tag element* refers to a three-part set: opening tag, contents, and closing tag. The content can be an alphanumeric character string as in the preceding examples, or can itself be a *container* tag element, which contains other tag elements. For simplicity, the term *tag* is often used interchangeably with *tag element* or *element*.

If a tag element is *empty*—has no contents—it can be represented either as paired opening and closing tags with nothing between them, or as a single tag with a forward slash after the tag name. For example, the notation `<snmp-trap-flag/>` is equivalent to `<snmp-trap-flag></snmp-trap-flag>`.

As the preceding examples show, angle brackets enclose the name of the tag element. This is an XML convention, and the brackets are a required part of the complete tag element name. They are not to be confused with the angle brackets used in the Juniper Networks documentation to indicate optional parts of Junos OS CLI command strings.

Junos XML tag elements obey the XML convention that the tag element name indicates the kind of information enclosed by the tags. For example, the name of the Junos XML `<interface-state>` tag element indicates that it contains a description of the current status of an interface on the device, whereas the name of the `<input-bytes>` tag element indicates that its contents specify the number of bytes received.

When discussing tag elements in text, this documentation conventionally uses just the opening tag to represent the complete tag element (opening tag, contents, and closing tag). For example, the documentation refers to the `<input-bytes>` tag to indicate the entire `<input-bytes>number-of-bytes</input-bytes>` tag element.

Attributes

XML elements can contain associated properties in the form of *attributes*, which specify additional information about an element. Attributes appear in the opening tag of an element and consist of an attribute name and value pair. The attribute syntax consists of the attribute name followed by an equals sign and then the attribute value enclosed in quotation marks. An XML element can have multiple attributes. Multiple attributes are separated by spaces and can appear in any order.

In the following example, the `configuration` element has two attributes, `junos:changed-seconds` and `junos:changed-localtime`.

```
<configuration junos:changed-seconds="1279908006" junos:changed-localtime="2010-07-23 11:00:06 PDT">
```

The value of the `junos:changed-seconds` attribute is "1279908006", and the value of the `junos:changed-localtime` attribute is "2010-07-23 11:00:06 PDT".

Namespaces

Namespaces allow an XML document to contain the same tag, attribute, or function names for different purposes and avoid name conflicts. For example, many namespaces may define a `print` function, and each may exhibit a different functionality. To use the functionality defined in one specific namespace, you must associate that function with the namespace that defines the desired functionality.

To refer to a tag, attribute, or function from a defined namespace, you must first provide the namespace *Uniform Resource Identifier* (URI) in your style sheet declaration. You then qualify a tag, attribute, or function from the namespace with the URI. Since a URI is often lengthy, generally a shorter prefix is mapped to the URI.

In the following example the `jcs` prefix is mapped to the namespace identified by the URI `http://xml.juniper.net/junos/commit-scripts/1.0`, which defines extension functions used in commit, op, event, and SNMP scripts. The `jcs` prefix is then prepended to the output function, which is defined in that namespace.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0" xmlns:jcs="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/commit-scripts/1.0">
  ...
  <xsl:value-of select="jcs:output('The VPN is up.')" />
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

During processing, the prefix is expanded into the URI reference. Although there may be multiple namespaces that define an output element or function, the use of `jcs:output` explicitly defines which output

function is used. You can choose any prefix to refer to the contents in a namespace, but there must be an existing declaration in the XML document that binds the prefix to the associated URI.

Document Type Definition

An XML-tagged document or data set is *structured*, because a set of rules specifies the ordering and interrelationships of the items in it. The rules define the contexts in which each tagged item can—and in some cases must—occur. A file called a *document type definition*, or *DTD*, lists every tag element that can appear in the document or data set, defines the parent-child relationships between the tags, and specifies other tag characteristics. The same DTD can apply to many XML documents or data sets.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Junos XML Management Protocol and Junos XML API Overview

XML and Junos OS Overview

XML and Junos XML Management Protocol Conventions Overview

IN THIS SECTION

- Request and Response Tag Elements | 12
- Child Tag Elements of a Request Tag Element | 13
- Child Tag Elements of a Response Tag Element | 13
- Spaces, Newline Characters, and Other White Space | 13
- XML Comments | 14
- XML Processing Instructions | 14
- Predefined Entity References | 15

A client application must comply with XML and Junos XML management protocol conventions. Each request from the client application must be a *well-formed* XML document; that is, it must obey the structural rules defined in the Junos XML protocol and Junos XML document type definitions (DTDs) for the kind of information encoded in the request. The client application must emit tag elements in the required order and only in legal contexts. Compliant applications are easier to maintain in the event of changes to the Junos OS or Junos XML protocol.

Similarly, each response from the Junos XML protocol server constitutes a well-formed XML document (the Junos XML protocol server obeys XML and Junos XML management protocol conventions).

The following sections describe Junos XML management protocol conventions:

Request and Response Tag Elements

A *request* tag element is one generated by a client application to request information about a device's current status or configuration, or to change the configuration. A request tag element corresponds to a CLI operational or configuration command. It can occur only within an `<rpc>` tag. For information about the `<rpc>` element, see ["Sending Requests to the Junos XML Protocol Server" on page 86](#).

A *response* tag element represents the Junos XML protocol server's reply to a request tag element and occurs only within an `<rpc-reply>` tag. For information about the `<rpc-reply>` element, see ["Parsing the Junos XML Protocol Server Response" on page 89](#).

The following example represents an exchange in which a client application emits the `<get-interface-information>` request tag with the `<extensive/>` flag and the Junos XML protocol server returns the `<interface-information>` response element.

Client Application

```
<rpc>
  <get-interface-information>
    <extensive/>
  </get-interface-information>
</rpc>
```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <interface-information xmlns="URL">
    <!-- children of <interface-information> -->
  </interface-information>
</rpc-reply>
```

T1100

NOTE: This example, like all others in this guide, shows each tag element on a separate line, in the tag streams emitted by both the client application and Junos XML protocol server. In practice, a client application does not need to include newline characters between tag elements, because the server automatically discards such white space. For further discussion, see ["Spaces, Newline Characters, and Other White Space" on page 13](#).

For information about the attributes in the opening `rpc-reply` tag, see ["Parsing the Junos XML Protocol Server Response" on page 89](#). For information about the `xmlns` attribute in the opening `<interface-information>` tag, see ["Requesting Operational Information Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 350](#).

Child Tag Elements of a Request Tag Element

Some request tag elements contain child tag elements. For configuration requests, each child tag element represents a configuration element (hierarchy level or configuration object). For operational requests, each child tag element represents one of the options you provide on the command line when issuing the equivalent CLI command.

Some requests have mandatory child tag elements. To make a request successfully, a client application must emit the mandatory tag elements within the request tag element's opening and closing tags. If any of the children are themselves container tag elements, the opening tag for each must occur before any of the tag elements it contains, and the closing tag must occur before the opening tag for another tag element at its hierarchy level.

In most cases, the client application can emit children that occur at the same level within a container tag element in any order. The important exception is a configuration element that has an *identifier tag element*, which distinguishes the configuration element from other elements of its type. The identifier tag element must be the first child tag element in the container tag element. Most frequently, the identifier tag element specifies the name of the configuration element and is called <name>.

Child Tag Elements of a Response Tag Element

The child tag elements of a response tag element represent the individual data items returned by the Junos XML protocol server for a particular request. The children can be either individual tag elements (empty tags or tag element triples) or container tag elements that enclose their own child tag elements. For some container tag elements, the Junos XML protocol server returns the children in alphabetical order. For other elements, the children appear in the order in which they were created in the configuration.

The set of child tag elements that can occur in a response or within a container tag element is subject to change in later releases of the Junos XML API. Client applications must not rely on the presence or absence of a particular tag element in the Junos XML protocol server's output, nor on the ordering of child tag elements within a response tag element. For the most robust operation, include logic in the client application that handles the absence of expected tag elements or the presence of unexpected ones as gracefully as possible.

Spaces, Newline Characters, and Other White Space

As dictated by the XML specification, the Junos XML protocol server ignores white space (spaces, tabs, newline characters, and other characters that represent white space) that occurs between tag elements in the tag stream generated by a client application. Client applications can, but do not need to, include white space between tag elements. However, they must not insert white space within an opening or closing tag. If they include white space in the contents of a tag element that they are submitting as a

change to the candidate configuration, the Junos XML protocol server preserves the white space in the configuration database.

In its responses, the Junos XML protocol server includes white space between tag elements to enhance the readability of responses that are saved to a file: it uses newline characters to put each tag element on its own line, and spaces to indent child tag elements to the right compared to their parents. A client application can ignore or discard the white space, particularly if it does not store responses for later review by human users. However, it must not depend on the presence or absence of white space in any particular location when parsing the tag stream.

For more information about white space in XML documents, see the XML specification from the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), *Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0*, at <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml/>.

XML Comments

Client applications and the Junos XML protocol server can insert XML comments at any point between tag elements in the tag stream they generate, but not within tag elements. Client applications must handle comments in output from the Junos XML protocol server gracefully but must not depend on their content. Client applications also cannot use comments to convey information to the Junos XML protocol server, because the server automatically discards any comments it receives.

XML comments are enclosed within the strings `<!--` and `-->`, and cannot contain the string `- -` (two hyphens). For more details about comments, see the XML specification at <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml/>.

The following is an example of an XML comment:

```
<!-- This is a comment. Please ignore it. -->
```

XML Processing Instructions

An XML processing instruction (PI) contains information relevant to a particular protocol and has the following form:

```
<?PI-name attributes?>
```

Some PIs emitted during a Junos XML protocol session include information that a client application needs for correct operation. A prominent example is the `<?xml?>` element, which the client application and Junos XML protocol server each emit at the beginning of every Junos XML protocol session to specify which version of XML and which character encoding scheme they are using. For more information, see ["Starting Junos XML Protocol Sessions" on page 76](#).

The Junos XML protocol server can also emit PIs that the client application does not need to interpret (for example, PIs intended for the CLI). If the client application does not understand a PI, it must treat the PI like a comment instead of exiting or generating an error message.

Predefined Entity References

By XML convention, there are two contexts in which certain characters cannot appear in their regular form:

- In the string that appears between opening and closing tags (the contents of the tag element)
- In the string value assigned to an attribute of an opening tag

When including a disallowed character in either context, client applications must substitute the equivalent *predefined entity reference*, which is a string of characters that represents the disallowed character. Because the Junos XML protocol server uses the same predefined entity references in its response tag elements, the client application must be able to convert them to actual characters when processing response tag elements.

[Table 1 on page 15](#) summarizes the mapping between disallowed characters and predefined entity references for strings that appear between the opening and closing tags of a tag element.

Table 1: Predefined Entity Reference Substitutions for Tag Content Values

Disallowed Character	Predefined Entity Reference
& (ampersand)	&
> (greater-than sign)	>
< (less-than sign)	<

[Table 2 on page 15](#) summarizes the mapping between disallowed characters and predefined entity references for attribute values.

Table 2: Predefined Entity Reference Substitutions for Attribute Values

Disallowed Character	Predefined Entity Reference
& (ampersand)	&

Table 2: Predefined Entity Reference Substitutions for Attribute Values *(Continued)*

Disallowed Character	Predefined Entity Reference
' (apostrophe)	'
>> (greater-than sign)	>
< (less-than sign)	<
" (quotation mark)	"

As an example, suppose that the following string is the value contained by the <condition> element:

```
if (a<b && b>c) return "Peer's not responding"
```

The <condition> element looks like this (it appears on two lines for legibility only):

```
<condition>if (a&lt;b &amp;&amp; b&gt;c) return "Peer's not \
  responding"</condition>
```

Similarly, if the value for the <example> element's heading attribute is Peer's "age" <> 40, the opening tag looks like this:

```
<example heading="Peer&apos;s &quot;age&quot; &lt;&gt; 40">
```

Map Junos OS Commands and Command Output to Junos XML Tag Elements

IN THIS SECTION

- Mapping Command Output to Junos XML Elements | 17

- [Mapping Commands to Junos XML Request Tag Elements | 18](#)
- [Mapping for Command Options with Variable Values | 19](#)
- [Mapping for Fixed-Form Command Options | 20](#)

The Junos XML API is an XML representation of Junos OS configuration statements and operational mode commands. It defines an XML equivalent for all statements in the Junos OS configuration hierarchy and many of the commands that you issue in CLI operational mode. Each operational mode command with a Junos XML counterpart maps to a request tag element and, if necessary, a response tag element.

Request tag elements are used in remote procedure calls (RPCs) within NETCONF and Junos XML protocol sessions to request information from a device running Junos OS. The server returns the response using Junos XML tag elements enclosed within the response tag element. For example, the `show interfaces` command maps to the `<get-interface-information>` request tag, and the server returns the `<interface-information>` response tag.

The following sections outline how to map commands, command options, and command output to Junos XML tag elements.

Mapping Command Output to Junos XML Elements

On the Junos OS command-line interface (CLI), to display command output as Junos XML tag elements instead of as the default formatted ASCII text, include the `| display xml` option after the command. The tag elements that describe the Junos OS configuration or operational data belong to the Junos XML API, which defines the Junos OS content that can be retrieved and manipulated by NETCONF and Junos XML management protocol operations.

The following example shows the output from the `show chassis hardware` command issued on an M20 router that is running Junos OS Release 9.3 (the opening `<chassis-inventory>` tag appears on two lines only for legibility). This is identical to the server's response for the `<get-chassis-inventory>` RPC request.

```
user@host> show chassis hardware | display xml
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/9.3R1/junos">
  <chassis-inventory \
    xmlns="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/9.3R1/junos-chassis">
    <chassis junos:style="inventory">
      <name>Chassis</name>
      <serial-number>00118</serial-number>
      <description>M20</description>
      <chassis-module>
```

```

        <name>Backplane</name>
        <version>REV 06</version>
        <part-number>710-001517</part-number>
        <serial-number>AB5911</serial-number>
    </chassis-module>
    <chassis-module>
        <name>Power Supply A</name>
        <!-- other child tags of <chassis-module> -->
    </chassis-module>
    <!-- other child tags of <chassis> -->
</chassis>
</chassis-inventory>
</rpc-reply>

```

Mapping Commands to Junos XML Request Tag Elements

You can find information about the available Junos OS operational mode commands and their equivalent Junos XML RPC request tags in the [Junos XML API Explorer - Operational Tags](#) tool and the Junos OS CLI. You can use the tool to verify a command, map the command to its equivalent Junos XML RPC request tag and child tags, and view the expected response tag for various Junos OS releases.

You can also display the Junos XML request tag elements for any operational mode command that has a Junos XML counterpart on the Junos OS CLI. To display the Junos XML RPC request tags for an operational mode command, enter the command and pipe it to the `display xml rpc` command.

The following example displays the RPC tags for the `show route` command:

```

user@host> show route | display xml rpc
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/10.1I0/junos">
  <rpc>
    <get-route-information>
    </get-route-information>
  </rpc>
  <cli>
    <banner></banner>
  </cli>
</rpc-reply>

```

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 20.3R1, the names of some Junos XML RPC request tags have been updated to ensure consistency across the Junos XML API. Devices running Junos OS

will still accept the old request tag names for backwards compatibility, but we recommend using the new names going forward. To verify the Junos XML RPC request tag for an operational mode command in a given Junos OS release, see the [Junos XML API Explorer - Operational Tags](#) tool.

Mapping for Command Options with Variable Values

Many CLI commands have options that identify the object that the command affects or reports about, distinguishing the object from other objects of the same type. In some cases, the CLI does not precede the identifier with a fixed-form keyword, but XML convention requires that the Junos XML API define a tag element for every option. To learn the names for each identifier (and any other child tag elements) for an operational request tag element, consult the tag element's entry in the appropriate DTD or in the *Junos XML API Operational Developer Reference*, or issue the command and command option in the CLI and append the `| display xml rpc` option.

The following example shows the Junos XML tag elements for two CLI operational commands that have variable-form options. In the `show interfaces` command, `t3-5/1/0:0` is the name of the interface. In the `show bgp neighbor` command, `10.168.1.122` is the IP address for the BGP peer of interest.

CLI Command	JUNOS XML Tags
show interfaces t3-5/1/0:0	<pre><rpc> <get-interface-information> <interface-name>t3-5/1/0:0</interface-name> </get-interface-information> </rpc></pre>
show bgp neighbor 10.168.1.122	<pre><rpc> <get-bgp-neighbor-information> <neighbor-address>10.168.1.122</neighbor-address> </get-bgp-neighbor-information> </rpc></pre>

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You can display the Junos XML RPC tags for a command and its options in the CLI by executing the command and command option and appending `| display xml rpc`.

```
user@host> show interfaces t3-5/1/0:0 | display xml rpc
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/16.1R1/junos">
  <rpc>
    <get-interface-information>
      <interface-name>t3-5/1/0:0</interface-name>
    </get-interface-information>
  </rpc>
  <cli>
    <banner></banner>
  </cli>
</rpc-reply>
```

Mapping for Fixed-Form Command Options

Some CLI commands include options that have a fixed form, such as the brief and detail strings, which specify the amount of detail to include in the output. The Junos XML API usually maps such an option to an empty tag whose name matches the option name.

The following example shows the Junos XML tag elements for the `show isis adjacency` command, which has a fixed-form option called `detail`:

CLI Command	JUNOS XML Tags	T1501
<code>show isis adjacency detail</code>	<pre><rpc> <get-isis-adjacency-information> <detail/> </get-isis-adjacency-information> </rpc></pre>	

To view the tags in the CLI:

```
user@host> show isis adjacency detail | display xml rpc
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/16.1R1/junos">
  <rpc>
    <get-isis-adjacency-information>
      <detail/>
    </get-isis-adjacency-information>
  </rpc>
  <cli>
    <banner></banner>
  </cli>
</rpc-reply>
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
20.3R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 20.3R1, the names of some Junos XML RPC request tags have been updated to ensure consistency across the Junos XML API.

Map Configuration Statements to Junos XML Tag Elements

IN THIS SECTION

- [Mapping for Hierarchy Levels and Container Statements | 21](#)
- [Mapping for Objects That Have an Identifier | 22](#)
- [Mapping for Single-Value and Fixed-Form Leaf Statements | 24](#)
- [Mapping for Leaf Statements with Multiple Values | 25](#)
- [Mapping for Multiple Options on One or More Lines | 26](#)
- [Mapping for Comments About Configuration Statements | 27](#)

The Junos XML API defines a tag element for every container and leaf statement in the configuration hierarchy. At the top levels of the configuration hierarchy, there is almost always a one-to-one mapping between tag elements and statements, and most tag names match the configuration statement name. At deeper levels of the hierarchy, the mapping is sometimes less direct, because some CLI notational conventions do not map directly to XML-compliant tagging syntax.

NOTE: For some configuration statements, the notation used when you type the statement at the CLI configuration-mode prompt differs from the notation used in a configuration file. The same Junos XML tag element maps to both notational styles.

The following sections describe the mapping between configuration statements and Junos XML tag elements:

Mapping for Hierarchy Levels and Container Statements

The `<configuration>` element is the top-level Junos XML container element for configuration statements. It corresponds to the `[edit]` hierarchy level in CLI configuration mode. Most statements at the next few levels of the configuration hierarchy are container statements. The Junos XML container tag element that corresponds to a container statement almost always has the same name as the statement.

The following example shows the Junos XML tag elements for two statements at the top level of the configuration hierarchy. Note that a closing brace in a CLI configuration statement corresponds to a closing Junos XML tag.

CLI Configuration Statements

```

system {
  login {
    ...child statements...
  }
}
protocols {
  ospf {
    ...child statements...
  }
}

```

JUNOS XML Tags

```

<configuration>
  <system>
    <login>
      <!-- tags for child statements -->
    </login>
  </system>
  <protocols>
    <ospf>
      <!-- tags for child statements -->
    </ospf>
  </protocols>
</configuration>

```

T1502

Mapping for Objects That Have an Identifier

At some hierarchy levels, the same kind of configuration object can occur multiple times. Each instance of the object has a unique identifier to distinguish it from the other instances. In the CLI notation, the parent statement for such an object consists of a keyword and identifier of the following form:

```

keyword identifier {
  ... configuration statements for individual characteristics ...
}

```

keyword is a fixed string that indicates the type of object being defined, and *identifier* is the unique name for this instance of the type. In the Junos XML API, the tag element corresponding to the keyword is a container tag element for child tag elements that represent the object's characteristics. The container tag element's name generally matches the keyword string.

The Junos XML API differs from the CLI in its treatment of the identifier. Because the Junos XML API does not allow container tag elements to contain both other tag elements and untagged character data such as an identifier name, the identifier must be enclosed in a tag element of its own. Most frequently, identifier tag elements for configuration objects are called <name>. Some objects have multiple identifiers, which usually have names other than <name>. To verify the name of each identifier tag element for a configuration object, consult the entry for the object in the *Junos XML API Configuration Developer Reference*.

NOTE: The Junos OS reserves the prefix `junos-` for the identifiers of configuration groups defined within the `junos-defaults` configuration group. User-defined identifiers cannot start with the string `junos-`.

Identifier tag elements also constitute an exception to the general XML convention that tag elements at the same level of hierarchy can appear in any order; the identifier tag element always occurs first within the container tag element.

The configuration for most objects that have identifiers includes additional leaf statements, which represent other characteristics of the object. For example, each BGP group configured at the `[edit protocols bgp group]` hierarchy level has an associated name (the identifier) and can have leaf statements for other characteristics such as type, peer autonomous system (AS) number, and neighbor address. For information about the Junos XML mapping for leaf statements, see ["Mapping for Single-Value and Fixed-Form Leaf Statements" on page 24](#), ["Mapping for Leaf Statements with Multiple Values" on page 25](#), and ["Mapping for Multiple Options on One or More Lines" on page 26](#).

The following example shows the Junos XML tag elements for configuration statements that define two BGP groups called `<name>` and `<name>`. Notice that the Junos XML `<name>` element that encloses the identifier of each group (and the identifier of the neighbor within a group) does not have a counterpart in the CLI statements.

CLI Configuration Statements

```

protocols {
  bgp {
    group G1 {

      type external;
      peer-as 56;
      neighbor 10.0.0.1;

    }
    group G2 {

      type external;
      peer-as 57;
      neighbor 10.0.10.1;

    }
  }
}

```

JUNOS XML Tags

```

<configuration>
  <protocols>
    <bgp>
      <group>
        <name>G1</name>
        <type>external</type>
        <peer-as>56</peer-as>
        <neighbor>
          <name>10.0.0.1</name>
        </neighbor>
      </group>
      <group>
        <name>G2</name>
        <type>external</type>
        <peer-as>57</peer-as>
        <neighbor>
          <name>10.0.10.1</name>
        </neighbor>
      </group>
    </bgp>
  </protocols>
</configuration>

```

T1503

Mapping for Single-Value and Fixed-Form Leaf Statements

A *leaf statement* is a CLI configuration statement that does not contain any other statements. Most leaf statements define a value for one characteristic of a configuration object and have the following form:

```
keyword value;
```

In general, the name of the Junos XML tag element corresponding to a leaf statement is the same as the keyword string. The string between the opening and closing Junos XML tags is the same as the *value* string.

The following example shows the Junos XML tag elements for two leaf statements that have a keyword and a value: the message statement at the [edit system login] hierarchy level and the preference statement at the [edit protocols ospf] hierarchy level.

CLI Configuration Statements

```
system {
  login {
    message "Authorized users only";
    ...other statements under login...
  }
}
protocols {
  ospf {
    preference 15;
    ...other statements under ospf...
  }
}
```

JUNOS XML Tags

```
<configuration>
  <system>
    <login>
      <message>Authorized users only</message>
      <!-- tags for other child statements -->
    </login>
  </system>
  <protocols>
    <ospf>
      <preference>15</preference>
      <!-- tags for other child statements -->
    </ospf>
  </protocols>
</configuration>
```

T1504

Some leaf statements consist of a fixed-form keyword only, without an associated variable-form value. The Junos XML API represents such statements with an empty tag. The following example shows the Junos XML tag elements for the disable statement at the [edit forwarding-options sampling] hierarchy level.

CLI Configuration Statement

```
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    disable;
    ...other statements under sampling ...
  }
}
```

JUNOS XML Tags

```
<configuration>
  <forwarding-options>
    <sampling>
      <disable/>
      <!-- tags for other child statements -->
    </sampling>
  </forwarding-options>
</configuration>
```

T1505

Mapping for Leaf Statements with Multiple Values

Some Junos OS leaf statements accept multiple values, which can be either user-defined or drawn from a set of predefined values. CLI notation uses square brackets to enclose all values in a single statement, as in the following:

```
statement [ value1 value2 value3 ...];
```

The Junos XML API instead encloses each value in its own tag element. The following example shows the Junos XML tag elements for a CLI statement with multiple user-defined values. The import statement imports two routing policies defined elsewhere in the configuration.

CLI Configuration Statements

```

protocols {
  bgp {
    group 23 {

      import [ policy1 policy2 ];

    }
  }
}

```

JUNOS XML Tags

```

<configuration>
  <protocols>
    <bgp>
      <group>
        <name>23</name>
        <import>policy1</import>
        <import>policy2</import>
      </group>
    </bgp>
  </protocols>
</configuration>

```

T1506

The following example shows the Junos XML tag elements for a CLI statement with multiple predefined values. The permissions statement grants three predefined permissions to members of the user-accounts login class.

CLI Configuration Statements

```

system {
  login {
    class user-accounts {

      permissions [ configure admin control ];

    }
  }
}

```

JUNOS XML Tags

```

<configuration>
  <system>
    <login>
      <class>
        <name>user-accounts</name>
        <permissions>configure</permissions>
        <permissions>admin</permissions>
        <permissions>control</permissions>
      </class>
    </login>
  </system>
</configuration>

```

T1507

Mapping for Multiple Options on One or More Lines

For some Junos OS configuration objects, the standard CLI syntax places multiple options on a single line, usually for greater legibility and conciseness. In most such cases, the first option identifies the object and does not have a keyword, but later options are paired keywords and values. The Junos XML API encloses each option in its own tag element. Because the first option has no keyword in the CLI statement, the Junos XML API assigns a name to its tag element.

The following example shows the Junos XML tag elements for a CLI configuration statement with multiple options on a single line. The Junos XML API defines a tag element for both options and assigns a name to the tag element for the first option (10.0.0.1), which has no CLI keyword.

CLI Configuration Statements

```
system {
  backup-router 10.0.0.1 destination 10.0.0.2;
}
```

JUNOS XML Tags

```
<configuration>
  <system>
    <backup-router>
      <address>10.0.0.1</address>
      <destination>10.0.0.2</destination>
    </backup-router>
  </system>
</configuration>
```

T1508

The syntax for some configuration objects includes more than one multioption line. Again, the Junos XML API defines a separate tag element for each option. The following example shows Junos XML tag elements for a traceoptions statement at the [edit protocols isis] hierarchy level. The statement has three child statements, each with multiple options.

CLI Configuration Statements

```
protocols {
  isis {
    traceoptions {
      file trace-file size 3m files 10 world-readable;

      flag route detail;

      flag state receive;
    }
  }
}
```

JUNOS XML Tags

```
<configuration>
  <protocols>
    <isis>
      <traceoptions>
        <file>
          <filename>trace-file</filename>
          <size>3m</size>
          <files>10</files>
          <world-readable/>
        </file>
        <flag>
          <name>route</name>
          <detail/>
        </flag>
        <flag>
          <name>state</name>
          <receive/>
        </flag>
      </traceoptions>
    </isis>
  </protocols>
</configuration>
```

T1509

Mapping for Comments About Configuration Statements

A Junos OS configuration can include comments that describe statements in the configuration. In CLI configuration mode, the `annotate` command defines the comment to associate with a statement at the current hierarchy level. You can also use a text editor to insert comments directly into a configuration file. For more information, see the [CLI User Guide](#).

The Junos XML API encloses comments about configuration statements in the `<junos:comment>` element. (These comments are different from the comments that are enclosed in the strings `<!--` and `-->` and are automatically discarded by the protocol server.)

In the Junos XML API, the `<junos:comment>` element immediately precedes the element for the associated configuration statement. (If the tag element for the associated statement is omitted, the comment is not

recorded in the configuration database.) The comment text string can include one of the two delimiters that indicate a comment in the configuration database: either the # character before the comment or the paired strings /* before the comment and */ after it. If the client application does not include the delimiter, the protocol server adds the appropriate one when it adds the comment to the configuration. The protocol server also preserves any white space included in the comment.

The following example shows the Junos XML tag elements that associate comments with two statements in a sample configuration statement. The first comment illustrates how including newline characters in the contents of the <junos:comment> element (/* New backbone area */) results in the comment appearing on its own line in the configuration file. There are no newline characters in the contents of the second <junos:comment> element, so in the configuration file the comment directly follows the associated statement on the same line.

CLI Configuration Statements	JUNOS XML Tags
<pre>protocols { ospf { /* New backbone area */ area 0.0.0.0 { interface so-0/0/0 { # From jnpr1 to jnpr2 hello-interval 5; } } } }</pre>	<pre><configuration> <protocols> <ospf> <junos:comment> /* New backbone area */ </junos:comment> <area> <name>0.0.0.0</name> <junos:comment> # From jnpr1 to jnpr2</junos:comment> <interface> <name>so-0/0/0</name> <hello-interval>5</hello-interval> </interface> </area> </ospf> </protocols> </configuration></pre>

T1510

Using Configuration Response Tag Elements in Junos XML Protocol Requests and Configuration Changes

The Junos XML protocol server encloses its response to each configuration request within <rpc-reply> and <configuration> elements. Enclosing each configuration response within a <configuration> element contrasts with how the server encloses each different operational response in an tag named for that type of response—for example, the <chassis-inventory> tag for chassis information or the <interface-information> tag for interface information.

The Junos XML tag elements within the <configuration> element represent configuration hierarchy levels, configuration objects, and object characteristics, always ordered from higher to deeper levels of the hierarchy. When a client application loads a configuration, it can emit the same tag elements in the same order as the Junos XML protocol server uses when returning configuration information. This consistent

representation makes handling configuration information more straightforward. For instance, the client application can request the current configuration, store the Junos XML protocol server's response to a local memory buffer, make changes or apply transformations to the buffered data, and submit the altered configuration as a change to the candidate configuration. Because the altered configuration is based on the Junos XML protocol server's response, it is certain to be syntactically correct. For more information about changing routing platform configuration, see ["Requesting Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 209](#).

Similarly, when a client application requests information about a configuration element (hierarchy level or configuration object), it uses the same elements that the Junos XML protocol server will return in response. To represent the element, the client application sends a complete stream of elements from the top of the configuration hierarchy (represented by the <configuration> tag) down to the requested element. The innermost element, which represents the level or object, is either empty or includes the identifier tag only. The Junos XML protocol server's response includes the same stream of parent tag elements, but the tag element for the requested configuration element contains all the tag elements that represent the element's characteristics or child levels. For more information, see ["Requesting Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 365](#).

The tag streams emitted by the Junos XML protocol server and by a client application can differ in the use of white space, as described in ["XML and Junos XML Management Protocol Conventions Overview" on page 11](#).

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[XML and Junos XML Management Protocol Conventions Overview](#) | 11

[Map Configuration Statements to Junos XML Tag Elements](#) | 21

Junos XML Protocol and JSON Overview

IN THIS CHAPTER

- [Map Junos OS Command Output to JSON in the CLI | 30](#)
- [Map Junos OS Configuration Statements to JSON | 37](#)

Map Junos OS Command Output to JSON in the CLI

The Junos operating system (Junos OS) natively supports XML for the operation and configuration of devices running Junos OS, and the Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) and the Junos OS infrastructure communicate using XML. When you issue an operational command or display the configuration in the CLI, the CLI converts the output from XML into a readable text format for display.

Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, devices running Junos OS also support a JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) representation of the operational command output and the Junos OS configuration hierarchy. On the Junos OS CLI, to display the command output or configuration in JSON instead of in the default formatted ASCII text, append the `| display json` option to the command.

The following example executes the `show chassis hardware` command and displays the output in JSON format. The response is identical to the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol server response for the `<get-chassis-inventory format="json">` RPC request.

```
user@host> show chassis hardware | display json
{
  "chassis-inventory" : [
    {
      "attributes" : {
        "xmlns" : "http://xml.juniper.net/junos/16.1R1/junos-chassis"
      },
      "chassis" : [
        {
          "attributes" : {"junos:style" : "inventory"},
          "name" : [
```

```

{
  "data" : "Chassis"
}
],
"serial-number" : [
{
  "data" : "serial-number"
}
],
"description" : [
{
  "data" : "MX80-48T"
}
],
"chassis-module" : [
{
  "name" : [
    {
      "data" : "Midplane"
    }
  ],
  "version" : [
    {
      "data" : "REV 11"
    }
  ],
  "part-number" : [
    {
      "data" : "711-031603"
    }
  ],
  "serial-number" : [
    {
      "data" : "serial-number"
    }
  ],
  "description" : [
    {
      "data" : "MX80-48T"
    }
  ],
  "clei-code" : [
    {

```

```

        "data" : "CMMAX10BRD"
      }
    ],
    "model-number" : [
      {
        "data" : "CHAS-MX80-48T-S"
      }
    ]
  },
  /* additional JSON objects */
]
}
]
}
]
}

```

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, Junos OS uses a new default implementation for serialization for configuration data emitted in JSON format. The new default, *ietf*, is as defined in the following Internet drafts:

- draft-ietf-netmod-yang-json-09, [JSON Encoding of Data Modeled with YANG](#)
- draft-ietf-netmod-yang-metadata-06, [Defining and Using Metadata with YANG](#)

In earlier releases, the default is *verbose*, which emits all objects as JSON arrays. You can configure the default export format for JSON configuration data by configuring the appropriate statement at the `[edit system export-format json]` hierarchy level. You can configure the *verbose* statement starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R1, even though the statement is not exposed in the Junos OS CLI until a later release.

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, devices running Junos OS support emitting the device's operational state in compact JSON format, in which only objects that have multiple values are emitted as JSON arrays. To configure the device to emit compact JSON format, configure the *compact* statement at the `[edit system export-format state-data json]` hierarchy level.

```
user@host# set system export-format state-data json compact
```

The following example executes the `show system uptime` command and displays the output in non-compact and compact JSON format.

```
user@host> show system uptime | display json
```

Non-compact JSON format:

```
{
  "system-uptime-information" : [
    {
      "attributes" : {"xmlns" : "http://xml.juniper.net/junos/18.1R1/junos"},
      "current-time" : [
        {
          "date-time" : [
            {
              "data" : "2018-05-15 13:43:46 PDT",
              "attributes" : {"junos:seconds" : "1526417026"}
            }
          ]
        }
      ],
      "time-source" : [
        {
          "data" : " NTP CLOCK "
        }
      ],
      "system-booted-time" : [
        {
          "date-time" : [
            {
              "data" : "2018-05-15 10:57:02 PDT",
              "attributes" : {"junos:seconds" : "1526407022"}
            }
          ],
          "time-length" : [
            {
              "data" : "02:46:44",
              "attributes" : {"junos:seconds" : "10004"}
            }
          ]
        }
      ],
      "protocols-started-time" : [
        {
          "date-time" : [
            {
              "data" : "2018-05-15 10:59:33 PDT",
```

```

        "attributes" : {"junos:seconds" : "1526407173"}
    },
    ],
    "time-length" : [
    {
        "data" : "02:44:13",
        "attributes" : {"junos:seconds" : "9853"}
    }
    ]
}
],
"last-configured-time" : [
{
    "date-time" : [
    {
        "data" : "2018-05-02 17:57:44 PDT",
        "attributes" : {"junos:seconds" : "1525309064"}
    }
    ],
    "time-length" : [
    {
        "data" : "1w5d 19:46",
        "attributes" : {"junos:seconds" : "1107962"}
    }
    ],
    "user" : [
    {
        "data" : "admin"
    }
    ]
}
],
"uptime-information" : [
{
    "date-time" : [
    {
        "data" : "1:43PM",
        "attributes" : {"junos:seconds" : "1526417026"}
    }
    ],
    "up-time" : [
    {
        "data" : "2:47",

```



```

        "attributes" : {"junos:seconds" : "10034"}
    },
    ],
    "active-user-count" : [
    {
        "data" : "1",
        "attributes" : {"junos:format" : "1 user"}
    }
    ],
    "load-average-1" : [
    {
        "data" : "0.49"
    }
    ],
    "load-average-5" : [
    {
        "data" : "0.19"
    }
    ],
    "load-average-15" : [
    {
        "data" : "0.10"
    }
    ]
    ]
}
]
}
]
}

```

The compact JSON format for the same command is:

```

{
  "system-uptime-information" :
  {
    "current-time" :
    {
      "date-time" : "2018-05-15 13:49:56 PDT"
    },
    "time-source" : " NTP CLOCK ",
    "system-booted-time" :
    {

```

```

        "date-time" : "2018-05-15 10:57:02 PDT",
        "time-length" : "02:52:54"
    },
    "protocols-started-time" :
    {
        "date-time" : "2018-05-15 10:59:33 PDT",
        "time-length" : "02:50:23"
    },
    "last-configured-time" :
    {
        "date-time" : "2018-05-15 13:49:40 PDT",
        "time-length" : "00:00:16",
        "user" : "admin"
    },
    "uptime-information" :
    {
        "date-time" : "1:49PM",
        "up-time" : "2:53",
        "active-user-count" : "1",
        "load-average-1" : "0.00",
        "load-average-5" : "0.06",
        "load-average-15" : "0.06"
    }
}
}

```

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.3R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, devices running Junos OS support emitting the device's operational state in compact JSON format, in which only objects that have multiple values are emitted as JSON arrays.
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, Junos OS uses a new default implementation for serialization for configuration data emitted in JSON format.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Map Junos OS Commands and Command Output to Junos XML Tag Elements](#) | 16

Map Junos OS Configuration Statements to JSON

IN THIS SECTION

- Mapping for Hierarchy Levels and Container Statements | 38
- Mapping for Objects That Have an Identifier | 39
- Mapping for Single-Value and Fixed-Form Leaf Statements | 42
- Mapping for Leaf Statements with Multiple Values | 44
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A configuration for a device running Junos OS is stored as a hierarchy of statements. The configuration statement hierarchy has two types of statements:

- *container statements*—statements that contain other statements
- *leaf statements*—statements that do not contain other statements

All of the container and leaf statements together form the *configuration hierarchy*.

The configuration hierarchy can be represented using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) in addition to formatted ASCII text, Junos XML elements, and configuration mode set commands. Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, you can view the configuration of a device running Junos OS in JSON format by executing the `show configuration | display json` command in the CLI. In addition, starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, you can load JSON-formatted configuration data on the device.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, devices running Junos OS emit JSON-formatted configuration data using a new default implementation for serialization. You can explicitly configure the new default, `ietf`, or revert to the previous default, `verbose`, by configuring the appropriate statement at the `[edit system export-format json]` hierarchy level. You can configure the `verbose` statement starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R1, even though the statement is not exposed in the Junos OS CLI until a later release.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Releases 16.1R4, 16.2R2, and 17.1R1, integers in Junos OS configuration data emitted in JSON format are not enclosed in quotation marks. In earlier releases, integers in JSON configuration data are treated as strings and enclosed in quotation marks.

The following sections describe the mapping between the formatted ASCII text and the default format used for Junos OS configuration statements in JSON:

Mapping for Hierarchy Levels and Container Statements

The Junos OS configuration hierarchy is represented in JSON by a JSON object with a single top-level member, or name/value pair, that has the field name set to "configuration" and a value that contains a JSON object representing the entire configuration. The `configuration` member corresponds to the `[edit]` hierarchy level in CLI configuration mode. Most statements at the next few levels of the configuration hierarchy are container statements.

In JSON, each Junos OS hierarchy level or container statement is a member of its parent object. The member, or name/value pair, has a field name corresponding to the name of the hierarchy or container. Its value is a JSON object that contains members representing the child containers and leaf statements at that hierarchy level. The object might also contain a member that holds the list of attributes, if any, associated with that hierarchy.

The following example shows the mapping between formatted ASCII text and JSON for two statements at the top level of the configuration hierarchy:

CLI Configuration Statements

```
system {
  login {
    ...child statements...
  }
}
protocols {
  ospf {
    ...child statements...
  }
}
```

JSON Syntax

```
{
  "configuration" : {
    "system" : {
      "login" : {
        ...JSON configuration data...
      }
    }
    "protocols" : {
      "ospf" : {
        ...JSON configuration data...
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Mapping for Objects That Have an Identifier

At some hierarchy levels, the same kind of configuration object can occur multiple times. Each instance of the object has a unique identifier to distinguish it from the other instances. In the CLI notation, the parent statement for such an object might consist of a keyword and identifier or just an identifier.

```
keyword identifier {
... configuration statements for individual characteristics ...
}
```

keyword is a fixed string that indicates the type of object being defined, and *identifier* is a unique name for an instance of that type. In the following example, *user* is a keyword, and *username* is the identifier.

```
user username {
  /* child statements */
}
```

In JSON, all instances of a configuration object are contained within a single name/value pair in which the field name generally matches the *keyword* string, and the value is an array of JSON objects, each of which is an instance of the configuration object. The JSON syntax differs from the CLI in its treatment of the identifier. In JSON, each instance of the configuration object uses a name/value pair for the identifier, where the field name distinguishes this data as the identifier, and the value is the actual unique identifier for the object. Most frequently, the field name is just *name*. Some objects have multiple

identifiers, and might use a field name other than `name`. JSON data that specifies an identifier is always listed first within the corresponding object, but after any attribute list included for that object.

```
{
  "keyword" : [
    {
      "@" : {
        "comment" : "comment"
      },
      "name" : "identifier",
      JSON data for individual characteristics
    },
    {
      "name" : "identifier",
      JSON data for individual characteristics
    }
  ]
}
```

NOTE: Junos OS reserves the prefix `junos-` for the identifiers of configuration groups defined within the `junos-defaults` configuration group. User-defined identifiers cannot start with the string `junos-`.

The configuration for most objects that have identifiers includes additional leaf statements, which represent other characteristics of the object. For example, each BGP group configured at the `[edit protocols bgp group]` hierarchy level has an associated name (the identifier) and can have leaf statements for other characteristics such as type, peer autonomous system (AS) number, and neighbor address. For information about the JSON mapping for leaf statements, see ["Mapping for Single-Value and Fixed-Form Leaf Statements" on page 42](#).

The following example shows the mapping of formatted ASCII text to JSON for configuration statements that define two BGP groups named G1 and G2. In the JSON syntax, the `group` member's value is an array that contains a separate JSON object for each BGP group.

CLI Configuration Statements

```
protocols {
  bgp {
    group G1 {
      type external;
```

```

        peer-as 64501;
        neighbor 10.0.0.1;
    }
    group G2 {
        type external;
        peer-as 64502;
        neighbor 10.0.10.1;
    }
}
}

```

JSON Syntax

```

{
  "configuration" : {
    "protocols" : {
      "bgp" : {
        "group" : [
          {
            "name" : "G1",
            "type" : "external",
            "peer-as" : "64501",
            "neighbor" : [
              {
                "name" : "10.0.0.1"
              }
            ]
          },
          {
            "name" : "G2",
            "type" : "external",
            "peer-as" : "64502",
            "neighbor" : [
              {
                "name" : "10.0.10.1"
              }
            ]
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

    }
}

```

Mapping for Single-Value and Fixed-Form Leaf Statements

A *leaf statement* is a CLI configuration statement that does not contain any other statements. Most leaf statements define a value for one characteristic of a configuration object and have the following form:

```
keyword value;
```

Junos OS leaf statements are mapped to name/value pairs in JSON. In general, the field name is the same as the keyword string, and the value is the same as the *value* string.

The following example shows the JSON mapping for two leaf statements that have a keyword and a value: the message statement at the [edit system login] hierarchy level and the preference statement at the [edit protocols ospf] hierarchy level.

CLI Configuration Statements

```

system {
  login {
    message "Authorized users only.";
    ... other statements under login ...
  }
}
protocols {
  ospf {
    preference 15;
    ... other statements under ospf ...
  }
}

```

JSON Syntax

```

{
  "configuration" : {
    "system" : {
      "login" : {
        "message" : "Authorized users only.",
        ... JSON data for other statements under login ...
      }
    }
  }
}

```



```

    }
  },
  "protocols" : {
    "ospf" : {
      "preference" : "15",
      ... JSON data for other statements under ospf ...
    }
  }
}
}

```

Some leaf statements consist of a fixed-form keyword only, without an associated variable-form value. Junos OS represents such statements in JSON by setting the value in the name/value pair to `[null]`. The following example shows the JSON mapping for the `disable` statement at the `[edit forwarding-options sampling]` hierarchy level.

CLI Configuration Statements

```

forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    disable;
  }
}

```

JSON Syntax

```

{
  "configuration" : {
    "forwarding-options" : {
      "sampling" : {
        "disable" : [null]
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Mapping for Leaf Statements with Multiple Values

Some Junos OS leaf statements accept multiple values, which can be either user-defined or drawn from a set of predefined values. CLI notation uses square brackets to enclose all values in a single statement, as in the following example:

```
keyword [ value1 value2 value3 ...];
```

As discussed in ["Mapping for Single-Value and Fixed-Form Leaf Statements" on page 42](#), leaf statements are mapped to name/value pairs in JSON, where the field name is the same as the *keyword* string. To represent multiple values, the value portion of the JSON data uses an array of comma-separated strings.

The following example shows the JSON mapping for a CLI statement with multiple user-defined values. The `import` statement imports two routing policies defined elsewhere in the configuration. The formatted ASCII text uses a space-separated list of values, whereas the JSON data uses an array with a comma-separated list of strings.

CLI Configuration Statements

```
protocols {
  bgp {
    group 23 {
      import [ policy1 policy2 ];
    }
  }
}
```

JSON Syntax

```
{
  "configuration" : {
    "protocols" : {
      "bgp" : {
        "group" : [
          {
            "name" : "23",
            "import" : ["policy1", "policy2"]
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
}

```

The following example shows the JSON mapping for a CLI statement with multiple predefined values. The `permissions` statement grants three predefined permissions to members of the `user-accounts login` class.

CLI Configuration Statements

```

system {
  login {
    class user-accounts {
      permissions [ admin configure control ];
    }
  }
}

```

JSON Syntax

```

{
  "configuration" : {
    "system" : {
      "login" : {
        "class" : [
          {
            "name" : "user-accounts",
            "permissions" : ["admin", "configure", "control"]
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Mapping for Multiple Options on One or More Lines

For some Junos OS configuration objects, the standard CLI syntax places multiple options on a single line, usually for greater legibility and conciseness. In most such cases, the first option identifies the object and does not have a keyword, but later options are paired keywords and values.

In JSON, the same configuration object maps to a name/value pair. The field name is the same as the object name, and the value is a JSON object containing the options, which are represented by name/value pairs. If the first option has no keyword in the CLI statement, the JSON mapping assigns a name, which is equivalent to the option name defined in the schema and used for the corresponding Junos XML tag name.

The following example shows the JSON mapping for a CLI configuration statement with multiple options on a single line. The JSON representation of the `[edit system backup-router]` statement uses name/value pairs for both options and assigns the field name `address` for the first option (10.0.0.1), which has no CLI keyword.

CLI Configuration Statements

```
system {
  backup-router 10.0.0.1 destination 10.0.0.2/32;
}
```

JSON Syntax

```
{
  "configuration" : {
    "system" : {
      "backup-router" : {
        "address" : "10.0.0.1",
        "destination" : ["10.0.0.2/32"]
      }
    }
  }
}
```

The syntax for some configuration objects includes more than one multi-option line. In JSON, the configuration object maps to a name/value pair, as in the previous case. The field name is the same as the object name, and the value is a JSON object containing the options, which are represented by name/value pairs. For each option, the field name is the same as the option name, and the value is a JSON data structure that appropriately represents the configuration data for that option. When an option uses the same keyword but spans multiple lines, the JSON representation combines the options into a single name/value pair. In this case, the value is an array of JSON objects in which each option is mapped to a separate object.

The following example shows the JSON mapping for the `traceoptions` statement at the `[edit protocols isis]` hierarchy level. The `traceoptions` statement has three child statements, each with multiple options. The CLI notation displays the individual `flag` options on separate lines, but the JSON

representation combines the flag details into a single name/value pair. The value is an array of objects where each object contains the details for one flag.

CLI Configuration Statements

```
protocols {
  isis {
    traceoptions {
      file trace-file size 3m files 10 world-readable;
      flag route detail;
      flag state receive;
    }
  }
}
```

JSON Syntax

```
{
  "configuration" : {
    "protocols" : {
      "isis" : {
        "traceoptions" : {
          "file" : {
            "filename" : "isis-trace-file",
            "size" : "3m",
            "files" : 10,
            "world-readable" : [null]
          },
          "flag" : [
            {
              "name" : "route",
              "detail" : [null]
            },
            {
              "name" : "state",
              "receive" : [null]
            }
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
}

```

Mapping for Attributes

The Junos OS configuration hierarchy can contain tags that modify a hierarchy or statement. For example, if you issue the `deactivate` command to deactivate a statement in the configuration, the `inactive:` tag is prepended to the item in the configuration to indicate this property. The Junos XML API represents this property as an attribute in the opening tag of the XML element.

The JSON representation of the Junos OS configuration uses metadata annotations to represent these properties. The metadata annotations are encoded as members of a single JSON object and include the "@" symbol as or within the name.

The metadata object representing the attribute list for a container statement is added as a new member of that object. The metadata object is placed directly inside the container object it modifies and uses a single "@" symbol as the member name. The metadata object representing the attribute list for a leaf statement is added as a sibling name/value pair that is placed directly after the statement it modifies and that has a member name that is the concatenation of the "@" symbol and the statement name. The metadata object value in both cases is an object containing name/value pairs that describe each of the attributes associated with that container or leaf statement.

```

{
  "container" : {
    "@" : {
      "attribute-name" : attribute-value,
      "attribute-name" : attribute-value
    },
    "statement-name" : "statement-value",
    "@statement-name" : {
      "attribute-name" : attribute-value,
      "attribute-name" : attribute-value
    }
  }
}

```

In the following examples, both the `[edit commit]` hierarchy and the `persist-groups-inheritance` statement have been deactivated. In the CLI, the statements are preceded by the `inactive:` tag. The Junos XML representation includes the `inactive="inactive"` attribute in each of the opening tags for those elements. The JSON mapping stores the attributes in an attribute list. The attribute list for the `[edit commit]` hierarchy is indicated with "@", because it is a container statement. The attribute list for the `persist-`

groups-inheritance statement is indicated using "@persist-groups-inheritance", because it is a leaf statement.

CLI Configuration Statements

```
system {
  inactive: commit {
    inactive: persist-groups-inheritance;
  }
}
```

XML Syntax

```
<configuration>
  <system>
    <commit inactive="inactive">
      <persist-groups-inheritance inactive="inactive"/>
    </commit>
  </system>
</configuration>
```

JSON Syntax

```
{
  "configuration" : {
    "system" : {
      "commit" : {
        "@" : {
          "inactive" : true
        },
        "persist-groups-inheritance" : [null],
        "@persist-groups-inheritance" : {
          "inactive" : true
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

The attribute list for a specific instance of an object is similar to the attribute list for a container in that it is a name/value pair where the field name is a single "@" symbol, and the value is an object containing

name/value pairs that describes each of the attributes. The attribute list is enclosed within the JSON object that identifies that instance and is the first member in the object, followed by the identifier for the object.

```
{
  "keyword" : [
    {
      "@" : {
        "attribute-name" : attribute-value
      },
      "name" : "identifier",
      ...JSON data for individual characteristics...
    },
    /* additional objects */
  ]
}
```

In the following example, the ge-0/0/0 interface is protected. In the CLI, the object is preceded by the protect: tag. The Junos XML representation includes the protect="protect" attribute in the opening tag for that object. The JSON mapping stores the "protect" : true attribute in an attribute list that is included in the JSON object identifying that specific interface.

CLI Configuration Statements

```
protect: ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 198.51.100.1/24;
    }
  }
}
```

XML Syntax

```
<configuration>
  <interfaces>
    <interface protect="protect">
      <name>ge-0/0/0</name>
      <unit>
        <name>0</name>
        <family>
```



```

        <inet>
            <address>
                <name>198.51.100.1/24</name>
            </address>
        </inet>
    </family>
</unit>
</interface>
</interfaces>
</configuration>

```

JSON Syntax

```

{
  "configuration" : {
    "interfaces" : {
      "interface" : [
        {
          "@" : {
            "protect" : true
          },
          "name" : "ge-0/0/0",
          "unit" : [
            {
              "name" : 0,
              "family" : {
                "inet" : {
                  "address" : [
                    {
                      "name" : "198.51.100.1/24"
                    }
                  ]
                }
              }
            }
          ]
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}

```

Mapping for Configuration Comments

A Junos OS configuration can include comments that describe statements in the configuration. Configuration data formatted using ASCII text or Junos XML elements displays comments on the line preceding the statement that the comment modifies. In Junos XML format, the comment string is enclosed in a `<junos:comment>` element.

Comments are indicated using one of two delimiters: the paired strings `/*` and `*/` enclosing the comment, or the `#` character preceding the comment. You can use either delimiter in the comment string when you insert comments in the configuration. If you omit the delimiter, Junos OS automatically inserts `/*` and `*/`.

NOTE: Junos OS preserves any white space included in the comment.

Junos OS configuration data formatted using JSON maps a comment to a name/value pair that is stored as an attribute of the statement that it modifies. The field name is set to `"comment"`, and the value is the comment text string. The comment text string can include either of the two delimiters that indicate a comment. If you omit the delimiter from the comment text string when you load the JSON configuration data, Junos OS automatically adds the `/*` and `*/` delimiters to the comment. You can also create multiline comments in JSON configuration data by inserting the newline character (`\n`) in the comment string.

The following example shows the formatted ASCII configuration and corresponding JSON syntax for three comments. The example associates one comment with a hierarchy, another comment with an object that has an identifier, and a third comment with a leaf statement.

CLI Configuration Statements

```
protocols {
  /* New backbone area */
  ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      /* From jnpr1
      to jnpr2 */
      interface so-0/0/0.0 {
        # set by admin
        hello-interval 5;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

JSON Syntax

```
{
  "configuration" : {
    "protocols" : {
      "ospf" : {
        "@" : {
          "comment" : "/* New backbone area */"
        },
        "area" : [
          {
            "name" : "0.0.0.0",
            "interface" : [
              {
                "@" : {
                  "comment" : "/* From jnpr1 \n to jnpr2 */"
                },
                "name" : "so-0/0/0.0",
                "hello-interval" : 5,
                "@hello-interval" : {
                  "comment" : "# set by admin"
                }
              }
            ]
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.1R4	Starting in Junos OS Releases 16.1R4, 16.2R2, and 17.1R1, integers in Junos OS configuration data emitted in JSON format are not enclosed in quotation marks. In earlier releases, integers in JSON configuration data are treated as strings and enclosed in quotation marks.
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, devices running Junos OS emit JSON-formatted configuration data using a new default implementation for serialization.

2

PART

Manage Junos XML Protocol Sessions

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Junos XML Protocol Session Overview

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- Supported Access Protocols for Junos XML Protocol Sessions | 56
- Understanding the Client Application's Role in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 57
- Understanding the Request Procedure in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 58

Junos XML Protocol Session Overview

The Junos XML protocol server communicates with client applications within the context of a Junos XML protocol *session*. The server and client explicitly establish a connection and session before exchanging data and close the session and connection when they are finished.

Each request from the client application and each response from the Junos XML protocol server must constitute a *well-formed* XML document by obeying the structural rules defined in the Junos XML protocol and Junos XML document type definition (DTD) for the kind of information they encode. The client application must produce a well-formed XML document for each request by emitting tag elements in the required order and only in the legal contexts.

Client applications access the Junos XML protocol server using one of the protocols listed in ["Supported Access Protocols for Junos XML Protocol Sessions" on page 56](#). To authenticate with the Junos XML protocol server, a client application uses either a Junos XML protocol-specific mechanism or the access protocol's standard authentication mechanism, depending on the protocol. After authentication, the Junos XML protocol server uses the Junos OS login usernames and classes configured on the device to determine whether a client application is authorized to make each request.

The following list outlines the basic structure of a Junos XML protocol session:

1. The client application establishes a connection to the Junos XML protocol server and opens the Junos XML protocol session.
2. The Junos XML protocol server and client application exchange initialization information, which is used to determine if they are using compatible versions of the Junos OS and the Junos XML management protocol.

- 3. The client application sends one or more requests to the Junos XML protocol server and parses its responses.
- 4. The client application closes the Junos XML protocol session and the connection to the Junos XML protocol server.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Supported Access Protocols for Junos XML Protocol Sessions 56
Satisfy the Prerequisites for Establishing a Connection to the Junos XML Protocol Server 61
Understanding the Client Application’s Role in a Junos XML Protocol Session 57

Supported Access Protocols for Junos XML Protocol Sessions

To connect to the Junos XML protocol server, client applications can use the access protocols and associated authentication mechanisms listed in [Table 3 on page 56](#).

Table 3: Supported Access Protocols and Authentication Mechanisms

Access Protocol	Authentication Mechanism
clear-text, a Junos XML protocol-specific access protocol for sending unencrypted text over a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection	Junos XML protocol-specific
SSH	Standard SSH
Outbound SSH	Outbound SSH
Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)	Junos XML protocol-specific
Telnet	Standard Telnet

The SSH and SSL protocols are preferred because they encrypt security information (such as passwords) before transmitting it across the network. Outbound SSH allows you to create an encrypted connection to the device in situations where you cannot connect to the device using standard SSH. The clear-text and Telnet protocols do not encrypt information.

For information about the prerequisites for each access protocol, see ["Satisfying the Prerequisites for Establishing a Connection to the Junos XML Protocol Server"](#) on page 61. For authentication instructions, see ["Authenticating with the Junos XML Protocol Server for Cleartext or SSL Connections"](#) on page 82.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding the Client Application's Role in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 57](#)

[Satisfy the Prerequisites for Establishing a Connection to the Junos XML Protocol Server | 61](#)

[Connect to the Junos XML Protocol Server | 74](#)

[Start a Junos XML Protocol Session | 76](#)

[Authenticate with the Junos XML Protocol Server for Cleartext or SSL Connections | 82](#)

Understanding the Client Application's Role in a Junos XML Protocol Session

To create a session and communicate with the Junos XML protocol server, a client application performs the following procedures, which are described in the indicated sections:

1. Satisfies any prerequisites required for a connection, as described in ["Satisfying the Prerequisites for Establishing a Connection to the Junos XML Protocol Server"](#) on page 61.
2. Establishes a connection to the Junos XML protocol server on the routing, switching, or security platform, as described in ["Connecting to the Junos XML Protocol Server"](#) on page 74.
3. Starts a Junos XML protocol session, as described in ["Starting Junos XML Protocol Sessions"](#) on page 76.
4. Optionally locks the candidate configuration, creates a private copy of the configuration, or opens an instance of the ephemeral configuration database.

Locking the configuration prevents other users or applications from changing it at the same time. Creating a private copy of the configuration enables the application to make changes without affecting the candidate configuration until the copy is committed. For more information, see ["Locking and Unlocking the Candidate Configuration or Creating a Private Copy Using the Junos XML Protocol"](#) on page 96.

For information about the ephemeral configuration database, see ["Understanding the Ephemeral Configuration Database"](#) on page 311 and ["Enabling and Configuring Instances of the Ephemeral Configuration Database"](#) on page 325.

5. Requests operational or configuration information, or changes the configuration, as described in ["Sending Requests to the Junos XML Protocol Server" on page 86](#).
6. (Optional) Verifies the syntactic correctness of the candidate configuration or private copy before attempting to commit it, as described in ["Verifying Configuration Syntax Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 288](#).
7. Commits changes made to the candidate configuration or private copy, as described in ["Committing the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 289](#), or commits changes made to an open instance of the ephemeral configuration database, as described in ["Committing and Synchronizing Ephemeral Configuration Data Using the NETCONF or Junos XML Protocol" on page 337](#).
8. Unlocks the candidate configuration if it is locked or closes a private copy of the configuration or an open instance of the ephemeral configuration database.

Other users and applications cannot change the candidate configuration while it remains locked. For more information, see ["Locking and Unlocking the Candidate Configuration or Creating a Private Copy Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 96](#).
9. Ends the Junos XML protocol session and closes the connection to the device, as described in ["Ending a Junos XML Protocol Session and Closing the Connection" on page 102](#).

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Supported Access Protocols for Junos XML Protocol Sessions | 56](#)

[Authenticate with the Junos XML Protocol Server for Cleartext or SSL Connections | 82](#)

[Parse the Junos XML Protocol Server Response | 89](#)

[Sample Junos XML Protocol Session | 103](#)

Understanding the Request Procedure in a Junos XML Protocol Session

You can use the Junos XML management protocol and Junos XML API to request information about the status and the current configuration of a routing, switching, or security platform running Junos OS. The tags for operational requests are defined in the Junos XML API and correspond to Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational commands. There is a request tag for many commands in the CLI `show` family of commands.

The tag for configuration requests is the Junos XML protocol `<get-configuration>` tag. It corresponds to the CLI configuration mode `show` command. The Junos XML tag elements that make up the content of both

the client application's requests and the Junos XML protocol server's responses correspond to CLI configuration statements, which are described in the Junos OS configuration guides.

In addition to information about the current configuration, client applications can request other configuration-related information, including information about previously committed (rollback) configurations, information about the rescue configuration, or an XML schema representation of the configuration hierarchy.

To request information from the Junos XML protocol server, a client application performs the procedures described in the indicated sections:

1. Establishes a connection to the Junos XML protocol server on the routing, switching, or security platform, as described in ["Connecting to the Junos XML Protocol Server" on page 74](#).
2. Starts a Junos XML protocol session, as described in ["Starting Junos XML Protocol Sessions" on page 76](#).
3. Optionally locks the candidate configuration, creates a private copy of the configuration, or opens an instance of the ephemeral configuration database.

Locking the configuration prevents other users or applications from changing it at the same time. Creating a private copy of the configuration enables the application to make changes without affecting the candidate configuration until the copy is committed. For more information, see ["Locking and Unlocking the Candidate Configuration or Creating a Private Copy Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 96](#).

For information about the ephemeral configuration database, see ["Understanding the Ephemeral Configuration Database" on page 311](#) and ["Enabling and Configuring Instances of the Ephemeral Configuration Database" on page 325](#).

4. Makes any number of requests one at a time, freely intermingling operational and configuration requests. See ["Requesting Operational Information Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 350](#) and ["Requesting Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 365](#).

The application can also intermix requests with configuration changes.

5. Accepts the tag stream emitted by the Junos XML protocol server in response to each request and extracts its content, as described in ["Parsing the Junos XML Protocol Server Response" on page 89](#).
6. Unlocks the candidate configuration if it is locked or closes a private copy of the configuration or an open instance of the ephemeral configuration database.

Other users and applications cannot change the candidate configuration while it remains locked. For more information, see ["Locking and Unlocking the Candidate Configuration or Creating a Private Copy Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 96](#).

7. Ends the Junos XML protocol session and closes the connection to the device, as described in ["Ending a Junos XML Protocol Session and Closing the Connection" on page 102](#).

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Operational Information Using the Junos XML Protocol | 350](#)

[Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365](#)

[Request the Complete Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 403](#)

[Lock, Unlock, or Create a Private Copy of the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 96](#)

CHAPTER 5

Manage Junos XML Protocol Sessions

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Satisfy the Prerequisites for Establishing a Connection to the Junos XML Protocol Server

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To enable a client application to establish a connection to the Junos XML protocol server, you must satisfy the requirements that are applicable to all access protocols as well as your specific access protocol as discussed in the following sections:

Prerequisites for All Access Protocols

A client application must be able to log in to each device on which it establishes a connection with the Junos XML protocol server. The following instructions explain how to create a Junos login account for the application. Alternatively, you can skip this section and enable authentication through RADIUS or TACACS+. For more information about creating user accounts and enabling authentication, see the [Junos OS User Access and Authentication User Guide for Routing Devices](#).

To determine whether a login account exists on a device running Junos OS, enter the CLI configuration mode on the device and issue the following commands:

```
[edit system login]
user@host# show user account-name
```

If the appropriate account does not exist, perform the following steps:

1. Include the user statement at the [edit system login] hierarchy level and specify a username. Also include the class statement at the [edit system login user *username*] hierarchy level, and specify a login class that has the permissions required for all actions to be performed by the application. Optionally, include the full-name and uid statements.

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

2. Create a text-based password for the account by including either the plain-text-password or encrypted-password statement at the [edit system login user *account-name* authentication] hierarchy level.

```
[edit system login]
user@host# edit user account-name authentication
```

NOTE: A text-based password is not strictly necessary if the account is used to access the Junos XML protocol server through SSH with public/private key pairs for authentication, but we recommend that you create one anyway. The key pair alone is sufficient if the account is used only for SSH access, but a password is required if the account is also used for any other type of access (for login on the console, for example). The password is also used—the SSH server prompts for it—if key-based authentication is configured but fails. For information about creating a public/private key pair, see ["Prerequisites for SSH Connections" on page 65](#).

To enter a password as text, issue the following command. You are prompted for the password, which is encrypted before being stored.

```
[edit system login user account-name authentication]
user@host# set plain-text-password
New password: password
Retype new password: password
```

To store a password that you have previously created and hashed using Message Digest 5 (MD5) or Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1), issue the following command:

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

3. Issue the `commit` command.

```
[edit system login user account-name authentication]
user@host# top
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

4. Repeat the preceding steps on each device where the client application establishes Junos XML protocol sessions.
5. Enable the client application to access the password and provide it when the Junos XML protocol server prompts for it. There are several possible methods, including the following:
 - Code the application to prompt the user for a password at startup and to store the password temporarily in a secure manner.
 - Store the password in encrypted form in a secure local-disk location or secured database and code the application to access it.

Prerequisites for Clear-Text Connections

A client application that uses the Junos XML protocol-specific clear-text access protocol sends unencrypted text directly over a TCP connection without using any additional protocol (such as SSH, SSL, or Telnet).

NOTE: Devices running the Junos-FIPS software do not accept Junos XML protocol clear-text connections. We recommend that you do not use the clear-text protocol in a Common Criteria environment. For more information, see the *Secure Configuration Guide for Common Criteria and Junos-FIPS*.

To enable client applications to use the clear-text protocol to connect to the Junos XML protocol server, perform the following steps:

1. Verify that the application can access the TCP software. On most operating systems, TCP is accessible in the standard distribution. Do this on each computer where the application runs.
2. Satisfy the prerequisites discussed in ["Prerequisites for All Access Protocols" on page 62](#).
3. Configure the device running Junos OS to accept clear-text connections from client applications on port 3221 by including the `xnm-clear-text` statement at the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system services xnm-clear-text
```

By default, the Junos XML protocol server supports up to 75 simultaneous clear-text sessions and 150 connection attempts per minute. Optionally, you can include either or both the `connection-limit` statement to limit the number of concurrent sessions and the `rate-limit` statement to limit the number of connection attempts. Both statements accept a value from 1 through 250.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system services xnm-clear-text connection-limit limit
user@host# set system services xnm-clear-text rate-limit limit
```

For more information about the `xnm-clear-text` statement, see ["Configuring clear-text or SSL Service for Junos XML Protocol Client Applications" on page 72](#).

4. Commit the configuration.

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

5. Repeat Step 2 through Step 4 on each device where the client application establishes Junos XML protocol sessions.

Prerequisites for SSH Connections

To enable a client application to use the SSH protocol to connect to the Junos XML protocol server, perform the following steps:

1. Enable the application to access the SSH software.

Obtain the SSH software and install it on the computer where the application runs. For information about obtaining and installing SSH software, see <http://www.ssh.com> and <http://www.openssh.com>.

2. Satisfy the prerequisites discussed in "Prerequisites for All Access Protocols" on page 62.
3. (Optional) If you want to use key-based SSH authentication for the application, create a public/private key pair and associate it with the Junos OS login account you created in "Prerequisites for All Access Protocols" on page 62. Perform the following steps:
 - a. Working on the computer where the client application runs, issue the `ssh-keygen` command in a standard command shell (not the Junos OS CLI). By providing the appropriate arguments, you encode the public key with either RSA (supported by SSH versions 1 and 2) or the Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA), supported by SSH version 2. For more information, see the man page provided by your SSH vendor for the `ssh-keygen` command. The Junos OS uses SSH version 2 by default but also supports version 1.

```
% ssh-keygen options
```

- b. Enable the application to access the public and private keys. One method is to run the `ssh-agent` program on the computer where the application runs.
- c. On the device running Junos OS that needs to accept SSH connections from Junos XML protocol client applications, associate the public key with the Junos login account by including the `load-key-file` statement at the `[edit system login user account-name authentication]` hierarchy level. First, move to that hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit system login user account-name authentication
```

Issue the following command to copy the contents of the specified file onto the device running Junos OS:

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

URL is the path to the file that contains one or more public keys. The `ssh-keygen` command by default stores each public key in a file in the `.ssh` subdirectory of the user home directory; the filename depends on the encoding (DSA or RSA) and SSH version. For information about specifying URLs, see the [CLI User Guide](#).

Alternatively, you can include one or both of the `ssh-dsa` and `ssh-rsa` statements at the `[edit system login user account-name authentication]` hierarchy level. We recommend using the `load-key-file` statement, however, because it eliminates the need to type or cut and paste the public key on the command line. For more information about the `ssh-dsa` and `ssh-rsa` statements, see the [Junos OS User Access and Authentication User Guide for Routing Devices](#).

4. Configure the device running Junos OS to accept SSH connections by including the `ssh` statement at the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level. This statement enables SSH access for all users and applications, not just Junos XML protocol client applications.

```
[edit system login user account-name authentication]
user@host# top

[edit]
user@host# set system services ssh
```

5. Commit the configuration.

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

6. Repeat Step 1 on each computer where the application runs, and Step 2 through Step 5 on each device to which the application connects.

Prerequisites for Outbound SSH Connections

The outbound SSH feature allows the initiation of an SSH session between devices running Junos OS and Network and System Management servers where client-initiated TCP/IP connections are blocked (for example, when the device is behind a firewall). To configure outbound SSH, you add an `outbound-ssh` configuration statement to the device. Once configured and committed, the device running Junos OS will begin to initiate outbound SSH sessions with the configured management clients. Once the outbound SSH session is initialized and the connection is established, the management server initiates the SSH sequence as the client and the device running Junos OS, acting as the server, authenticates the client.

Setting up outbound SSH involves:

- Configuring the device running Junos OS for outbound SSH

- Configuring the management server for outbound SSH.

To configure the device for outbound SSH:

1. Satisfy the prerequisites discussed in ["Prerequisites for All Access Protocols" on page 62](#).
2. In the `[edit system services ssh]` hierarchy level, set the SSH protocol to v2.

```
[edit system services ssh]
user@host# set protocol-version v2
```

3. Generate/obtain a public/private key pair for the device running Junos OS. This key pair will be used to encrypt the data transferred across the SSH connection. For more information on generating key pairs, see the [Junos OS User Access and Authentication User Guide for Routing Devices](#).
4. If the public key will be installed on the application management system manually, transfer the public key to the NSM server.
5. Add the following outbound-ssh statement at the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services]
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);
    secret password;
    services netconf;
  }
}
```

The options are as follows:

- *address*—(Required) Hostname or IPv4 or IPv6 address of the management server. You can list multiple clients by adding each client's IP address or hostname along with the following connection parameters.

- `port` *port-number*—Outbound SSH port for the client. The default is port 22.
- `retry` *number*— Number of times the device attempts to establish an outbound SSH connection. The default is three tries.
- `timeout` *seconds*—Amount of time, in seconds, that the device running Junos OS attempts to establish an outbound SSH connection. The default is 15 seconds.
- `client` *client-id*—(Required) Identifies the outbound-ssh configuration stanza on the device. Each outbound-ssh stanza represents a single outbound SSH connection. This attribute is not sent to the client.
- `device-id` *device-id*—(Required) Identifies the device running Junos OS to the client during the initiation sequence.
- `keep-alive`—(Optional) Specify that the device send keepalive messages to the management server. To configure the keepalive message, you must set both the `timeout` and `retry` attributes.
 - `retry` *number*—Number of keepalive messages the device sends without receiving a response from the management server before the current SSH connection is terminated. The default is three tries.
 - `timeout` *seconds*—Amount of time, in seconds, that the server waits for data before sending a keepalive signal. The default is 15 seconds.
- `reconnect-strategy` (`in-order` | `sticky`)—(Optional) Specify the method the router or switch uses to reestablish a disconnected outbound SSH connection. Two methods are available:
 - `in-order`—Specify that the router or switch first attempt to establish an outbound SSH session based on the management server address list. The router or switch attempts to establish a session with the first server on the list. If this connection is not available, the router or switch attempts to establish a session with the next server, and so on down the list until a connection is established.
 - `sticky`—Specify that the router or switch first attempt to reconnect to the management server that it was last connected to. If the connection is unavailable, it attempts to establish a connection with the next client on the list and so forth until a connection is made.

When reconnecting to a client, the device running Junos OS attempts to reconnect to the client based on the `retry` and `timeout` values for each of the clients listed in the configuration management server list.

- `secret` *password*—(Optional) Public SSH host key of the device running Junos OS. If added to the outbound-ssh statement, during the initialization of the outbound SSH service, the router or switch passes its public key to the management server. This is the recommended method of maintaining a current copy of the router's or switch's public key.

- **services**—(Required) Specifies the services available for the session. Currently, NETCONF is the only service available.

6. Commit the configuration.

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

To set up the configuration management server:

1. Satisfy the prerequisites discussed in "[Prerequisites for All Access Protocols](#)" on page 62.
2. Enable the application to access the SSH software.

Obtain the SSH software and install it on the computer where the application runs. For information about obtaining and installing SSH software, see <http://www.ssh.com> and <http://www.openssh.com>.

3. (Optional) Manually install the device's public key for use with the SSH connection.
4. Configure the client system to receive and process initialization broadcast requests. The initialization requests use the following syntax:
 - If the secret attribute is configured, the device running Junos OS will send its public SSH key along with the initialization sequence (recommended method). When the key has been received, the client needs to determine what to do with the device's public key. We recommend that you replace any current public SSH key for the device with the new key. This ensures that the client always has the current key available for authentication.

```
MSG-ID: DEVICE-CONN-INFO\r\n
MSG-VER: V1\r\n
DEVICE-ID: <device-id>\r\n
HOST-KEY: <pub-host-key>\r\n
HMAC: <HMAC(pub-SSH-host-key, <secret>)>\r\n
```

- If the secret attribute is not configured, the device does not send its public SSH key along with the initialization sequence. You need to manually install the current public SSH key for the device.

```
MSG-ID: DEVICE-CONN-INFO\r\n
MSG-VER: V1\r\n
DEVICE-ID: <device-id>\r\n
```

Prerequisites for SSL Connections

To enable a client application to use the SSL protocol to connect to the Junos XML protocol server, perform the following steps:

1. Enable the application to access the SSL software.

Obtain the SSL software and install it on the computer where the application runs. For information about obtaining and installing the SSL software, see <http://www.openssl.org>.

2. Satisfy the prerequisites discussed in "Prerequisites for All Access Protocols" on page 62.
3. Use one of the following two methods to obtain an authentication certificate in privacy-enhanced mail (PEM) format:
 - Request a certificate from a certificate authority; these agencies usually charge a fee.
 - Working on the computer where the client application runs, issue the following `openssl` command in a standard command shell (not the Junos OS CLI). The command generates a self-signed certificate and an unencrypted 1024-bit RSA private key, and writes them to the file called ***certificate-file.pem*** in the working directory. The command appears here on two lines only for legibility.

```
% openssl req -x509 -nodes -newkey rsa:1024 \
    -keyout certificate-file.pem -out certificate-file.pem
```

4. Import the certificate onto the device running Junos OS by including the `local` statement at the `[edit security certificates]` hierarchy level and the `load-key-file` statement at the `[edit security certificates local certificate-name]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit security certificates local certificate-name

[edit security certificates local certificate-name]
user@host# set load-key-file URL-or-path
```

certificate-name is a name you choose to identify the certificate uniquely (for example, ***junos-xml-protocol-ssl-client-hostname***, where *hostname* is the computer where the client application runs).

URL-or-path specifies the file that contains the paired certificate and private key (if you issued the `openssl` command in Step 3, the ***certificate-name.pem*** file). Specify either the URL to its location on the client computer or a pathname on the local disk (if you have already used another method to copy the certificate file to the device's local disk). For more information about specifying URLs and pathnames, see the [CLI User Guide](#).

NOTE: The CLI expects the private key in the *URL-or-path* file to be unencrypted. If the key is encrypted, the CLI prompts you for the passphrase associated with it, decrypts it, and stores the unencrypted version.

The `set-load-key-file URL-or-path` command copies the contents of the certificate file into the configuration. When you view the configuration, the CLI displays the string of characters that constitute the private key and certificate, marking them as `SECRET-DATA`. The `load-key-file` keyword is not recorded in the configuration.

5. Configure the device running Junos OS to accept SSL connections from Junos XML protocol client applications on port 3220 by including the `xnm-ssl` statement at the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit security certificates local certificate-name]
user@host# top

[edit]
user@host# set system services xnm-ssl local-certificate certificate-name
```

certificate-name is the unique name you assigned to the certificate in Step 4.

By default, the Junos XML protocol server supports up to 75 simultaneous SSL sessions and 150 connection attempts per minute. Optionally, you can include either or both the `connection-limit` statement to limit the number of concurrent sessions and the `rate-limit` statement to limit connection attempts. Both statements accept a value from 1 through 250.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system services xnm-ssl connection-limit limit
user@host# set system services xnm-ssl rate-limit limit
```

For more information about the `xnm-ssl` statement, see the [Junos OS User Access and Authentication User Guide for Routing Devices](#).

6. Commit the configuration.

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

7. Repeat Step 1 on each computer where the client application runs, and Step 2 through Step 6 on each device to which the client application connects.

Prerequisites for Telnet Connections

To enable a client application to use the Telnet protocol to access the Junos XML protocol server, perform the steps described in this section.

Devices running the Junos-FIPS software do not accept Telnet connections. We recommend that you do not use the Telnet protocol in a Common Criteria environment. For more information, see the *Secure Configuration Guide for Common Criteria and Junos-FIPS*.

1. Verify that the application can access the Telnet software. On most operating systems, Telnet is accessible in the standard distribution.
2. Satisfy the prerequisites discussed in ["Prerequisites for All Access Protocols" on page 62](#).
3. Configure the device running Junos OS to accept Telnet connections by including the `telnet` statement at the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level. This statement enables Telnet access for all users and applications, not just Junos XML protocol client applications.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system services telnet
```

4. Repeat Step 1 on each computer where the application runs, and Step 2 and Step 3 on each device to which the application connects.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding the Client Application's Role in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 57](#)

[Supported Access Protocols for Junos XML Protocol Sessions | 56](#)

[Connect to the Junos XML Protocol Server | 74](#)

[Start a Junos XML Protocol Session | 76](#)

[Authenticate with the Junos XML Protocol Server for Cleartext or SSL Connections | 82](#)

Configure clear-text or SSL Service for Junos XML Protocol Client Applications

IN THIS SECTION

- [Configuring clear-text Service for Junos XML Protocol Client Applications | 73](#)

● Configuring SSL Service for Junos XML Protocol Client Applications | 74

A Junos XML protocol client application can use one of four protocols to connect to the Junos XML protocol server on a router: clear-text (a Junos XML protocol-specific protocol for sending unencrypted text over a TCP connection), SSH, SSL, or Telnet. For clients to use the clear-text or SSL protocol, you must include Junos XML protocol-specific statements in the router configuration.

For more information, see the following topics:

Configuring clear-text Service for Junos XML Protocol Client Applications

To configure the router to accept clear-text connections from Junos XML protocol client applications on port 3221, include the `xnm-clear-text` statement at the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services]
xnm-clear-text {
  connection-limit limit;
  rate-limit limit;
}
```

By default, the Junos XML protocol server supports a limited number of simultaneous clear-text 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) (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 per protocol (IPv4 and IPv6). The range is 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 `xnm-clear-text` statement on routers that run the Junos-FIPS software. We recommend that you do not use the clear-text protocol in a Common Criteria environment.

Configuring SSL Service for Junos XML Protocol Client Applications

To configure the router to accept SSL connections from Junos XML protocol client applications on port 3220, include the `xnm-ssl` statement at the `[edit system services]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit system services]
xnm-ssl {
    local-certificate name;
    connection-limit limit;
    rate-limit limit;
}
```

`local-certificate` is the name of the X.509 authentication certificate used to establish an SSL connection. You must obtain the certificate and copy it to the router before referencing it.

By default, the Junos XML protocol server supports a limited number of simultaneous SSL 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 SSL sessions and 10 IPv4 SSL sessions.
- `rate-limit limit`—Maximum number of connection attempts accepted per protocol per minute. The range is 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 SSL session connection attempts per minute and 10 IPv4 SSL session connection attempts per minute.

Connect to the Junos XML Protocol Server

IN THIS SECTION

- [Connecting to the Junos XML Protocol Server from the CLI | 75](#)
- [Connecting to the Junos XML Protocol Server from the Client Application | 75](#)

You can connect to the Junos XML protocol server through the Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) or through a client application. The following sections provide details for each method:

Connecting to the Junos XML Protocol Server from the CLI

The Junos XML management protocol and Junos XML API are primarily intended for use by client applications. However, for testing purposes you can establish an interactive Junos XML protocol session and type commands in a shell window.

To connect to the Junos XML protocol server from the CLI operational mode, issue the `junoscript interactive` command. The interactive option causes the Junos XML protocol server to echo what you type.

```
user@host> junoscript interactive
```

To begin a Junos XML protocol session over the connection, emit the initialization PI and tag that are described in ["Start a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 76](#). You can then enter tag element sequences that represent operational and configuration operations. To eliminate typing errors, save complete tag element sequences in a file and use a cut-and-paste utility to copy the sequences to the shell window.

NOTE: When you close the connection to the Junos XML protocol server (for example, by emitting the `<request-end-session/>` and `</junoscript>` tags), the device completely closes the connection instead of returning to the CLI operational mode prompt. For more information about ending a Junos XML protocol session, see ["End a Junos XML Protocol Session and Close the Connection" on page 102](#).

Connecting to the Junos XML Protocol Server from the Client Application

For a client application to connect to the Junos XML protocol server and open a session, you must first satisfy the prerequisites described in ["Satisfy the Prerequisites for Establishing a Connection to the Junos XML Protocol Server" on page 61](#).

A client application connects to the Junos XML protocol server by opening a socket or other communications channel to the Junos XML protocol server device, invoking one of the remote-connection routines appropriate for the programming language and access protocol that the application uses.

What the client application does next depends on which access protocol it is using:

- If using the clear-text or SSL protocol, the client application performs the following steps:

1. Emits the initialization PI and tag, as described in ["Start a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 76](#).
 2. Authenticates with the Junos XML protocol server, as described in ["Authenticate with the Junos XML Protocol Server for Cleartext or SSL Connections" on page 82](#).
- If using the SSH or Telnet protocol, the client application performs the following steps:
 1. Uses the protocol's built-in authentication mechanism to authenticate.
 2. Issues the `junoscript` command to request that the Junos XML protocol server convert the connection into a Junos XML protocol session.

For a C programming language example, see ["Establish a Junos XML Protocol Session Using C Client Applications" on page 492](#) and ["Access and Edit Device Configurations Using Junos XML Protocol C Client Applications" on page 493](#).
 - 3. Emits the initialization PI and tag, as described in ["Start a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 76](#).

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding the Client Application's Role in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 57](#)

[Supported Access Protocols for Junos XML Protocol Sessions | 56](#)

Start a Junos XML Protocol Session

IN THIS SECTION

- [Emitting the `<?xml?>` PI | 77](#)
- [Emitting the Opening `<junoscript>` Tag | 78](#)
- [Parsing the Junos XML Protocol Server's `<?xml?>` PI | 79](#)
- [Parsing the Junos XML Protocol Server's Opening `<junoscript>` Tag | 80](#)
- [Verifying Software Compatibility | 81](#)

Each Junos XML protocol session begins with a handshake in which the Junos XML protocol server and the client application specify the version of XML and the version of the Junos XML management

protocol they are using. Each party parses the version information emitted by the other, using it to determine whether they can communicate successfully. Specifically, the client application emits an `<?xml?>` PI and an opening `<junoscript>` tag. The following sections describe how to start a Junos XML protocol session:

Emitting the `<?xml?>` PI

The client application begins by emitting an `<?xml?>` PI.

NOTE: In the following example (and in all examples in this document of tag elements emitted by a client application), bold font is used to highlight the part of the tag sequence that is discussed in the text.

```
<?xml version="version" encoding="encoding"?>
```

The attributes are as follows. For a list of the attribute values that are acceptable in the current version of the Junos XML management protocol, see ["Verifying Software Compatibility" on page 81](#).

- **version**—The version of XML with which tag elements emitted by the client application comply
- **encoding**—The standardized character set that the client application uses and can understand

In the following example of a client application's `<?xml?>` PI, the `version="1.0"` attribute indicates that the application is emitting tag elements that comply with the XML 1.0 specification. The `encoding="us-ascii"` attribute indicates that the client application is using the 7-bit ASCII character set standardized by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). For more information about ANSI standards, see <http://www.ansi.org/>.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="us-ascii"?>
```

NOTE: If the application fails to emit the `<?xml?>` PI before emitting the opening `<junoscript>` tag, the Junos XML protocol server emits an error message and immediately closes the session and connection.

Emitting the Opening <junoscript> Tag

The client application then emits its opening <junoscript> tag, which has the following syntax:

```
<junoscript version="version" hostname="hostname" junos:key="key" release="release-code">
```

The attributes are as follows. For a list of the attribute values that are acceptable in the current version of the Junos XML management protocol, see ["Verifying Software Compatibility" on page 81](#).

- version** (Required) Specifies the version of the Junos XML management protocol that the client application is using.
- hostname** (Optional) Names the machine on which the client application is running. The information is used only when diagnosing problems. The Junos XML protocol does not include support for establishing trusted-host relationships or otherwise altering Junos XML protocol server behavior depending on the client hostname.
- junos:key** (Optional) Requests that the Junos XML protocol server indicate whether a child configuration element is an identifier for its parent element. The only acceptable value is "key". For more information, see ["Requesting Identifier Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 394](#).
- release** (Optional) Identifies the Junos OS Release (and by implication, the Junos XML API) for which the client application is designed. The value of this attribute indicates that the client application can interoperate successfully with a Junos XML protocol server that also supports that version of the Junos XML API. In other words, it indicates that the client application emits request tag elements from that API and knows how to parse response tag elements from it. If the application does not include this attribute, the Junos XML protocol server emits tag elements from the Junos XML API that it supports.

For the value of the release attribute, use the standard notation for Junos OS version numbers. For example, the value 20.4R1 represents the initial version of Junos OS Release 20.4.

In the following example of a client application's opening <junoscript> tag, the version="1.0" attribute indicates that it is using Junos XML protocol version 1.0. The hostname="client1" attribute indicates that the client application is running on the machine called client1. The release="20.4R1" attribute indicates that the switch, router, or security device is running the initial version of Junos OS Release 20.4.

```
<junoscript version="1.0" hostname="client1" release="20.4R1">
```

NOTE: If the application fails to emit the `<?xml?>` PI before emitting the opening `<junoscript>` tag, the Junos XML protocol server emits an error message similar to the following and immediately closes the session and connection:

```
<rpc-reply>
  <xnm:error xmlns="http://xml.juniper.net/xnm/1.1/xnm" \
    xmlns:xnm="http://xml.juniper.net/xnm/1.1/xnm">
    <message>
      communication error while exchanging credentials
    </message>
  </xnm:error>
</rpc-reply>
<!-- session end at YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss TZ -->
</junoscript>
```

For more information about the `<xnm:error>` tag, see ["Handling an Error or Warning in Junos XML Protocol Sessions" on page 94](#).

Parsing the Junos XML Protocol Server's `<?xml?>` PI

When the Junos XML protocol session begins, the Junos XML protocol server emits an `<?xml?>` PI and an opening `<junoscript>` tag.

The syntax for the `<?xml?>` PI is as follows:

```
<?xml version="version" encoding="encoding"?>
```

The attributes are as follows. For a list of the attribute values that are acceptable in the current version of the Junos XML management protocol, see ["Verifying Software Compatibility" on page 81](#).

version The version of XML with which tag elements emitted by the Junos XML protocol server comply

encoding The standardized character set that the Junos XML protocol server uses and can understand

In the following example of a Junos XML protocol server's `<?xml?>` PI, the `version="1.0"` attribute indicates that the server is emitting tag elements that comply with the XML 1.0 specification. The `encoding="us-`

ascii" attribute indicates that the server is using the 7-bit ASCII character set standardized by ANSI. For more information about ANSI standards, see <http://www.ansi.org/> .

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="us-ascii"?>
```

Parsing the Junos XML Protocol Server's Opening <junoscript> Tag

After emitting the <?xml?> PI, the server then emits its opening <junoscript> tag, which has the following form (the tag appears on multiple lines only for legibility):

```
<junoscript xmlns="namespace-URL" xmlns:junos="namespace-URL" \
  schemaLocation="namespace-URL" os="JUNOS" \
  release="release-code" hostname="hostname" version="version">
```

The attributes are as follows:

hostname	The name of the device on which the Junos XML protocol server is running.
os	The operating system of the device on which the Junos XML protocol server is running. The value is always JUNOS.
release	The identifier for the version of the Junos OS from which the Junos XML protocol server is derived and that it is designed to understand. It is presumably in use on the device where the Junos XML protocol server is running. The value of the <code>release</code> attribute uses the standard notation for Juniper Networks software version numbers. For example, the value 20.4R1 represents the initial version of Junos OS Release 20.4.
schemaLocation	The XML namespace for the XML Schema-language representation of the Junos OS configuration hierarchy.
version	The version of the Junos XML management protocol that the Junos XML protocol server is using.
xmlns	The XML namespace for the tag elements enclosed by the <junoscript> tag element that do not have a prefix on their names (that is, the default namespace for Junos XML tag elements). The value is a URL of the form <code>http://xml.juniper.net/xnm/version/xnm</code> , where <i>version</i> is a string such as 1.1.
xmlns:junos	The XML namespace for the tag elements enclosed by the <junoscript> tag element that have the <code>junos:</code> prefix on their names. The value is a URL of the form <code>http://xml.juniper.net/junos/release-code/junos</code> , where <i>release-code</i> is the standard string that

represents a release of the Junos OS. For example, the value 20.4R1 represents the initial version of Junos OS Release 20.4.

In the following example of a Junos XML protocol server's opening `<junoscript>` tag, the `version` attribute indicates that the server is using Junos XML protocol version 1.0, and the `hostname` attribute indicates that the router's name is `big-device`. The `os` and `release` attributes indicate that the device is running the initial version of Junos OS Release 20.4. The `xmlns` attribute indicate that the default namespace for Junos XML tag elements is `http://xml.juniper.net/xnm/1.1/xnm`. The `xmlns:junos` attribute indicates that the namespace for tag elements that have the `junos:` prefix is `http://xml.juniper.net/junos/20.4R1/junos`. The tag appears on multiple lines only for legibility.

```
<junoscript xmlns="http://xml.juniper.net/xnm/1.1/xnm" \
  xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/20.4R1/junos" \
  schemaLocation="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/20.4R1/junos" os="JUNOS" \
  release="20.4R1.8" hostname="big-device" version="1.0">
```

Verifying Software Compatibility

Exchanging the `<?xml?>` and `<junoscript>` elements enables a client application and the Junos XML protocol server to determine if they are running different versions of the software used during a Junos XML protocol session. Different versions are sometimes incompatible, and by Junos XML protocol convention the party running the later version of software determines how to handle any incompatibility. For fully automated performance, include code in the client application that determines if its version of software is later than that of the Junos XML protocol server. Decide which of the following options is appropriate when the application's version is more recent, and implement the corresponding response:

- Ignore differences in Junos version, and do not alter the client application's behavior to accommodate the Junos XML protocol server. A difference in Junos versions does not necessarily make the server and client incompatible, so this is often a valid approach.
- Alter standard behavior to be compatible with the Junos XML protocol server. If the client application is running a later version of the Junos OS, for example, it can choose to emit only tag elements that represent the software features available in the Junos XML protocol server's version of the Junos OS.
- End the Junos XML protocol session and terminate the connection. This is appropriate if you decide that it is not practical to accommodate the Junos XML protocol server's version of software. For instructions, see ["Ending a Junos XML Protocol Session and Closing the Connection" on page 102](#).

[Table 4 on page 82](#) specifies the PI or opening tag and attribute used to convey version information during Junos XML protocol session initialization in version 1.0 of the Junos XML management protocol.

Table 4: Junos XML Protocol version 1.0 PI and Opening Tag

Software and Versions	PI or Tag	Attribute
XML 1.0	<?xml?>	version="1.0"
ANSI-standardized 7-bit ASCII character set	<?xml?>	encoding="us-ascii"
Junos XML protocol 1.0	<junoscript>	version="1.0"
Junos OS Release	<junoscript>	release="m.nZb" For example: release="10.3R1"

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding the Client Application's Role in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 57](#)

[Send Requests to the Junos XML Protocol Server | 86](#)

[End a Junos XML Protocol Session and Close the Connection | 102](#)

[Sample Junos XML Protocol Session | 103](#)

Authenticate with the Junos XML Protocol Server for Cleartext or SSL Connections

IN THIS SECTION

- [Submitting an Authentication Request | 83](#)
- [Interpreting the Authentication Response | 84](#)

A client application that uses cleartext or SSL protocol must authenticate with the Junos XML protocol server. (Applications that use the SSH or Telnet protocol use the protocol's built-in authentication)

mechanism before emitting initialization tag elements, as described in ["Connecting to the Junos XML Protocol Server" on page 74.](#))

See the following sections:

Submitting an Authentication Request

The client application begins the authentication process by emitting an `<rpc>` tag enclosing the `<request-login>` element. In the `<request-login>` element, it encloses the `<username>` element to specify the Junos OS account (username) under which to establish the connection. The account must already be configured on the Junos XML protocol server device, as described in ["Satisfying the Prerequisites for Establishing a Connection to the Junos XML Protocol Server" on page 61.](#) You can choose whether or not the application provides the account password as part of the initial tag sequence.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Releases 13.3R7, 14.1R6, 14.2R4, 15.1R2, and 16.1R1, any XML special characters in the username or password elements of a `<request-login>` RPC request must be escaped. The following five symbols are considered special characters: greater than (`>`), less than (`<`), single quote (`'`), double quote (`"`), and ampersand (`&`). Both entity references and character references are acceptable escape sequence formats. For example, `&`; and `&`; are valid representations of an ampersand.

Providing the Password with the Username

To provide the password along with the username, the application emits the following tag sequence:

```
<rpc>
  <request-login>
    <username>username</username>
    <challenge-response>password</challenge-response>
  </request-login>
</rpc>
```

This tag sequence is appropriate if the application automates access to routing, switching, or security platform information and does not interact with users, or obtains the password from a user before beginning the authentication process.

Providing Only the Username

To omit the password and specify only the username, the application emits the following tag sequence:

```
<rpc>
  <request-login>
```

```

    <username>username</username>
  </request-login>
</rpc>

```

This tag sequence is appropriate if the application does not obtain the password until the authentication process has already begun. In this case, the Junos XML protocol server returns the <challenge> tag within an <rpc-reply> element to request the password associated with the username. The element encloses the Password: string, which the client application can forward to the screen as a prompt for a user. The echo="no" attribute in the opening <challenge> tag specifies that the password string typed by the user does not echo on the screen. The tag sequence is as follows:

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <challenge echo="no">Password:</challenge>
</rpc-reply>

```

The client application obtains the password and emits the following tag sequence to forward it to the Junos XML protocol server:

```

<rpc>
  <request-login>
    <username>username</username>
    <challenge-response>password</challenge-response>
  </request-login>
</rpc>

```

Interpreting the Authentication Response

After it receives the username and password, the Junos XML protocol server emits the <authentication-response> element to indicate whether the authentication attempt is successful.

Server Response When Authentication Succeeds

If the password is correct, the authentication attempt succeeds and the Junos XML protocol server emits the following tag sequence:

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <authentication-response>
    <status>success</status>
    <message>username</message>
    <login-name>remote-username</login-name>
  </authentication-response>
</rpc-reply>

```

```
    </authentication-response>
  </rpc-reply>
```

The <message> element contains the Junos username under which the connection is established.

The <login-name> element contains the username that the client application provided to an authentication utility such as RADIUS or TACACS+. This element appears only if the username differs from the username contained in the <message> element.

The Junos XML protocol session begins, as described in ["Starting Junos XML Protocol Sessions" on page 76](#).

Server Response When Authentication Fails

If the password is not correct or the <request-login> element is otherwise malformed, the authentication attempt fails and the Junos XML protocol server emits the following tag sequence:

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <authentication-response>
    <status>fail</status>
    <message>error-message</message>
  </authentication-response>
</rpc-reply>
```

The *error-message* string in the <message> element explains why the authentication attempt failed. The Junos XML protocol server emits the <challenge> tag up to two more times before rejecting the authentication attempt and closing the connection.

Release History Table

Release	Description
13.3R7	Starting in Junos OS Releases 13.3R7, 14.1R6, 14.2R4, 15.1R2, and 16.1R1, any XML special characters in the username or password elements of a <request-login> RPC request must be escaped.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

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Send Requests to the Junos XML Protocol Server

IN THIS SECTION

- [Operational Requests | 87](#)
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- [Configuration Change Requests | 88](#)

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, a client application initiates a request by emitting the opening `<rpc>` tag, one or more tag elements that represent the particular request, and the closing `</rpc>` tag, in that order.

```
<rpc>
  <!-- tag elements representing a request -->
</rpc>
```

The application encloses each request in its own separate pair of opening `<rpc>` and closing `</rpc>` tags. Each request must constitute a well-formed XML document by including only compliant and correctly ordered tag elements. The Junos XML protocol server ignores any newline characters, spaces, or other white space characters that occur between tag elements in the tag stream, but it preserves white space within tag elements.

Optionally, a client application can include one or more attributes of the form `attribute-name="value"` in the opening `<rpc>` tag for each request. The Junos XML protocol server echoes each attribute, unchanged, in the opening `<rpc-reply>` tag in which it encloses its response.

A client application can use this feature to associate requests and responses by including an attribute in each opening `<rpc>` request tag that assigns a unique identifier. The Junos XML protocol server echoes the attribute in its opening `<rpc-reply>` tag, making it easy to map the response to the initiating request. The client application can freely define attribute names, except as described in the following note.

NOTE: The `xmlns:junos` attribute name is reserved. The Junos XML protocol server sets the attribute to an appropriate value on the opening `<rpc-reply>` tag, so client applications must not emit it in the opening `<rpc>` tag.

Although operational and configuration requests conceptually belong to separate classes, a Junos XML protocol session does not have distinct modes that correspond to CLI operational and configuration

modes. Each request tag is enclosed within its own <rpc> tag, so a client application can freely alternate operational and configuration requests. A client application can make three classes of requests:

Operational Requests

Operational requests are requests for information about the status of a device running Junos OS. Operational requests correspond to the Junos OS CLI operational mode commands. The Junos XML API defines a request tag for many CLI commands. For example, the <get-interface-information> tag corresponds to the `show interfaces` command, and the <get-chassis-inventory> tag requests the same information as the `show chassis hardware` command.

The following RPC requests detailed information about interface ge-2/3/0:

```
<rpc>
  <get-interface-information>
    <interface-name>ge-2/3/0</interface-name>
    <detail/>
  </get-interface-information>
</rpc>
```

For more information about operational requests, see ["Requesting Operational Information Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 350](#). For information about the Junos XML request tag elements available in the current Junos OS Release, see the *Junos XML API Operational Developer Reference* and the [XML API Explorer](#).

Configuration Information Requests

Configuration information requests are requests for information about the device's candidate configuration, a private configuration, the ephemeral configuration, or the committed configuration (the one currently in active use on the routing, switching, or security platform). The candidate and committed configurations diverge when there are uncommitted changes to the candidate configuration.

The Junos XML protocol defines the <get-configuration> operation for retrieving configuration information. The Junos XML API defines a tag element for every container and leaf statement in the configuration hierarchy.

The following example shows how to request information about the [edit system login] hierarchy level in the candidate configuration:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <system>
```

```

        <login/>
      </system>
    </configuration>
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>

```

For more information about configuration information requests, see ["Requesting Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 365](#). For a summary of Junos XML configuration tag elements, see the *Junos XML API Configuration Developer Reference* and the [XML API Explorer](#).

Configuration Change Requests

Configuration change requests are requests to change the configuration, or to commit those changes to put them into active use on the device running Junos OS. The Junos XML protocol defines the `<load-configuration>` operation for changing configuration information. The Junos XML API defines a tag element for every CLI configuration statement described in the Junos OS configuration guides.

The following example shows how to create a new Junos OS user account called `admin` at the `[edit system login]` hierarchy level in the candidate configuration:

```

<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <system>
        <login>
          <user>
            <name>admin</name>
            <full-name>Administrator</full-name>
            <class>superuser</class>
          </user>
        </login>
      </system>
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

For more information about configuration change requests, see ["Requesting Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 209](#) and ["Committing the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 289](#). For a summary of Junos XML configuration tag elements, see the *Junos XML API Configuration Developer Reference* and the [XML API Explorer](#).

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Parse the Junos XML Protocol Server Response

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- [Configuration Change Responses | 91](#)

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, a client application sends RPCs to the Junos XML protocol server to request information from and manage the configuration on the device. The Junos XML protocol server encloses its response to each client request in a separate pair of opening `<rpc-reply>` and closing `</rpc-reply>` tags. Each response constitutes a well-formed XML document.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/release/junos">
  <!-- tag elements representing a response -->
</rpc-reply>
```

The `xmlns:junos` attribute in the opening `<rpc-reply>` tag defines the default namespace for the enclosed Junos XML tag elements that are qualified by the `junos:` prefix. The *release* variable in the URI represents the Junos OS release that is running on the Junos XML protocol server device, for example 20.4R1

The `<rpc-reply>` tag element occurs only within the `<junoscript>` element. Client applications must include code for parsing the stream of response tag elements coming from the Junos XML protocol server, either processing them as they arrive or storing them until the response is complete. The Junos XML protocol server returns three classes of responses:

Operational Responses

Operational responses are responses to requests for information about the status of a switching, routing, or security platform. They correspond to the output from CLI operational commands.

The Junos XML API defines response tag elements for all defined operational request tag elements. For example, the Junos XML protocol server returns the information requested by the `<get-interface-information>` tag in a response tag called `<interface-information>`, and returns the information requested by the `<get-chassis-inventory>` tag in a `<chassis-inventory>` response tag called `<chassis-inventory>`. Operational responses also can be returned in formatted ASCII, which is enclosed within an output element, or in JSON format. For more information about formatting operational responses see ["Specifying the Output Format for Operational Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 353](#).

The following sample response includes information about the interface ge-2/3/0. The namespace indicated by the `xmlns` attribute in the opening `<interface-information>` tag contains interface information for Junos OS Release 20.4.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/20.4R1/junos">
  <interface-information xmlns="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/20.4R1/junos-interface">
    <physical-interface>
      <name>ge-2/3/0</name>
      <!-- other data tag elements for the ge-2/3/0 interface -->
    </physical-interface>
  </interface-information>
</rpc-reply>
```

For more information about the `xmlns` attribute and contents of operational response tag elements, see ["Requesting Operational Information Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 350](#). For a summary of operational response tag elements, see the *Junos XML API Operational Developer Reference*.

Configuration Information Responses

Configuration information responses are responses to requests for information about the device's current configuration. The Junos XML API defines a tag element for every container and leaf statement in the configuration hierarchy. You can instruct the server to return configuration data in different formats including Junos XML elements, formatted ASCII, Junos OS set commands, or JSON. If you do not specify a format, the default is XML. For more information about formatting configuration information responses see ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 372](#).

The following sample response includes the information at the [edit system login] hierarchy level in the configuration hierarchy. For brevity, the sample shows only one user defined at this level.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration>
    <system>
      <login>
        <user>
          <name>admin</name>
          <full-name>Administrator</full-name>
          <!-- other data tag elements for the admin user -->
        </user>
      </login>
    </system>
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

Configuration Change Responses

Configuration change responses are responses to requests that change the state or contents of the device configuration. For commit operations, the Junos XML protocol server returns the <commit-results> response tag, which encloses an explicit indicator of success or failure.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <commit-results>
    <!-- tag elements for information about the commit -->
  </commit-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

For other operations, instead of emitting an explicit success indicator, the Junos XML protocol server indicates success by returning an opening <rpc-reply> tag and closing </rpc-reply> tag with no child elements.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
</rpc-reply>
```

For more information, see ["Requesting Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 209](#) and ["Committing the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 289](#). For a summary of the available configuration tag elements, see the *Junos XML API Configuration Developer Reference*.

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[Parse Response Tag Elements Using a Standard API in NETCONF and Junos XML Protocol Sessions | 92](#)

[Handle an Error or Warning in Junos XML Protocol Sessions | 94](#)

Parse Response Tag Elements Using a Standard API in NETCONF and Junos XML Protocol Sessions

In a NETCONF or Junos XML protocol session, client applications can handle incoming XML tag elements by feeding them to a parser that is based on a standard API such as the Document Object Model (DOM) or Simple API for XML (SAX). Describing how to implement and use a parser is beyond the scope of this documentation

Routines in the DOM accept incoming XML and build a tag hierarchy in the client application's memory. There are also DOM routines for manipulating an existing hierarchy. DOM implementations are available for several programming languages, including C, C++, Perl, and Java. For detailed information, see the *Document Object Model (DOM) Level 1 Specification* from the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) at <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-DOM-Level-1/> . Additional information is available from the Comprehensive Perl Archive Network (CPAN) at <http://search.cpan.org/~tjmather/XML-DOM/lib/XML/DOM.pm> .

One potential drawback with DOM is that it always builds a hierarchy of tag elements, which can become very large. If a client application needs to handle only one subhierarchy at a time, it can use a parser that implements SAX instead. SAX accepts XML and feeds the tag elements directly to the client application, which must build its own tag hierarchy. For more information, see the official SAX website at <http://sax.sourceforge.net/> .

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

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Parsing the NETCONF Server Response

How Character Encoding Works on Juniper Networks Devices

Junos OS configuration data and operational command output might contain non-ASCII characters, which are outside of the 7-bit ASCII character set. When displaying operational or configuration data in certain formats or within a certain type of session, the software escapes and encodes these characters. The software escapes or encodes the characters using the equivalent UTF-8 decimal character reference.

The CLI attempts to display any non-ASCII characters in configuration data that is produced in text, set, or JSON format. The CLI also attempts to display these characters in command output that is produced in text format. In the exception cases, the CLI displays the UTF-8 decimal character reference instead. (Exception cases include configuration data in XML format and command output in XML or JSON format.) In NETCONF and Junos XML protocol sessions, you see a similar result if you request configuration data or command output that contains non-ASCII characters. In this case, the server returns the equivalent UTF-8 decimal character reference for those characters for all formats.

For example, suppose the following user account, which contains the Latin small letter n with a tilde (ñ), is configured on the device.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system login user mariap class super-user uid 2007 full-name "Maria Peña"
```

When you display the resulting configuration in text format, the CLI prints the corresponding character.

```
[edit]
user@host# show system login user mariap
full-name "Maria Peña";
uid 2007;
class super-user;
```

When you display the resulting configuration in XML format in the CLI, the ñ character maps to its equivalent UTF-8 decimal character reference `Ã±`. The same result occurs if you display the configuration in any format in a NETCONF or Junos XML protocol session.

```
[edit]
user@host# show system login user mariap | display xml
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/17.2R1/junos">
  <configuration junos:changed-seconds="1494033077" junos:changed-localtime="2017-05-05
18:11:17 PDT">
    <system>
      <login>
```

```

        <user>
          <name>mariap</name>
          <full-name>Maria Pe&#195;&#177;a</full-name>
          <uid>2007</uid>
          <class>super-user</class>
        </user>
      </login>
    </system>
  </configuration>
</cli>
  <banner>[edit]</banner>
</cli>
</rpc-reply>

```

When you load configuration data onto a device, you can load non-ASCII characters using their equivalent UTF-8 decimal character references.

Handle an Error or Warning in Junos XML Protocol Sessions

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, a client application sends RPCs to the Junos XML protocol server to request information from and manage the configuration on the device. The Junos XML protocol server sends a response to each client request. If the server encounters an error condition, it emits an `<xnm:error>` element containing child elements that describe the error.

The syntax of the `<xnm:error>` element is as follows:

```

<xnm:error xmlns="http://xml.juniper.net/xnm/1.1/xnm" \
  xmlns:xnm="http://xml.juniper.net/xnm/1.1/xnm">
  <!-- tag elements describing the error -->
</xnm:error>

```

The attributes are as follows:

- `xmlns`—The XML namespace for the `<xnm:error>` child tag elements that do not have a prefix in their names (that is, the default namespace for Junos XML tag elements). The value is a URL of the form `http://xml.juniper.net/xnm/version/xnm`, where *version* is a string such as 1.1.
- `xmlns:xnm`—The XML namespace for the `<xnm:error>` tag element and child tag elements that have the `xnm` prefix in their names. The value is a URL of the form `http://xml.juniper.net/xnm/version/xnm`, where *version* is a string such as 1.1.

The set of child tags enclosed in the `<xnm:error>` element depends on the operation that server was performing when the error occurred. An error can occur while the server is performing any of the following operations, and the server can send a different combination of child tag elements in each case:

- Processing an operational request submitted by a client application
- Opening, locking, changing, committing, or closing a configuration as requested by a client application
- Parsing configuration data submitted by a client application in a `<load-configuration>` tag element

Client applications must be prepared to receive and handle an `<xnm:error>` tag at any time. The information in any response tag elements already received and related to the current request might be incomplete. The client application can include logic for deciding whether to discard or retain the information.

If the Junos XML protocol server encounters a less serious problem, it can emit an `<xnm:warning>` tag element instead. The usual response for the client application in this case is to log the warning or pass it to the user and to continue parsing the server's response.

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[Halt a Request in Junos XML Protocol Sessions | 95](#)

[Lock, Unlock, or Create a Private Copy of the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 96](#)

[<xnm:error> | 169](#)

[<xnm:warning> | 172](#)

Halt a Request in Junos XML Protocol Sessions

In a Junos XML protocol session, to request that the Junos XML protocol server stop processing the current request, a client application emits the `<abort/>` tag directly after the closing `</rpc>` tag for the operation to be halted.

```
<rpc>
  <!-- tag elements for the request -->
```

```
</rpc>
<abort/>
```

The Junos XML protocol server responds with the `<abort-acknowledgement/>` tag.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <abort-acknowledgement/>
</rpc-reply>
```

Depending on the operation being performed, response tag elements already sent by the Junos XML protocol server for the halted request are possibly invalid. The application can include logic for deciding whether to discard or retain them as appropriate.

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Lock, Unlock, or Create a Private Copy of the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol

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- [Unlocking the Candidate Configuration | 98](#)
- [Creating a Private Copy of the Configuration | 99](#)

When a client application is requesting or changing configuration information, it can use one of the following methods to access the candidate configuration:

- Lock the candidate configuration, which prevents other users or applications from changing the shared configuration database until the application releases the lock (equivalent to the CLI `configure exclusive` command).
- Create a private copy of the candidate configuration, which enables the application to view or change configuration data without affecting the candidate or active configuration until the private copy is committed (equivalent to the CLI `configure private` command).
- Change the candidate configuration without locking it. We do not recommend this method, because of the potential for conflicts with changes made by other applications or users that are editing the shared configuration database at the same time.

If an application is simply requesting configuration information and not changing it, locking the configuration or creating a private copy is not required. The application can begin requesting information immediately. However, if it is important that the information being returned not change during the session, it is appropriate to lock the configuration. The information from a private copy is guaranteed not to change, but can diverge from the candidate configuration if other users or applications are changing the candidate configuration.

The restrictions on, and interactions between, operations on the locked regular candidate configuration and a private copy are the same as for the CLI `configure exclusive` and `configure private` commands. For more information, see ["Committing a Private Copy of the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 291](#) and the [CLI User Guide](#).

For more information about locking and unlocking the candidate configuration or creating a private copy, see the following sections:

Locking the Candidate Configuration

To lock the candidate configuration, a client application emits the `<lock-configuration/>` tag within an `<rpc>` tag.

```
<rpc>
  <lock-configuration/>
</rpc>
```

Locking the candidate configuration prevents other users or applications from changing the candidate configuration until the lock is released. This is equivalent to the CLI `configure exclusive` command. Locking the configuration before making changes is recommended, particularly on devices where multiple users are authorized to change the configuration. A commit operation applies to all changes in the candidate configuration, not just those made by the user or application that requests the commit. Allowing multiple users or applications to make changes simultaneously can lead to unexpected results.

The Junos XML protocol confirms that it has locked the candidate configuration by returning an opening `<rpc-reply>` and closing `</rpc-reply>` tag with nothing between them.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
</rpc-reply>
```

If the Junos XML protocol server cannot lock the configuration, the `<rpc-reply>` tag instead encloses an `<xnm:error>` element explaining the reason for the failure. Reasons for the failure can include the following:

- Another user or application has already locked the candidate configuration. The error message reports the login identity of the user or application.
- The candidate configuration already includes changes that have not yet been committed. To commit the changes, see ["Committing the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 289](#). To discard uncommitted changes, see ["Replacing the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 221](#).

Only one application can hold the lock on the candidate configuration at a time. Other users and applications can read the candidate configuration while it is locked, or can change their private copies. The lock persists until either the Junos XML protocol session ends or the client application unlocks the configuration by emitting the `<unlock-configuration/>` tag, as described in ["Locking and Unlocking the Candidate Configuration or Creating a Private Copy Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 96](#).

If the candidate configuration is not committed before the client application unlocks it, or if the Junos XML protocol session ends for any reason before the changes are committed, the changes are automatically discarded. The candidate and committed configurations remain unchanged.

Unlocking the Candidate Configuration

As long as a client application holds a lock on the candidate configuration, other applications and users cannot change the candidate. To unlock the candidate configuration, the client application includes the `<unlock-configuration/>` tag in an `<rpc>` tag:

```
<rpc>
  <unlock-configuration/>
</rpc>
```


The Junos XML protocol server confirms that it has successfully unlocked the configuration by returning an opening `<rpc-reply>` and closing `</rpc-reply>` tag with nothing between them.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
</rpc-reply>
```

If the Junos XML protocol server cannot unlock the configuration, the `<rpc-reply>` tag instead encloses an `<xnm:error>` element explaining the reason for the failure.

Creating a Private Copy of the Configuration

To create a private copy of the candidate configuration, a client application emits the `<private/>` tag enclosed in `<rpc>` and `<open-configuration>` tags.

```
<rpc>
  <open-configuration>
    <private/>
  </open-configuration>
</rpc>
```

The client application can then perform the same operations on the private copy as on the regular candidate configuration.

After making changes to the private copy, the client application can commit the changes to the active configuration on the device running Junos OS by emitting the `<commit-configuration>` tag element, as for the regular candidate configuration. However, there are some restrictions on the commit operation for a private copy. For more information, see ["Committing a Private Copy of the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 291](#).

To discard the private copy without committing it, a client application emits the `<close-configuration/>` tag enclosed in an `<rpc>` tag element.

```
<rpc>
  <close-configuration/>
</rpc>
```

Any changes to the private copy are lost. Changes to the private copy are also lost if the Junos XML protocol session ends for any reason before the changes are committed. It is not possible to save changes to a private copy other than by emitting the `<commit-configuration>` tag element.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the Junos XML protocol `<open-configuration>` operation does not emit an "uncommitted changes will be discarded on exit" warning message when opening a private copy of the candidate configuration. However, Junos OS still discards the uncommitted changes upon closing the private copy.

The following example shows how to create a private copy of the configuration. The Junos XML protocol server includes a reminder in its confirmation response that changes are discarded from a private copy if they are not committed before the session ends.

Client Application Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc>
  <open-configuration>
    <private/>
  </open-configuration>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <xnm:warning xmlns="http://xml.juniper.net/xnm/1.1/xnm" \
    xmlns:xnm="http://xml.juniper.net/xnm/1.1/xnm">
    <message>uncommitted changes will be discarded on exit</message>
  </xnm:warning>
</rpc-reply>
```

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Release History Table

Release	Description
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the Junos XML protocol <code><open-configuration></code> operation does not emit an "uncommitted changes will be discarded on exit" warning message when opening a private copy of the candidate configuration.

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Terminate a Junos XML Protocol Session

In a Junos XML protocol session, a client application's attempt to lock the candidate configuration can fail because another user or application already holds the lock. In this case, the Junos XML protocol server returns an error message that includes the username and process ID (PID) for the entity that holds the existing lock:

```
<rpc-reply xmlns="URN" xmlns:junos="URL">
  <xnm:error>
    <message>
      configuration database locked by:
      user terminal (pid PID) on since YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss TZ, idle hh:mm:ss
      exclusive [edit]
    </message>
  </xnm:error>
</rpc-reply>
```

If the client application has the Junos OS maintenance permission, it can end the session that holds the lock by emitting the `<kill-session>` and `<session-id>` tag elements in an `<rpc>` element. The `<session-id>` element specifies the PID obtained from the error message:

```
<rpc>
  <kill-session>
    <session-id>PID</session-id>
  </kill-session>
</rpc>
```

The Junos XML protocol server confirms that it has terminated the other session by returning the `<ok/>` tag in the `<rpc-reply>` tag element:

```
<rpc-reply xmlns="URN" xmlns:junos="URL">
  <ok/>
</rpc-reply>
```

We recommend that the application include logic for determining whether it is appropriate to terminate another session, based on factors such as the identity of the user or application that holds the lock, or the length of idle time.

When a session is terminated, the Junos XML protocol server that is servicing the session rolls back all uncommitted changes that have been made during the session. If a confirmed commit is pending

(changes have been committed but not yet confirmed), the Junos XML protocol server restores the configuration to its state before the confirmed commit instruction was issued. For information about the confirmed commit operation, see ["Committing the Candidate Configuration Only After Confirmation Using the Junos XML Protocol"](#) on page 295.

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[Handle an Error or Warning in Junos XML Protocol Sessions](#) | 94

[<kill-session>](#) | 132

End a Junos XML Protocol Session and Close the Connection

In a Junos XML protocol session with a Junos device, when a client application is finished making requests, it ends the session by emitting the `<request-end-session/>` tag within an `<rpc>` tag element.

```
<rpc>
  <request-end-session/>
</rpc>
```

In response, the Junos XML protocol server emits the `<end-session/>` tag enclosed in an `<rpc-reply>` tag element and a closing `</junoscript>` tag.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <end-session/>
</rpc-reply>
</junoscript>
```

The client application waits to receive this reply before emitting its closing `</junoscript>` tag.

```
</junoscript>
```

The client application can then close the SSH, SSL, or other connection to the Junos XML protocol server device.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

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Sample Junos XML Protocol Session

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The following sections describe the sequence of tag elements in a sample Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS. The client application begins by establishing a connection to a Junos XML protocol server.

Exchanging Initialization PIs and Tag Elements

After the client application establishes a connection to a Junos XML protocol server, the two exchange initialization PIs and tag elements, as shown in the following example. Note that the Junos XML protocol server's opening `<junoscript>` tag appears on multiple lines for legibility only. Neither the Junos XML protocol server nor the client application inserts a newline character into the list of attributes. Also, in an actual exchange, the *JUNOS-release* variable is replaced by a value such as 20.4R1 for Junos OS Release

20.4. For a detailed discussion of the `<?xml?>` PI and opening `<junoscript>` tag, see ["Starting Junos XML Protocol Sessions" on page 76](#).

Client Application

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="us-ascii"?>
<junoscript version="1.0" release="JUNOS-release">
```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="us-ascii"?>
<junoscript version="1.0" hostname="router1" \
  os="JUNOS" release="JUNOS-release" \
  xmlns="URL" xmlns:junos="URL" \
  xmlns:xnm="URL">
```

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Sending an Operational Request

The client application emits the `<get-chassis-inventory>` tag element to request information about the device's chassis hardware. The Junos XML protocol server returns the requested information in the `<chassis-inventory>` tag element.

Client Application

```
<rpc>
  <get-chassis-inventory>
    <detail/>
  </get-chassis-inventory>
</rpc>
```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <chassis-inventory xmlns="URL">
    <chassis>
      <name>Chassis</name>
      <serial-number>1122</serial-number>
      <description>M320</description>
      <chassis-module>
        <name>Midplane</name>
        <!-- other child tags for the Midplane -->
      </chassis-module>
      <!-- tags for other chassis modules -->
    </chassis>
  </chassis-inventory>
</rpc-reply>
```

T1102

Locking the Configuration

The client application then prepares to then prepares to incorporate a change into the candidate configuration by emitting the `<lock-configuration/>` tag to prevent any other users or applications from altering the candidate configuration at the same time. To confirm that the candidate configuration is locked, the Junos XML protocol server returns only an opening `<rpc-reply>` tag and a closing `</rpc-reply>` tag with no child elements. For more information about locking the configuration, see ["Locking and Unlocking the Candidate Configuration or Creating a Private Copy Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 96](#).

Client Application Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc>
  <lock-configuration/>
</rpc>

      <rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
      </rpc-reply>
```

T1103

Changing the Configuration

The client application now emits tag elements to create a new Junos OS login class called `network-mgmt` at the `[edit system login class]` hierarchy level in the candidate configuration. The Junos XML protocol server returns the `<load-configuration-results>` tag, which encloses a child element that reports the outcome of the load operation. (Understanding the meaning of these tag elements is not necessary for the purposes of this example, but for information about them, see ["Requesting Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 209.](#))

Client Application

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <system>
        <login>
          <class>
            <name>network-mgmt</name>
            <permissions>configure</permissions>
            <permissions>snmp</permissions>
            <permissions>system</permissions>
          </class>
        </login>
      </system>
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>

      <rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
        <load-configuration-results>
          <load-success/>
        </load-configuration-results>
      </rpc-reply>
```

T1104

Committing the Configuration

The client application then commits the candidate configuration. The Junos XML protocol server returns the `<commit-results>` tag, which encloses child elements that report the outcome of the commit operation.

Client Application

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration/>
</rpc>
```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <commit-results>
    <routing-engine>
      <name>re0</name>
      <commit-success/>
    </routing-engine>
  </commit-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

T1105

Unlocking the Configuration

The client application unlocks (and by implication closes) the candidate configuration. To confirm that the unlock operation was successful, the Junos XML protocol server returns only an opening `<rpc-reply>` tag and a closing `</rpc-reply>` tag with no child elements.

Client Application

```
<rpc>
  <unlock-configuration/>
</rpc>
```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
</rpc-reply>
```

T1106

Closing the Junos XML Protocol Session

The client application closes the Junos XML protocol session by emitting the `<request-end-session>` tag.

Client Application	Junos XML Protocol Server
<pre><rpc> <request-end-session/> </rpc> </junoscript></pre>	<pre><rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL"> <end-session/> </rpc-reply> </junoscript></pre>

T1165

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding the Client Application’s Role in a Junos XML Protocol Session 57
Connect to the Junos XML Protocol Server 74
Start a Junos XML Protocol Session 76
Send Requests to the Junos XML Protocol Server 86
Lock, Unlock, or Create a Private Copy of the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol 96
End a Junos XML Protocol Session and Close the Connection 102

Junos XML Protocol Tracing Operations

IN THIS CHAPTER

- [NETCONF and Junos XML Protocol Tracing Operations Overview | 108](#)
- [Example: Trace NETCONF and Junos XML Protocol Session Operations | 110](#)

NETCONF and Junos XML Protocol Tracing Operations Overview

You can configure tracing operations for the NETCONF and Junos XML management protocols. NETCONF and Junos XML protocol tracing operations record NETCONF and Junos XML protocol session data, respectively, in a trace file. By default, NETCONF and Junos XML protocol tracing operations are not enabled.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, when you enable tracing operations at the [edit system services netconf traceoptions] hierarchy, Junos OS enables tracing operations for both NETCONF and Junos XML protocol sessions and adds the [NETCONF] and [JUNOScript] tags to the log file entries to distinguish the type of session. Prior to Junos OS Release 16.1, only NETCONF session data was logged, and the [NETCONF] tag was omitted.

You configure NETCONF and Junos XML protocol tracing operations at the [edit system services netconf traceoptions] hierarchy level.

```
[edit system services]
netconf {
  traceoptions {
    file <filename> <files number> <match regular-expression> <size size> <world-readable |
no-world-readable>;
    flag flag;
    no-remote-trace;
    on-demand;
```

```
}
}
```

To enable NETCONF and Junos XML protocol tracing operations and to trace all incoming and outgoing data from NETCONF and Junos XML protocol sessions on that device, configure the `flag all` statement. As of Junos OS Release 16.1, a new option under the `flag` statement, `debug`, is introduced. This option enables debug-level tracing. However, we recommend using the `flag all` option. You can restrict tracing to only incoming or outgoing NETCONF or Junos XML protocol data by configuring the `flag` value as either `incoming` or `outgoing`, respectively. Additionally, to restrict the trace output to include only those lines that match a particular expression, configure the `file match` statement and define the regular expression against which the output is matched.

NETCONF and Junos XML protocol tracing operations record session data in the file `/var/log/netconf`. To specify a different trace file, configure the `file` statement and desired filename.

By default, when the trace file reaches 128 KB in size, it is renamed and compressed to ***filename.0.gz***, then ***filename.1.gz***, and so on, until there are 10 trace files. Then the oldest trace file (***filename.9.gz***) is overwritten. You can configure limits on the number and size of trace files by including the `file files number` and `file size size` statements. You can configure up to a maximum of 1000 files. Specify the file size in bytes or use *sizek* to specify KB, *sizem* to specify MB, or *sizeg* to specify GB. You cannot configure the maximum number of trace files and the maximum trace file size independently. If one option is configured, the other option must also be configured along with a filename.

To control the tracing operation from within a NETCONF or Junos XML protocol session, configure the `on-demand` statement. This requires that you start and stop tracing operations from within the session. If you configure the `on-demand` statement, you must issue the `<rpc><request-netconf-trace><start/></request-netconf-trace></rpc>` RPC in the session to start tracing operations for that session. To stop tracing for that session, issue the `<rpc><request-netconf-trace><stop/></request-netconf-trace></rpc>` RPC.

By default, access to the trace file is restricted to the owner. You can manually configure access by including either the `world-readable` or `no-world-readable` statement. The `no-world-readable` statement restricts trace file access to the owner. This is the default. The `world-readable` statement enables unrestricted access to the trace file.

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, when you enable tracing operations at the <code>[edit system services netconf traceoptions]</code> hierarchy, Junos OS enables tracing operations for both NETCONF and Junos XML protocol sessions and adds the <code>[NETCONF]</code> and <code>[JUNOScript]</code> tags to the log file entries to distinguish the type of session.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Trace NETCONF and Junos XML Protocol Session Operations | 110](#)

netconf

ssh (NETCONF)

[traceoptions \(NETCONF and Junos XML Protocol\) | 517](#)

Example: Trace NETCONF and Junos XML Protocol Session Operations

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- [Requirements | 110](#)
- [Overview | 110](#)
- [Configuration | 111](#)
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This example demonstrates how to configure tracing operations for NETCONF and Junos XML protocol sessions.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, when you enable tracing operations at the `[edit system services netconf traceoptions]` hierarchy, Junos OS enables tracing operations for both NETCONF and Junos XML protocol sessions and adds the `[NETCONF]` and `[JUNOScript]` tags to the log file entries to distinguish the type of session. Prior to Junos OS Release 16.1, only NETCONF session data was logged, and the `[NETCONF]` tag was omitted.

Requirements

- A routing, switching, or security device running Junos OS Release 16.1 or later is required.

Overview

This example configures basic tracing operations for NETCONF and Junos XML protocol sessions. The example configures the trace file **netconf-ops.log** and sets a maximum number of 20 trace files and a maximum size of 3 MB for each file. The `flag all` statement configures tracing for all incoming and

outcoming NETCONF or Junos XML protocol data. The `world-readable` option enables unrestricted access to the trace files.

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- [CLI Quick Configuration | 111](#)
- [Configuring NETCONF and Junos XML Protocol Tracing Operations | 111](#)
- [Results | 113](#)

CLI Quick Configuration

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

```
set system services netconf ssh
set system services netconf traceoptions file netconf-ops.log
set system services netconf traceoptions file size 3m
set system services netconf traceoptions file files 20
set system services netconf traceoptions file world-readable
set system services netconf traceoptions flag all
```

Configuring NETCONF and Junos XML Protocol Tracing Operations

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure NETCONF and Junos XML protocol tracing operations:

1. For NETCONF sessions, enable NETCONF over SSH.

```
[edit]
user@R1# set system services netconf ssh
```

2. Configure the traceoptions flag to specify which session data to capture.

You can specify incoming, outgoing, or all data. This example configures tracing for all session data.

```
[edit]
user@R1# set system services netconf traceoptions flag all
```

3. (Optional) Configure the filename of the trace file.

The following statement configures the trace file **netconf-ops.log**, which is stored in the **/var/log** directory. If you do not specify a filename, NETCONF and Junos XML protocol session data is stored in **/var/log/netconf**.

```
[edit]
user@R1# set system services netconf traceoptions file netconf-ops.log
```

4. (Optional) Configure the maximum number of trace files and the maximum size of each file.

The following statements configure a maximum of 20 trace files with a maximum size of 3 MB per file.

```
[edit]
user@R1# set system services netconf traceoptions file files 20
user@R1# set system services netconf traceoptions file size 3m
```

5. (Optional) Restrict the trace output to include only those lines that match a particular regular expression.

The following configuration, which is not used in this example, matches on and logs only session data that contains “error-message”.

```
[edit]
user@R1# set system services netconf traceoptions file match error-message
```

6. (Optional) Configure on-demand tracing to control tracing operations from the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol session.

The following configuration, which is not used in this example, enables on-demand tracing.

```
[edit]
user@R1# set system services netconf traceoptions on-demand
```

7. (Optional) Configure the permissions on the trace file by specifying whether the file is world-readable or no-world-readable.

This example enables unrestricted access to the trace file.

```
[edit]
user@R1# set system services netconf traceoptions file world-readable
```

8. Commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@R1# commit
```

Results

```
[edit]
system {
  services {
    netconf {
      ssh;
      traceoptions {
        file netconf-ops.log size 3m files 20 world-readable;
        flag all;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying NETCONF and Junos XML protocol Tracing Operation | 114](#)

Verifying NETCONF and Junos XML protocol Tracing Operation

Purpose

Verify that the device is writing NETCONF and Junos XML protocol session data to the configured trace file. This example logs both incoming and outgoing NETCONF and Junos XML protocol data. In the sample NETCONF session, which is not detailed here, the user modifies the candidate configuration on R1 to include the **bgp-troubleshoot.slax** op script and then commits the configuration.

Action

Display the trace output of the configured trace file **/var/log/netconf-ops.log** by issuing the **show log** operational mode command.

```
user@R1 show log netconf-ops.log
Apr  3 13:09:04 [NETCONF] Started tracing session: 3694
Apr  3 13:09:29 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: <rpc>
Apr  3 13:09:29 [NETCONF] - [3694] Outgoing: <rpc-reply
xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/16.1R1/
junos">
Apr  3 13:09:39 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: <edit-config>
Apr  3 13:09:43 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: <target>
Apr  3 13:09:47 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: <candidate/>
Apr  3 13:09:53 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: </target>
Apr  3 13:10:07 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: <default-operation>merge</default-operation>
Apr  3 13:10:10 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: <config>
Apr  3 13:10:13 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: <configuration>
Apr  3 13:10:16 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: <system>
Apr  3 13:10:19 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: <scripts>
Apr  3 13:10:23 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: <op>
Apr  3 13:10:26 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: <file>
Apr  3 13:10:44 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: <name>bgp-troubleshoot.slax</name>
Apr  3 13:10:46 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: </file>
Apr  3 13:10:48 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: </op>
Apr  3 13:10:52 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: </scripts>
Apr  3 13:10:56 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: </system>
Apr  3 13:11:00 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: </configuration>
Apr  3 13:11:00 [NETCONF] - [3694] Outgoing: <ok/>
Apr  3 13:11:12 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: </config>
Apr  3 13:11:18 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: </edit-config>
Apr  3 13:11:26 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: </rpc>
Apr  3 13:11:26 [NETCONF] - [3694] Outgoing: </rpc-reply>
```



```
Apr  3 13:11:26 [NETCONF] - [3694] Outgoing: ]]>]]>
Apr  3 13:11:31 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: ]]>]]>

Apr  3 13:14:20 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: <rpc>
Apr  3 13:14:20 [NETCONF] - [3694] Outgoing: <rpc-reply
xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/16.1R1/
junos">
Apr  3 13:14:26 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: <commit/>
Apr  3 13:14:35 [NETCONF] - [3694] Outgoing: <ok/>
Apr  3 13:14:35 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: </rpc>
Apr  3 13:14:35 [NETCONF] - [3694] Outgoing: </rpc-reply>
Apr  3 13:14:35 [NETCONF] - [3694] Outgoing: ]]>]]>
Apr  3 13:14:40 [NETCONF] - [3694] Incoming: ]]>]]>

Apr  3 13:30:48 [NETCONF] - [3694] Outgoing: <!-- session end at 2016-12-03 13:30:48 PDT -->
```

Meaning

This example configured the `flag all` statement, so the trace file displays all incoming and outgoing NETCONF or Junos XML protocol session operations. Each operation includes the date and timestamp. The log file indicates the type of session, either NETCONF or Junos XML protocol, by including the `[NETCONF]` or `[JUNOScript]` tag, respectively. Multiple NETCONF and Junos XML protocol sessions are distinguished by a session number. In this example, only one NETCONF session, using session identifier 3694, is active.

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, when you enable tracing operations at the <code>[edit system services netconf traceoptions]</code> hierarchy, Junos OS enables tracing operations for both NETCONF and Junos XML protocol sessions and adds the <code>[NETCONF]</code> and <code>[JUNOScript]</code> tags to the log file entries to distinguish the type of session. Prior to Junos OS Release 16.1, only NETCONF session data was logged, and the <code>[NETCONF]</code> tag was omitted.

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<i>netconf</i>	
<i>ssh (NETCONF)</i>	
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CHAPTER 7

Junos XML Protocol Operations

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<abort/>

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Usage

```
<rpc>
  <!-- child tag elements -->
</rpc>
<abort/>
```

Description

Direct the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol server to stop processing the request that is currently outstanding. The server responds by returning the `<abort-acknowledgment/>` tag, but might already have sent tagged data in response to the request. The client application must discard those tag elements.

Release Information

This is a Junos XML management protocol operation. It is supported in Junos XML protocol sessions, and it is supported as a Juniper Networks proprietary extension in NETCONF sessions on devices running Junos OS that identify the URI `http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0` in the capabilities exchange.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Halt a Request in Junos XML Protocol Sessions | 95](#)

[<abort-acknowledgment/> | 151](#)

<close-configuration/>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 118](#)
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Usage

```
<rpc>
  <close-configuration/>
</rpc>
```

Description

Close the open configuration database and discard any uncommitted changes.

This tag element is normally used to close a private copy of the candidate configuration or an open instance of the ephemeral configuration database and discard any uncommitted changes. The application must have previously emitted the `<open-configuration>` tag element. Closing the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol session (by emitting the `<request-end-session/>` tag, for example) has the same effect as emitting this tag element.

Release Information

This is a Junos XML management protocol operation. It is supported in Junos XML protocol sessions, and it is supported as a Juniper Networks proprietary extension in NETCONF sessions on devices running Junos OS that identify the URI `http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0` in the capabilities exchange.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Lock, Unlock, or Create a Private Copy of the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol](#) | 96

[<open-configuration>](#) | 140

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<commit-configuration>

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Usage

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration/>

  <commit-configuration>
    <check/>
  </commit-configuration>

  <commit-configuration>
    <log>log-message</log>
  </commit-configuration>

  <commit-configuration>
    <at-time>time-specification</at-time>
    <log>log-message</log>
  </commit-configuration>

  <commit-configuration>
    <confirmed/>
    <confirm-timeout>rollback-delay</confirm-timeout>
    <log>log-message</log>
  </commit-configuration>

  <commit-configuration>
    <synchronize/>
    <log>log-message</log>
  </commit-configuration>

  <commit-configuration>
    <synchronize/>
    <at-time>time-specification</at-time>
    <log>log-message</log>
  </commit-configuration>
```

```

<commit-configuration>
  <synchronize/>
  <check/>
  <log>log-message</log>
</commit-configuration>

<commit-configuration>
  <synchronize/>
  <confirmed/>
  <confirm-timeout>rollback-delay</confirm-timeout>
  <log>log-message</log>
</commit-configuration>

<commit-configuration>
  <synchronize/>
  <force-synchronize/>
</commit-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Description

Request that the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol server perform one of the variants of the commit operation on the candidate configuration, a private copy of the candidate configuration, or an open instance of the ephemeral configuration database.

Some restrictions apply to the commit operation for a private copy of the candidate configuration and for the ephemeral configuration database. For example, the commit operation fails for a private copy if the regular candidate configuration is locked by another user or application or if it includes uncommitted changes made since the private copy was created. Also, a commit operation on an instance of the ephemeral configuration database only supports the `<synchronize/>` option.

Enclose the appropriate tag in the `<commit-configuration>` tag element to specify the type of commit operation:

- To commit the configuration immediately, making it the active configuration on the device, emit the empty `<commit-configuration/>` tag.
- To verify the syntactic correctness of the candidate configuration or a private copy without actually committing it, enclose the `<check/>` tag in the `<commit-configuration>` tag element.
- To record a message in the commit history log when the associated commit operation succeeds, define the log message string in the `<log>` tag element and enclose the tag element in the `<commit-`

configuration> tag element. The <log> tag element can be combined with any other tag element. When the <log> tag element is emitted alone, the associated commit operation begins immediately.

- To commit the candidate configuration but require an explicit confirmation for the commit to become permanent, enclose the <confirmed/> tag in the <commit-configuration> tag element.

If the commit is not confirmed, the configuration rolls back to the previous configuration after a short time. By default, the rollback occurs after 10 minutes. To set a different rollback delay, include the <confirm-timeout> tag element, and specify a value in the range from 1 through 65,535 minutes. To delay the rollback again (past the original rollback deadline), emit the <confirmed/> tag (enclosed in the <commit-configuration> tag element) before the deadline passes, and optionally include the <confirm-timeout> element to specify a delay that is different from the default. The rollback can be delayed repeatedly in this way.

To commit the configuration immediately and permanently after emitting the <confirmed/> tag, emit either the empty <commit-configuration/> tag or the <commit-configuration><check/><commit-configuration> tags before the rollback deadline passes. The device commits the candidate configuration and cancels the rollback. If the candidate configuration is still the same as the current committed configuration, the effect is the same as recommitting the current committed configuration.

NOTE: The confirmed commit operation is not available when committing a private copy of the configuration or an open instance of the ephemeral configuration database.

- On a device with two Routing Engines, commit the candidate configuration, private copy, or ephemeral database instance stored on the local Routing Engine on both Routing Engines. Combine tag elements as indicated in the following (the ephemeral database only supports the <synchronize/> option):
 - To copy the candidate configuration or the configuration data in the open ephemeral instance that is stored on the local Routing Engine to the other Routing Engine, verify the configuration's syntactic correctness, and commit it immediately on both Routing Engines, enclose the <synchronize/> tag in the <commit-configuration> tag element.
 - To copy the candidate configuration stored on the local Routing Engine to the other Routing Engine, verify the candidate's syntactic correctness, and commit it on both Routing Engines at a defined future time, enclose the <synchronize/> or <force-synchronize/> tag and <at-time> tag element in the <commit-configuration> tag element. Set the value in the <at-time> tag element as previously described for use of the <at-time> tag element alone.
 - To copy the candidate configuration stored on the local Routing Engine to the other Routing Engine and verify the candidate's syntactic correctness on each Routing Engine, enclose the <synchronize/> or <force-synchronize/> and <check/> tag elements in the <commit-configuration> tag element.

- To copy the candidate configuration stored on the local Routing Engine to the other Routing Engine, verify the candidate's syntactic correctness, and commit it on both Routing Engines but require confirmation, enclose the `<synchronize/>` tag and `<confirmed/>` tag elements, and optionally the `<confirm-timeout>` tag element, in the `<commit-configuration>` tag element. Set the value in the `<confirm-timeout>` tag element as previously described for use of the `<confirmed/>` tag and `<confirm-timeout>` tag element alone.
- To force the same synchronized commit operation as invoked by the `<synchronize/>` tag to succeed, even if there are open configuration sessions or uncommitted configuration changes on the remote machine, enclose the `<force-synchronize/>` tag in the `<commit-configuration>` tag element.
- To schedule the candidate configuration for commit at a future time, enclose the `<at-time>` tag element in the `<commit-configuration>` tag element. There are three valid types of time specifiers:
 - The string `reboot`, to commit the configuration the next time the device reboots.
 - A time value of the form `hh:mm[:ss]` (hours, minutes, and, optionally, seconds), to commit the configuration at the specified time, which must be in the future but before 11:59:59 PM on the day the `<commit-configuration>` tag element is emitted. Use 24-hour time for the `hh` value; for example, 04:30:00 means 4:30:00 AM and 20:00 means 8:00 PM. The time is interpreted with respect to the clock and time zone settings on the device.
 - A date and time value of the form `yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm[:ss]` (year, month, date, hours, minutes, and, optionally, seconds), to commit the configuration at the specified date and time, which must be after the `<commit-configuration>` tag element is emitted. Use 24-hour time for the `hh` value. For example, 2005-08-21 15:30:00 means 3:30 PM on August 21, 2005. The time is interpreted with respect to the clock and time zone settings on the device.

NOTE: The time you specify must be more than 1 minute later than the current time on the device.

The configuration is checked immediately for syntactic correctness. If the check succeeds, the configuration is scheduled for commit at the specified time. If the check fails, the commit operation is not scheduled.

Contents

<code><at-time></code>	Schedule the commit operation for a specified future time.
<code><check></code>	Request verification that the configuration is syntactically correct, but do not actually commit it.

<code><confirmed></code>	Request a commit of the candidate configuration and require an explicit confirmation for the commit to become permanent. If the commit is not confirmed, roll back to the previous configuration after a short time, 10 minutes by default. Use the <code><confirm-timeout></code> tag element to specify a different amount of time.
<code><confirm-timeout></code>	Specify the number of minutes for which the configuration remains active when the <code><confirmed/></code> tag is enclosed in the <code><commit-configuration></code> tag element. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: 1 through 65,535 minutes • Default: 10 minutes
<code><log></code>	Record a message in the commit history log when the commit operation succeeds.
<code><synchronize></code>	On dual control plane systems, request that the configuration on one control plane be copied to the other control plane, checked for correct syntax, and committed on both Routing Engines.
<code><force-synchronize></code>	On dual control plane systems, force the candidate configuration on one control plane to be copied to the other control plane.

Release Information

This is a Junos XML management protocol operation. It is supported in Junos XML protocol sessions, and it is supported as a Juniper Networks proprietary extension in NETCONF sessions on devices running Junos OS that identify the URI `http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0` in the capabilities exchange.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Commit the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 289](#)

[Commit a Private Copy of the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 291](#)

[Commit a Configuration at a Specified Time Using the Junos XML Protocol | 293](#)

[Commit the Candidate Configuration Only After Confirmation Using the Junos XML Protocol | 295](#)

[Commit and Synchronize a Configuration on Redundant Control Planes Using the Junos XML Protocol | 299](#)

[Log a Message About a Commit Operation Using the Junos XML Protocol | 306](#)

[<commit-results> | 156](#)

<get-checksum-information>

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Usage

```
<rpc>
  <get-checksum-information>
    <path>
      <!-- name and path of file -->
    </path>
  </get-checksum-information>
</rpc>
```

Description

Request checksum information for the specified file.

Contents

<path>	Name and path of the file to check.
--------	-------------------------------------

Usage Guidelines

See the *Junos XML API Operational Developer Reference*.

Release Information

This is a Junos XML management protocol operation. It is supported in Junos XML protocol sessions, and it is supported as a Juniper Networks proprietary extension in NETCONF sessions on devices running Junos OS that identify the URI `http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0` in the capabilities exchange.

Command added in Junos OS Release 9.2R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [<checksum-information>](#) | [155](#)

<get-configuration>

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Usage

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration
    [changed="changed"]
    [commit-scripts="( apply | apply-no-transients | view )"]
    [compare=("configuration-revision" [configuration-revision="revision-id"] | "rollback"
    [rollback="[0-49]"])]
    [database="(candidate | committed)"]
    [database-path=$junos-context/commit-context/database-path]
    [format="( json | set | text | xml )"]
    [inherit="( defaults | inherit )"]
    [groups="groups"] [interface-ranges="interface-ranges"]]
```

```

    [(junos:key | key )="key"] >

    <!-- tag elements for the configuration element to display -->
    </get-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Description

Request configuration data from the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol server. The attributes specify the source and formatting of the data to display.

If a client application issues the Junos XML protocol `<open-configuration>` operation to open a specific configuration database before executing the `<get-configuration>` operation, the server returns the configuration data from the open configuration database. Otherwise, the server returns the configuration data from the candidate configuration, unless the active configuration is explicitly requested by including the `database="committed"` attribute.

A client application can request the entire configuration hierarchy or a subset of it.

- To display the entire configuration hierarchy, emit the empty `<get-configuration/>` tag.
- To display a configuration element (hierarchy level or configuration object), emit tag elements within the `<get-configuration>` tag element to represent all levels of the configuration hierarchy from the root (represented by the `<configuration>` tag element) down to the level or object to display. To represent a hierarchy level or a configuration object that does not have an identifier, emit it as an empty tag. To represent an object that has one or more identifiers, emit its container tag element and identifier tag elements only, not any tag elements that represent other characteristics.

NOTE: To retrieve configuration data from an instance of the ephemeral configuration database, a client application must first open the ephemeral instance using the `<open-configuration>` operation with the appropriate child tags before emitting the `<get-configuration>` operation. When retrieving ephemeral configuration data using the `<get-configuration>` operation, the only supported attributes are `format` and `key`.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 13.1, within a NETCONF or Junos XML protocol session, a logical system user can use the Junos XML `<get-configuration>` operation to request specific logical system configuration hierarchies using child configuration tags as well as request the entire logical system configuration. When requesting the entire logical system configuration, the RPC

reply includes the `<configuration>` root tag. Prior to Junos OS Release 13.1, the `<configuration>` root tag is omitted.

Attributes

changed Specify that the `junos:changed="changed"` attribute should appear in the opening tag of each changed configuration element.

The attribute appears in the opening tag of every parent tag element in the path to the changed configuration element, including the top-level opening `<configuration>` tag. If the changed configuration element is represented by a single (empty) tag, the `junos:changed="changed"` attribute appears in the tag. If the changed element is represented by a container tag element, the `junos:changed="changed"` attribute appears in the opening container tag and also in each child tag element enclosed in the container tag element.

The database attribute can be combined with the `changed="changed"` attribute to request either the candidate or active configuration:

- When the candidate configuration is requested (the `database="candidate"` attribute is included or the database attribute is omitted completely), elements added to the candidate configuration after the last commit operation are marked with the `junos:changed="changed"` attribute.
- When the active configuration is requested (the `database="committed"` attribute is included), elements added to the active configuration by the most recent commit are marked with the `junos:changed="changed"` attribute.

NOTE: When a commit operation succeeds, the server removes the `junos:changed="changed"` attribute from all tag elements. However, if warnings are generated during the commit, the attribute is not removed. In this case, the `junos:changed="changed"` attribute appears in tag elements that changed before the commit operation as well as on those that changed after it.

An example of a commit-time warning is the message explaining that a configuration element will not actually apply until the device is rebooted. The warning appears in the tag string that the server returns to confirm the success of the commit, enclosed in an `<xnm:warning>` tag element.

To remove the `junos:changed="changed"` attribute from elements that changed before the commit, take the action necessary to eliminate the cause of the warning, and commit the configuration again.

commit-scripts

Request that the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol server display commit-script-style XML data. The value of the attribute determines the output. Acceptable values are:

- `apply`—Display the configuration with commit script changes applied, including both transient and non-transient changes. The output is equivalent to the CLI output when using the `| display commit-scripts` option.
- `apply-no-transients`—Display the configuration with commit script changes applied, but exclude transient changes. The output is equivalent to the CLI output when using the `| display commit-scripts no-transients` option.
- `view`—Display the configuration in the XML format that is input to a commit script. This is equivalent to viewing the configuration with the attributes `inherit="inherit"`, `groups="groups"`, and `changed="changed"`. The output is equivalent to the CLI output when using the `| display commit-scripts view` option.

compare

Request that the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol server display the differences between the active or candidate configuration and a previously committed configuration (the comparison configuration).

The `compare` attribute can be combined with the `database` attribute to indicate whether the candidate configuration or the active configuration is compared to the previously committed configuration. If you omit the `database` attribute, the comparison uses the candidate configuration.

The `compare` attribute accepts the following values, which indicate the method used to reference the comparison configuration:

- `configuration-revision`—Reference the comparison configuration by its configuration revision identifier string, which you define in the `configuration-revision="revision-id"` attribute.
- `rollback`—Reference the comparison configuration by its rollback index, which you define in the `rollback="rollback-number"` attribute.

If you include the `compare` attribute but either omit the corresponding `configuration-revision` or `rollback` attribute or provide an invalid configuration revision identifier, the server uses the most recently committed configuration as the comparison configuration.

When you compare the candidate configuration to the active configuration, the `compare` operation returns XML output. For all other comparisons, it returns the output as text using

a patch format. When you compare the candidate configuration to the active configuration, you can display the differences in text, XML, or JSON format by including the appropriate value for the `format` attribute in the request. You can display the differences in XML format starting in Junos OS Release 15.1R1, and you can display the differences in JSON format starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R1.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 16.2R2, when you compare the candidate and active configurations and display the differences in XML or JSON format, the device omits the `<configuration>` tag in the XML output and omits the `configuration` object in the JSON output if the comparison either returns no differences or if the comparison returns differences for only non-native configuration data, for example, configuration data associated with an OpenConfig data model.

database Specify the configuration from which to display data as one of the following:

- `candidate`—The candidate configuration.
- `committed`—The active configuration (the one most recently committed).

The `database` attribute takes precedence over the `database-path` attribute, if both are included.

database-path Within a commit script, this attribute specifies the path to the session's pre-inheritance candidate configuration. The only acceptable value is `$junos-context/commit-context/database-path`.

For normal configuration sessions, the commit script retrieves the normal, pre-inheritance candidate configuration. For private configuration sessions, the commit script retrieves the private, pre-inheritance candidate configuration.

If you include both the `database` and the `database-path` attributes, the `database` attribute takes precedence.

format Specify the format in which the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol server returns the configuration data. Acceptable values are:

- `json`—Configuration statements are formatted using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON). Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, devices running Junos OS emit JSON-formatted configuration data using a new default implementation for serialization.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Releases 16.1R4, 16.2R2, and 17.1R1, integers in Junos OS configuration data emitted in JSON format are not enclosed in quotation marks. In earlier releases, integers in JSON configuration data were treated as strings and enclosed in quotation marks.

- **set**—Configuration statements are formatted as Junos OS configuration mode set commands.
- **text**—Configuration statements are formatted as ASCII text, using the newline character, tabs and other white space, braces, and square brackets to indicate the hierarchical relationships between the statements. This is the format used in configuration files stored on a device running Junos OS and displayed by the CLI `show configuration` command.
- **xml**—Configuration statements are represented by the corresponding Junos XML tag elements. This is the default value if the `format` attribute is omitted.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 21.1R1 and Junos OS Evolved Release 22.3R1, NETCONF sessions additionally support the `json-minified` and `xml-minified` formats, which return the respective format with unnecessary spaces, tabs, and newlines removed.

groups

Specify that the `junos:group="group-name"` attribute appear in the opening tag for each configuration element that is inherited from a configuration group. The *group-name* variable specifies the name of the configuration group from which that element was inherited.

The only acceptable value for the `groups` attribute is `groups`. When you specify the `groups` attribute, you must also specify the `inherit` attribute.

inherit

Specify how the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol server displays statements that are defined in configuration groups and interface ranges. If the `inherit` attribute is omitted, the output uses the `<groups>`, `<apply-groups>`, and `<apply-groups-except>` tag elements to represent user-defined configuration groups and uses the `<interface-range>` tag element to represent user-defined interface ranges; it does not include tag elements for statements defined in the `junos-defaults` group.

The acceptable values are:

- **defaults**—The output does not include the <groups>, <apply-groups>, and <apply-groups-except> tag elements, but instead displays tag elements that are inherited from user-defined groups and from the junos-defaults group as children of the inheriting tag elements.
- **inherit**—The output does not include the <groups>, <apply-groups>, <apply-groups-except>, and <interface-range> tag elements, but instead displays tag elements that are inherited from user-defined groups and ranges as children of the inheriting tag elements. The output does not include tag elements for statements defined in the junos-defaults group.

interface-ranges Specify that the `junos:interface-ranges="source-interface-range"` attribute appear in the opening tag for each configuration element that is inherited from an interface range. The *source-interface-range* variable specifies the name of the interface range.

The only acceptable value for the `interface-ranges` attribute is `interface-ranges`. When you specify the `interface-ranges` attribute, you must also specify the `inherit` attribute.

junos:key | key Specify that the `junos:key="key"` attribute appear in the opening tag of each element that serves as an identifier for a configuration object. The only acceptable value is `key`.

Release Information

This is a Junos XML management protocol operation. It is supported in Junos XML protocol sessions, and it is supported as a Juniper Networks proprietary extension in NETCONF sessions on devices running Junos OS that identify the URI `http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0` in the capabilities exchange.

`interface-ranges` attribute added in Junos OS Release 10.3R1.

`commit-scripts` attribute values `apply` and `apply-no-transients` added in Junos OS Release 12.1

`database-path` attribute added in Junos OS Release 12.2.

`format` attribute value `json` added in Junos OS Release 14.2.

`format` attribute value `set` added in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, devices running Junos OS emit JSON-formatted configuration data using a new default implementation for serialization.

Starting in Junos OS Releases 16.1R4, 16.2R2, and 17.1R1, integers in Junos OS configuration data emitted in JSON format are not enclosed in quotation marks.

`compare` attribute value `configuration-revision` added in Junos OS Release 20.4R1 and Junos OS Evolved Release 20.4R1.

format attribute values `json-minified` and `xml-minified` added for NETCONF sessions only in Junos OS Release 21.1R1 and Junos OS Evolved Release 22.3R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365](#)

[junos:changed | 183](#)

[junos:group | 189](#)

[junos:interface-range | 190](#)

[junos:key | 191](#)

<kill-session>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 132](#)
- [Description | 132](#)
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Usage

```
<rpc>
  <kill-session>
    <session-id>PID</session-id>
  </kill-session>
</rpc>
```

Description

Request that the Junos XML protocol server terminate another CLI or Junos XML protocol session. The usual reason to emit this tag is that the user or application for the other session holds a lock on the candidate configuration, preventing the client application from locking the configuration itself.

The client application must have the Junos OS `maintenance` permission to perform this operation.

Contents

`<session-id>` PID of the entity conducting the session to terminate. The PID is reported in the `<xnm:error>` tag element that the Junos XML protocol server generates when it cannot lock a configuration as requested.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Terminate a Junos XML Protocol Session | 101](#)

[<lock-configuration/> | 139](#)

[<xnm:error> | 169](#)

<load-configuration>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 133](#)
- [Description | 134](#)
- [Attributes | 135](#)
- [Release Information | 138](#)

Usage

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration configuration-revision="revision-id" />

  <load-configuration rescue="rescue" />

  <load-configuration rollback="index" />

  <load-configuration url="url"
```

```

        [action="(merge | override | replace | update)"]
        [format="(text | xml)"] />

<load-configuration url="url" [action="(merge | override | update)"]
    format="json" />

<load-configuration url="url" action="set" format="text"/>

<load-configuration [action="(merge | override | replace | update)"]
    [format="xml"]>
    <configuration>
        <!-- tag elements for configuration elements to load -->
    </configuration>
</load-configuration>

<load-configuration [action="(merge | override | replace | update)"]
    format="text">
    <configuration-text>
        <!-- formatted ASCII configuration statements to load -->
    </configuration-text>
</load-configuration>

<load-configuration [action="(merge | override | update)"] format="json">
    <configuration-json>
        <!-- JSON configuration data to load -->
    </configuration-json>
</load-configuration>

<load-configuration action="set" format="text">
    <configuration-set>
        <!-- configuration mode commands to load -->
    </configuration-set>
</load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Description

Request that the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol server load configuration data into the candidate configuration or open configuration database.

If a client application issues the Junos XML protocol <open-configuration> operation to open a specific configuration database before executing the <load-configuration> operation, the server loads the

configuration data into the open configuration database. Otherwise, the server loads the configuration data into the candidate configuration.

Provide the data to load in one of the following ways:

- Set the empty `<load-configuration/>` tag's `configuration-revision` attribute to the configuration revision identifier of a previously committed configuration. The specified configuration completely replaces the candidate configuration.
- Set the empty `<load-configuration/>` tag's `rescue` attribute to the value `rescue`. The rescue configuration completely replaces the candidate configuration.
- Set the empty `<load-configuration/>` tag's `rollback` attribute to the rollback index of a previously committed configuration. The device stores a copy of the most recently committed configuration and up to 49 previous configurations. The specified configuration completely replaces the candidate configuration.
- Set the empty `<load-configuration/>` tag's `url` attribute to the pathname of a file that contains the configuration data to load. Set the `format` attribute to `json`, `text`, or `xml` to load a configuration in the respective format—JavaScript Object Notation (JSON), formatted ASCII text, or Junos XML tag elements (the default). To provide the configuration data as configuration mode commands, include the `action="set"` attribute, and either omit the `format` attribute or set the value to `text`.

In the following example, the `url` attribute identifies that the configuration data should be loaded from the `/tmp/add.conf` file.

```
<load-configuration url="/tmp/add.conf" format="text"/>
```

- Enclose the configuration data as a data stream within an opening `<load-configuration>` and closing `</load-configuration>` tag. If providing the configuration data as formatted ASCII text, enclose the data in a `<configuration-text>` tag element, and set the `format` attribute to `text`. If providing the configuration data as Junos XML tag elements, enclose the data in a `<configuration>` tag element, and either omit the `format` attribute or set the value to `xml`. If providing the configuration data as configuration mode commands, enclose the data in a `<configuration-set>` tag element, set the `action` attribute to `set`, and either omit the `format` attribute or set the value to `text`. If providing the configuration data in JSON, enclose the data in a `<configuration-json>` tag element, and set the `format` attribute to `json`.

Attributes

action	Specify how to load the configuration data, particularly when the target configuration database and the loaded configuration contain conflicting statements.
---------------	--

The ephemeral configuration database supports the following action attribute values on supported devices in the specified releases:

- `merge` and `set`—supported in Junos OS Release 16.2R2 and later
- `override` and `replace`—supported in Junos OS Release 18.1R1 and later
- `update`—supported in Junos OS Release 21.1R1 and later

The following are acceptable values:

- `merge`—Combine the data in the loaded configuration with the data in the target configuration. If statements in the loaded configuration conflict with statements in the target configuration, the loaded statements replace those in the target configuration. This is the default behavior if the `action` attribute is omitted.
- `override`—Discard the entire candidate configuration and replace it with the loaded configuration. When the configuration is later committed, all system processes parse the new configuration.
- `replace`—Substitute each hierarchy level or configuration object defined in the loaded configuration for the corresponding level or object in the candidate configuration.

If providing the configuration data as formatted ASCII text (either in the file named by the `url` attribute or enclosed in a `<configuration-text>` tag element), also place the `replace:` statement on the line directly preceding the statements that represent the hierarchy level or object to replace. For more information, see the discussion of loading a file of configuration data in the [CLI User Guide](#).

If providing the configuration data as Junos XML tag elements, include the `replace="replace"` attribute in the opening tags of the elements that represent the hierarchy levels or objects to replace.

- `set`—Load configuration data formatted as Junos OS configuration mode commands. This option executes the configuration instructions line by line as they are stored in a file named by the `url` attribute or enclosed in a `<configuration-set>` tag element. The instructions can contain any configuration mode command, such as `set`, `delete`, `edit`, or `deactivate`. When providing the configuration data as a set of commands, the only acceptable value for the `format` attribute is `"text"`. If the `action` attribute value is `"set"`, and the `format` attribute is omitted, the `format` attribute automatically defaults to `"text"` rather than `xml`.
- `update`—Compare a complete loaded configuration against the candidate configuration. For each hierarchy level or configuration object that is different in the

two configurations, the version in the loaded configuration replaces the version in the candidate configuration. When the configuration is later committed, only system processes that are affected by the changed configuration elements parse the new configuration.

configuration-revision	Load a previously committed configuration by referencing its configuration revision identifier. The specified configuration completely replaces the candidate configuration.
format	<p>Specify the format used for the configuration data. Acceptable values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • json—Indicate that the configuration data is formatted using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON). • text—Indicate that the configuration data is formatted as ASCII text or as a set of configuration mode commands. <p>ASCII text format uses the newline character, tabs and other white space, braces, and square brackets to indicate the hierarchical relationships between the statements. This is the format used in configuration files stored on the routing platform and is the format displayed by the CLI <code>show configuration</code> command. The <code>set</code> command format consists of a series of Junos OS configuration mode commands and is displayed by the <code>show configuration display set</code> CLI command. To load a set of configuration mode commands, you must set the <code>action</code> attribute to "set".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • xml—Indicate that the configuration data is formatted using Junos XML tag elements. If the <code>format</code> attribute is omitted, "xml" is the default format for all values of the <code>action</code> attribute except "set", which defaults to format "text".
rescue	<p>Specify that the rescue configuration replace the current candidate configuration. The only valid value is "rescue".</p> <div data-bbox="406 1344 1433 1554"> <p>NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1 you can also use the <code><rollback-config></code> RPC to load a previously committed configuration, which is useful for applications that do not support executing RPCs that include XML attributes.</p> </div>
rollback	Load a previously committed configuration by referencing its numerical rollback index. Valid values are 0 (zero, for the most recently committed configuration) through one less than the number of stored previous configurations (maximum is 49).

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1 you can also use the <rollback-config> RPC to load a previously committed configuration, which is useful for applications that do not support executing RPCs that include XML attributes.

url

Specify the full pathname of the file that contains the configuration data to load. The value can be a local file path, an FTP location, or a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) URL:

- A local filename can have one of the following forms:
 - **/path/ filename**—File on a mounted file system, either on the local flash disk or on hard disk.
 - **a:filename** or **a:path/ filename**—File on the local drive. The default path is / (the root-level directory). The removable media can be in MS-DOS or UNIX (UFS) format.
- A filename on an FTP server has the following form:

```
ftp://username:password@hostname/path/ filename
```

- A filename on an HTTP server has the following form:

```
http://username:password@hostname/path/ filename
```

In each case, the default value for the **path** variable is the home directory for the username. To specify an absolute path, the application starts the path with the characters **%2F**; for example, **ftp://username:password@hostname/%2Fpath/ filename**.

Release Information

This is a Junos XML management protocol operation. It is supported in Junos XML protocol sessions, and it is supported as a Juniper Networks proprietary extension in NETCONF sessions on devices running Junos OS that identify the URI `http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0` in the capabilities exchange.

action attribute value set added in Junos OS Release 11.4.

format attribute value `json` added in Junos OS Release 16.1.

configuration-revision attribute added in Junos OS Release 20.4R1 and Junos OS Evolved Release 20.4R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol | 209](#)

[<load-configuration-results> | 164](#)

[replace | 199](#)

<lock-configuration/>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 139](#)
- [Description | 139](#)
- [Release Information | 140](#)

Usage

```
<rpc>
  <lock-configuration/>
</rpc>
```

Description

Request that the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol server open and lock the candidate configuration, enabling the client application both to read and change it, but preventing any other users or applications from changing it. The application must emit the <unlock-configuration/> tag to unlock the configuration.

If the Junos XML protocol session ends or the application emits the <unlock-configuration/> tag before the candidate configuration is committed, all changes made to the candidate are discarded.

Release Information

This is a Junos XML management protocol operation. It is supported in Junos XML protocol sessions, and it is supported as a Juniper Networks proprietary extension in NETCONF sessions on devices running Junos OS that identify the URI `http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0` in the capabilities exchange.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Lock, Unlock, or Create a Private Copy of the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol](#) | 96

[<unlock-configuration/>](#) | 146

<open-configuration>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage](#) | 140
- [Description](#) | 141
- [Contents](#) | 141
- [Release Information](#) | 142

Usage

```
<rpc>
  <open-configuration>
    <private/>
  </open-configuration>

  <open-configuration>
    <ephemeral/>
  </open-configuration>

  <open-configuration>
```

```

    <ephemeral-instance>instance-name</ephemeral-instance>
  </open-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Description

Create a private copy of the candidate configuration or open the default instance or a user-defined instance of the ephemeral configuration database.

NOTE: Before opening a user-defined instance of the ephemeral configuration database, you must first enable the instance by configuring the instance *instance-name* statement at the [edit system configuration-database ephemeral] hierarchy level on the device.

A client application can perform the same operations on the private copy or ephemeral instance as on the regular candidate configuration, including load and commit operations. There are, however, restrictions on these operations. For details, see "[load-configuration](#)" on page 133 and "[commit-configuration](#)" on page 118.

To close a private copy or ephemeral instance and discard all uncommitted changes, emit the empty `<close-configuration/>` tag in an `<rpc>` element. Changes to the private copy or ephemeral instance are also lost if the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol session ends for any reason before the changes are committed. It is not possible to save the changes other than by performing a commit operation, for example, by emitting the `<commit-configuration/>` tag.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the Junos XML protocol `<open-configuration>` operation does not emit an "uncommitted changes will be discarded on exit" warning message when opening a private copy of the candidate configuration. However, Junos OS still discards the uncommitted changes upon closing the private copy.

Contents

<code><private/></code>	Open a private copy of the candidate configuration.
<code><ephemeral/></code>	Open the default instance of the ephemeral configuration database.
<code><ephemeral-instance></code>	Open the specified instance of the ephemeral configuration database. This instance must already be configured at the [edit system configuration-database ephemeral] hierarchy level on the device.

Release Information

This is a Junos XML management protocol operation. It is supported in Junos XML protocol sessions, and it is supported as a Juniper Networks proprietary extension in NETCONF sessions on devices running Junos OS that identify the URI `http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0` in the capabilities exchange.

`<ephemeral>` and `<ephemeral-instance>` elements added in Junos OS Release 16.2R2.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Lock, Unlock, or Create a Private Copy of the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol](#) | 96

[<close-configuration/>](#) | 117

[<commit-configuration>](#) | 118

[<lock-configuration/>](#) | 139

<request-end-session/>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage](#) | 142
- [Description](#) | 143
- [Release Information](#) | 143

Usage

```
<rpc>
  <request-end-session/>
</rpc>
```

Description

Request that the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol server end the current session.

Release Information

This is a Junos XML management protocol operation. It is supported in Junos XML protocol sessions, and it is supported as a Juniper Networks proprietary extension in NETCONF sessions on devices running Junos OS that identify the URI `http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0` in the capabilities exchange.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [<end-session/>](#) | [163](#)

<request-login>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage](#) | [143](#)
- [Description](#) | [144](#)
- [Contents](#) | [144](#)
- [Release Information](#) | [144](#)

Usage

```
<rpc>
  <request-login>
    <username>account</username>
    <challenge-response>password</challenge-response>
  </request-login>
</rpc>
```

Description

Request authentication by the Junos XML protocol server when using the clear-text or SSL access protocol.

Emitting both the `<username>` and `<challenge-response>` tag elements is appropriate if the client application automates access to device information and does not interact with users, or obtains the password from a user before beginning the authentication process.

Emitting only the `<username>` tag element is appropriate if the application does not obtain the password until the authentication process has already begun. In this case, the Junos XML protocol server returns the `<challenge>` tag element to request the password associated with the account.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Releases 13.3R7, 14.1R6, 14.2R4, 15.1R2, and 16.1R1, any XML special characters in the username or password elements of a `<request-login>` RPC request must be escaped. The following five symbols are considered special characters: greater than (>), less than (<), single quote ('), double quote ("), and ampersand (&). Both entity references and character references are acceptable escape sequence formats. For example, `&` and `&` are valid representations of an ampersand.

Contents

<code><challenge-response></code>	Specify the password for the account named in the <code><username></code> tag element. Omit this tag element to have the Junos XML protocol server emit the <code><challenge></code> tag element to request the password.
<code><username></code>	Name of the user account under which to authenticate with the Junos XML protocol server. The account must already be configured on the device where the Junos XML protocol server is running.

Release Information

XML special characters in the username or password elements must be escaped starting in Junos OS Releases 13.3R7, 14.1R6, 14.2R4, 15.1R2, and 16.1R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Authenticate with the Junos XML Protocol Server for Cleartext or SSL Connections](#) | 82

[<challenge>](#) | 154

[<rpc> | 145](#)

<rpc>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 145](#)
- [Description | 145](#)
- [Attributes | 145](#)

Usage

```
<junoscript>
  <rpc [attributes]>
    <!-- tag elements in a request from a client application -->
  </rpc>
</junoscript>
```

Description

Enclose all tag elements in a request generated by a client application.

Attributes

(Optional) One or more attributes of the form *attribute-name*="value". This feature can be used to associate requests and responses if the value assigned to an attribute by the client application is unique in each opening <rpc> tag. The Junos XML protocol server echoes the attribute unchanged in its opening <rpc-reply> tag, making it simple to map the response to the initiating request.

NOTE: The `xmlns:junos` attribute name is reserved. The Junos XML protocol server sets the attribute to an appropriate value on the opening <rpc-reply> tag, so client applications must not emit it on the opening <rpc> tag.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Send Requests to the Junos XML Protocol Server | 86](#)

[<junoscript> | 149](#)

[<rpc-reply> | 168](#)

<unlock-configuration/>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 146](#)
- [Description | 146](#)
- [Release Information | 146](#)

Usage

```
<rpc>  
  <unlock-configuration/>  
</rpc>
```

Description

Request that the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol server unlock and close the candidate configuration. Until the application emits this tag, other users or applications can read the configuration but cannot change it.

Release Information

This is a Junos XML management protocol operation. It is supported in Junos XML protocol sessions, and it is supported as a Juniper Networks proprietary extension in NETCONF sessions on devices running Junos OS that identify the URI `http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0` in the capabilities exchange.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Lock, Unlock, or Create a Private Copy of the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol](#) | 96

[<lock-configuration/>](#) | 139

CHAPTER 8

Junos XML Protocol Processing Instructions

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- [<?xml?> | 148](#)
- [<junoscript> | 149](#)

<?xml?>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 148](#)
- [Description | 148](#)
- [Attributes | 148](#)

Usage

```
<?xml version="version" encoding="encoding"?>
```

Description

Specify the XML version and character encoding scheme for the session.

Attributes

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| encoding | Specify the standardized character set that the emitter uses and can interpret. |
| version | Specify the version of XML used by the emitter. |

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Start a Junos XML Protocol Session | 76](#)

[<junoscript> | 149](#)

<junoscript>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 149](#)
- [Description | 149](#)
- [Attributes | 150](#)

Usage

```
<!-- emitted by a client application -->
<junoscript version="version" [hostname="hostname"] [junos:key="key"]
    [release="release"]>
    <!-- all tag elements generated by the application during the session -->
</junoscript>

<!-- emitted by the Junos XML protocol server -->
<junoscript xmlns="namespace-URL" xmlns:junos="namespace-URL"
    schemaLocation="namespace-URL" os="os" release="release"
    hostname="hostname" version="version">
    <!-- all tag elements generated by the Junos XML protocol server during the session -->
</junoscript>
```

Description

Enclose all tag elements in a Junos XML protocol session (act as the root tag element for the session). The client application and Junos XML protocol server each emit this tag element, enclosing all other tag elements that they emit during a session inside it.

Attributes

hostname	Name of the device on which the tag element's originator is running.
junos:key	Request that the Junos XML protocol server include the <code>junos:key="key"</code> attribute in the opening tag of each tag element that serves as an identifier for a configuration object.
os	Operating system of the device named by the <code>hostname</code> attribute.
release	Identify the Junos OS release being run by the tag element's originator. Software modules always set this attribute, but client applications are not required to set it.
schemaLocation	XML namespace for the XML Schema-language representation of the Junos OS configuration hierarchy.
version	(Required for a client application) Specify the version of the Junos XML management protocol used for the enclosed set of tag elements.
xmlns	XML namespace for the tag elements enclosed by the <code><junoscript></code> tag element that do not have a prefix on their names (that is, the default namespace for Junos XML tag elements). The value is a URL of the form <code>http://xml.juniper.net/xnm/version-code/xnm</code> , where <i>version-code</i> is a string such as 1.1.
xmlns:junos	XML namespace for the tag elements enclosed by the <code><junoscript></code> tag element that have the <code>junos:</code> prefix. The value is a URL of the form <code>http://xml.juniper.net/junos/release-code/junos</code> , where <i>release-code</i> is the standard string that represents a release of the Junos OS, such as 20.4R1 for the initial version of Junos OS Release 20.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Start a Junos XML Protocol Session | 76](#)

[Request Identifier Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 394](#)

[<rpc> | 145](#)

[<rpc-reply> | 168](#)

[junos:key | 191](#)

Junos XML Protocol Response Tags

IN THIS CHAPTER

- [<abort-acknowledgement/> | 151](#)
- [<authentication-response> | 152](#)
- [<challenge> | 154](#)
- [<checksum-information> | 155](#)
- [<commit-results> | 156](#)
- [<commit-revision-information> | 158](#)
- [<database-status> | 160](#)
- [<database-status-information> | 162](#)
- [<end-session/> | 163](#)
- [<load-configuration-results> | 164](#)
- [<reason> | 165](#)
- [<routing-engine> | 166](#)
- [<rpc-reply> | 168](#)
- [<xnm:error> | 169](#)
- [<xnm:warning> | 172](#)

<abort-acknowledgement/>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 152](#)
- [Description | 152](#)
- [Release Information | 152](#)

Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <any-child-of-rpc-reply>
    <abort-acknowledgement/>
  </any-child-of-rpc-reply>
</rpc-reply>
```

Description

Indicates that the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol server has received the `<abort/>` tag and has stopped processing the current request. If the client application receives any tag elements related to the request between sending the `<abort/>` tag and receiving this tag, it must discard them.

Release Information

This is a Junos XML management protocol response tag. It is supported in Junos XML protocol sessions, and it is supported as a Juniper Networks proprietary extension in NETCONF sessions on devices running Junos OS that identify the URI `http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0` in the capabilities exchange.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [<abort/>](#) | 116

<authentication-response>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage](#) | 153
- [Description](#) | 153
- [Contents](#) | 153

Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <authentication-response>
    <status>authentication-outcome</status>
    <message>message</message>
    <login-name>remote-username</login-name>
  </authentication-response>
</rpc-reply>
```

Description

Indicate whether an authentication attempt succeeded. The Junos XML protocol server returns the tag element in response to the <request-login> tag element emitted by a client application that uses the clear-text or Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) access protocol.

Contents

<login-name>	Specifies the username that the client application provided to an authentication utility such as RADIUS or TACACS+. This tag element appears only if the username that it contains differs from the username contained in the <message> tag element.
<message>	Names the account under which a connection to the Junos XML protocol server is established, if authentication succeeds. If authentication fails, explains the reason for the failure.
<status>	Indicates whether the authentication attempt succeeded. There are two possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fail—The attempt failed. The Junos XML protocol server also emits the <challenge> tag element to request the password again, up to a maximum of three attempts. success—The attempt succeeded. An authenticated connection to the Junos XML protocol server is established.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Authenticate with the Junos XML Protocol Server for Cleartext or SSL Connections	82
<challenge>	154
<request-login>	143

| [<rpc-reply> | 168](#)

<challenge>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 154](#)
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Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">  
  <challenge echo="no">Password:</challenge>  
</rpc-reply>
```

Description

Request the password associated with an account during authentication with a client application that uses the clear-text or SSL access protocol. The Junos XML protocol server emits this tag element when the initial <request-login> tag element emitted by the client application does not enclose a <challenge-response> tag element, and when the password enclosed in a <challenge-response> tag element is incorrect (in the latter case, the server also emits an <authentication-response> tag element enclosing child tag elements that indicate the password is incorrect).

The tag element encloses the string `Password:` which the client application can forward to the screen as a prompt for a user.

Attributes

echo Specifies whether the password string typed by the user appears on the screen. The value "no" specifies that it does not.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Authenticate with the Junos XML Protocol Server for Cleartext or SSL Connections 82
Satisfy the Prerequisites for Establishing a Connection to the Junos XML Protocol Server 61
<authentication-response> 152
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<rpc-reply> 168

<checksum-information>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 155](#)
- [Description | 155](#)
- [Contents | 156](#)
- [Release Information | 156](#)

Usage

```
<rpc-reply>
  <checksum-information>
    <file-checksum>
      <computation-method>MD5</computation-method>
      <input-file>
        <!-- name and path of file-->
      </input-file>
    </file-checksum>
  </checksum-information>
</rpc-reply>
```

Description

Encloses tag elements that include the file to check, the checksum algorithm used, and the checksum output.

Contents

<code><checksum></code>	Resulting value from the checksum computation.
<code><computation-method></code>	Checksum algorithm used. Currently, all checksum computations use the MD5 algorithm; thus, the only possible value is MD5.
<code><file-checksum></code>	Wrapper that holds the resulting <code><input-file></code> , <code><computation-method></code> , and <code><checksum></code> attributes for a particular checksum computation.
<code><input-file></code>	Name and path of the file that the checksum algorithm was run against.

Release Information

This is a Junos XML management protocol response tag. It is supported in Junos XML protocol sessions, and it is supported as a Juniper Networks proprietary extension in NETCONF sessions on devices running Junos OS that identify the URI `http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0` in the capabilities exchange.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [<get-checksum-information>](#) | 124

<commit-results>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage](#) | 157
- [Description](#) | 157
- [Contents](#) | 157
- [Release Information](#) | 157

Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <!-- for the candidate configuration or ephemeral configuration -->
  <commit-results>
    <routing-engine>...</routing-engine>
  </commit-results>

  <!-- for a private copy -->
  <commit-results>
    <load-success/>
    <routing-engine>...</routing-engine>
  </commit-results>

  <!-- for a private copy that does not include changes -->
  <commit-results>
  </commit-results>

</rpc-reply>
```

Description

Tag element returned by the Junos XML protocol server in response to a `<commit-configuration>` request by a client application. The `<commit-results>` element contains information about the requested commit operation performed by the server on a particular Routing Engine.

Contents

`<load-success/>` Indicates that the Junos XML protocol server successfully merged changes from the private copy into a copy of the candidate configuration, before committing the combined candidate on the specified Routing Engine.

The `<routing-engine>` tag element is described separately.

Release Information

This is a Junos XML management protocol response tag. It is supported in Junos XML protocol sessions, and it is supported as a Juniper Networks proprietary extension in NETCONF sessions on devices running Junos OS that identify the URI `http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0` in the capabilities exchange.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Commit the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 289](#)

[<commit-configuration> | 118](#)

[<routing-engine> | 166](#)

<commit-revision-information>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 158](#)
- [Description | 159](#)
- [Contents | 159](#)
- [Release Information | 159](#)

Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <commit-results>
    <routing-engine>

      <!-- configuration with commit revision identifier -->
      <commit-revision-information>
        <old-db-revision>old-revision-id</old-db-revision>
        <new-db-revision>new-revision-id</new-db-revision>
      </commit-revision-information>

    </routing-engine>
  </commit-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

Description

Child element included in a Junos XML protocol server `<commit-results>` response element to return information about the old and new configuration revision identifiers on a particular Routing Engine. The configuration revision identifier is used by network management server (NMS) applications, such as Junos Space, to determine whether the synchronization (sync) status of a device that the NMS application manages is in or out of synchronization.

Out-of-band configuration changes are configuration changes made to a device outside of the network management server (NMS) application, such as Junos Space. For example, configuration changes can be performed on a device using the device CLI, using the device Web-based management interface (the J-Web interface or Web View), or using the Junos Space Network Management Platform configuration editor. As a result, there is a requirement for a configuration revision identifier to determine whether the configuration settings on devices being managed by an NMS application is in sync with the CLI of devices running Junos OS. A configuration revision identifier might not be necessary if the NMS application is the only utility that is used to modify the configuration of a device. However, in a real-world network deployment, out-of-band configuration commits might occur on a device, such as during a maintenance window for support operations. In such cases, the NMS application might not detect these out-of-band commits. To solve this problem, starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, the `<commit-revision-information>` element containing a configuration revision identifier string is enclosed within the `<commit-results>` and `<routing-engine>` tags. The configuration revision identifier is a string (for example, `re0-1365168149-1`)

Contents

- `<old-db-revision>` Indicates the old configuration revision identifier, which is the identifier of the configuration prior to the previously successfully committed configuration.
- `<new-db-revision>` Indicates the new configuration revision identifier, which is the identifier of the last successfully committed configuration.

Release Information

This is a Junos XML management protocol response tag. It is supported in Junos XML protocol sessions, and it is supported as a Juniper Networks proprietary extension in NETCONF sessions on devices running Junos OS that identify the URI `http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0` in the capabilities exchange.

Element introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[<commit-results> | 156](#)

[<routing-engine> | 166](#)

<database-status>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 160](#)
- [Description | 161](#)
- [Contents | 161](#)

Usage

```
<junoscript>
  <any-child-of-junoscript>
    <xnm:error>
      <database-status-information>
        <database-status>
          <user>username</user>
          <terminal>terminal</terminal>
          <pid>pid</pid>
          <start-time>start-time</start-time>
          <idle-time>idle-time</idle-time>
          <commit-at>time</commit-at>
          <exclusive/>
          <edit-path>edit-path</edit-path>
        </database-status>
      </database-status-information>
    </xnm:error>
  </any-child-of-junoscript>
</junoscript>
```

Description

Describe a user or Junos XML protocol client application that is logged in to the configuration database. For simplicity, the Contents section uses the term user to refer to both human users and client applications, except where the information differs for the two.

Contents

<code><commit-at/></code>	Indicates that the user has scheduled a commit operation for a later time.
<code><edit-path></code>	Specifies the user's current location in the configuration hierarchy, in the form of the CLI configuration mode banner.
<code><exclusive/></code>	Indicates that the user or application has an exclusive lock on the configuration database. A user enters exclusive configuration mode by issuing the <code>configure exclusive</code> command in CLI operational mode. A client application obtains the lock by emitting the <code><lock-configuration/></code> tag element.
<code><idle-time></code>	Specifies how much time has passed since the user last performed an operation in the database.
<code><pid></code>	Specifies the process ID of the Junos management process (mgd) that is handling the user's login session.
<code><start-time></code>	Specifies the time when the user logged in to the configuration database, in the format <code>YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss TZ</code> (year, month, date, hour in 24-hour format, minute, second, time zone).
<code><terminal></code>	Identifies the UNIX terminal assigned to the user's connection.
<code><user></code>	Specifies the Junos OS login ID of the user whose login to the configuration database caused the error.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Handle an Error or Warning in Junos XML Protocol Sessions | 94](#)

[<database-status-information> | 162](#)

[<junoscript> | 149](#)

[<xnm:error> | 169](#)

<database-status-information>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 162](#)
- [Description | 162](#)

Usage

```
<junoscript>
  <any-child-of-junoscript>
    <xnm:error>
      <database-status-information>
        <database-status>...</database-status>
      </database-status-information>
    </xnm:error>
  </any-child-of-junoscript>
</junoscript>
```

Description

Describe one or more users who have an open editing session in the configuration database.

The <database-status> tag element is explained separately.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Handle an Error or Warning in Junos XML Protocol Sessions | 94](#)

[<database-status> | 160](#)

[<junoscript> | 149](#)

[<xnm:error> | 169](#)

<end-session/>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 163](#)
- [Description | 163](#)
- [Release Information | 163](#)

Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">  
  <end-session/>  
</rpc-reply>
```

Description

Indicates that the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol server is about to end the current session for a reason other than an error. Most often, the reason is that the client application has sent the <request-end-session/> tag.

Release Information

This is a Junos XML management protocol response tag. It is supported in Junos XML protocol sessions, and it is supported as a Juniper Networks proprietary extension in NETCONF sessions on devices running Junos OS that identify the URI `http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0` in the capabilities exchange.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[End a Junos XML Protocol Session and Close the Connection | 102](#)

[<request-end-session/> | 142](#)

<load-configuration-results>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 164](#)
- [Description | 164](#)
- [Contents | 164](#)
- [Release Information | 165](#)

Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
    <load-error-count>errors</load-error-count>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

Description

Tag element returned by the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol server in response to a <load-configuration> request by a client application.

In a Junos XML protocol session, the <load-configuration-results> element encloses either a <load-success/> tag or a <load-error-count> tag, which indicates the success or failure of the load configuration operation. In a NETCONF session, the <load-configuration-results> element encloses either an <ok/> tag or a <load-error-count> tag to indicate the success or failure of the load configuration operation.

Contents

<load-error-count>	Specifies the number of errors that occurred when the server attempted to load new data into the candidate configuration or open configuration database. The target configuration must be restored to a valid state before it is committed.
<load-success/>	Indicates that the server successfully loaded new data into the candidate configuration or open configuration database.

Release Information

This is a Junos XML management protocol response tag. It is supported in Junos XML protocol sessions, and it is supported as a Juniper Networks proprietary extension in NETCONF sessions on devices running Junos OS that identify the URI `http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0` in the capabilities exchange.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [<load-configuration> | 133](#)

<reason>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 165](#)
- [Description | 165](#)
- [Contents | 166](#)

Usage

```
<xnm:error | xnm:warning>
  <reason>
    <daemon>process</daemon>
    <process-not-configured/>
    <process-disabled/>
    <process-not-running/>
  </reason>
</xnm:error | xnm:warning>
```

Description

Child element included in an `<xnm:error>` or `<xnm:warning>` element in a Junos XML protocol server response to explain why a process could not service a request.

Contents

<code><daemon></code>	Identifies the process.
<code><process-disabled></code>	Indicates that the process has been explicitly disabled by an administrator.
<code><process-not-configured></code>	Indicates that the process has been disabled because it is not configured.
<code><process-not-running></code>	Indicates that the process is not running.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Handle an Error or Warning in Junos XML Protocol Sessions | 94](#)

[<xnm:error> | 169](#)

[<xnm:warning> | 172](#)

<routing-engine>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 166](#)
- [Description | 167](#)
- [Contents | 167](#)
- [Release Information | 167](#)

Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <commit-results>

    <!-- when the candidate configuration or private copy is committed -->
    <routing-engine>
      <name>reX</name>
      <commit-success/>
```

```

        <commit-revision-information>
            <old-db-revision>old-revision-id</old-db-revision>
            <new-db-revision>new-revision-id</new-db-revision>
        </commit-revision-information>
    </routing-engine>

    <!-- when the candidate configuration or private copy is syntactically valid -->
    <routing-engine>
        <name>reX</name>
        <commit-check-success/>
    </routing-engine>

    <!-- when an instance of the ephemeral database is committed -->
    <routing-engine>
        <name>reX</name>
        <commit-success/>
    </routing-engine>
</commit-results>
</rpc-reply>

```

Description

Child element included in a Junos XML protocol server `<commit-results>` response element to return information about a requested commit operation on a particular Routing Engine.

Contents

<code><commit-check-success></code>	Indicates that the configuration is syntactically correct.
<code><commit-success></code>	Indicates that the Junos XML protocol server successfully committed the configuration.
<code><name></code>	Name of the Routing Engine on which the commit operation was performed. Possible values are re0 and re1.

The `<commit-revision-information>` tag element is described separately.

Release Information

This is a Junos XML management protocol response tag. It is supported in Junos XML protocol sessions, and it is supported as a Juniper Networks proprietary extension in NETCONF sessions on devices

running Junos OS that identify the URI `http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0` in the capabilities exchange.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[<commit-results>](#) | 156

[<commit-revision-information>](#) | 158

<rpc-reply>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage](#) | 168
- [Description](#) | 168
- [Attributes](#) | 169

Usage

```
<junoscript>
  <rpc-reply xmlns:junos="namespace-URL">
    <!-- tag elements in a reply from the Junos XML protocol server -->
  </rpc-reply>
</junoscript>
```

Description

Enclose all tag elements in a reply from the Junos XML protocol server. The immediate child tag element is usually one of the following:

- The tag element used to enclose data generated by the Junos XML protocol server or a Junos OS module in response to a client application's request.
- The `<output>` tag element, if the Junos XML API does not define a specific tag element for the requested information.

Attributes

xmlns:junos Names the XML namespace for the Junos XML tag elements enclosed by the <rpc-reply> tag element that have the junos: prefix. The value is a URL of the form `http://xml.juniper.net/junos/release-code/junos`, where *release-code* is the standard string that represents a Junos OS release, such as 20.4R1 for the initial version of Junos OS Release 20.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Parse the Junos XML Protocol Server Response | 89](#)

[<junoscript> | 149](#)

[<rpc> | 145](#)

<xnm:error>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 169](#)
- [Description | 170](#)
- [Attributes | 170](#)
- [Contents | 170](#)

Usage

```
<junoscript>
  <any-child-of-junoscript>
    <xnm:error xmlns="namespace-URL" xmlns:xnm="namespace-URL">
      <parse/>
      <source-daemon>module-name </source-daemon>
      <filename>filename</filename>
      <line-number>line-number </line-number>
      <column>column-number</column>
      <token>input-token-id </token>
```

```

    <edit-path>edit-path</edit-path>
    <statement>statement-name </statement>
    <message>error-string</message>
    <re-name>re-name-string</re-name>
    <database-status-information>...</database-status-information>
    <reason>...</reason>
  </xnm:error>
</any-child-of-junoscript>
</junoscript>

```

Description

Indicate that the Junos XML protocol server has experienced an error while processing the client application's request. If the server has already emitted the response tag element for the current request, the information enclosed in the response tag element might be incomplete. The client application must include code that discards or retains the information, as appropriate. The child tag elements described in the Contents section detail the nature of the error. The Junos XML protocol server does not necessarily emit all child tag elements; it omits tag elements that are not relevant to the current request.

Attributes

- xmlns** XML namespace for the contents of the tag element. The value is a URL of the form `http://xml.juniper.net/xnm/version/xnm`, where *version* is a string such as "1.1".
- xmlns:xnm** XML namespace for child tag elements that have the `xnm:` prefix on their names. The value is a URL of the form `http://xml.juniper.net/xnm/version/xnm`, where *version* is a string such as "1.1".

Contents

- <column>** (Occurs only during loading of a configuration file) Identifies the element that caused the error by specifying its position as the number of characters after the first character in the specified line in the configuration file that was being loaded. The line and file are specified by the accompanying `<line-number>` and `<filename>` tag elements.
- <edit-path>** (Occurs only during loading of configuration data) Specifies the path to the configuration hierarchy level at which the error occurred, in the form of the CLI configuration mode banner.

<code><filename></code>	(Occurs only during loading of a configuration file) Names the configuration file that was being loaded.
<code><line-number></code>	(Occurs only during loading of a configuration file) Specifies the line number where the error occurred in the configuration file that was being loaded, which is named by the accompanying <code><filename></code> tag element.
<code><message></code>	Describes the error in a natural-language text string.
<code><parse/></code>	Indicates that there was a syntactic error in the request submitted by the client application.
<code><re-name></code>	Names the Routing Engine on which the error occurred.
<code><source-daemon></code>	Names the Junos OS module that was processing the request in which the error occurred.
<code><statement></code>	(Occurs only during loading of configuration data) Identifies the configuration statement that was being processed when the error occurred. The accompanying <code><edit-path></code> tag element specifies the statement's parent hierarchy level.
<code><token></code>	Names which element in the request caused the error.

The other tag elements are explained separately.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Handle an Error or Warning in Junos XML Protocol Sessions | 94](#)

[<database-status-information> | 162](#)

[<junoscript> | 149](#)

[<reason> | 165](#)

[<xnm:warning> | 172](#)

<xnm:warning>

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 172](#)
- [Description | 172](#)
- [Attributes | 173](#)
- [Contents | 173](#)

Usage

```
<junoscript>
  <any-child-of-junoscript>
    <xnm:warning xmlns="namespace-URL" xmlns:xnm="namespace-URL">
      <source-daemon>module-name </source-daemon>
      <filename>filename</filename>
      <line-number>line-number </line-number>
      <column>column-number</column>
      <token>input-token-id </token>
      <edit-path>edit-path</edit-path>
      <statement>statement-name </statement>
      <message>error-string</message>
      <reason>...</reason>
    </xnm:warning>
  </any-child-of-junoscript>
</junoscript>
```

Description

Indicate that the server has encountered a problem while processing the client application's request. The child tag elements described in the Contents section detail the nature of the warning.

Attributes

- xmlns** XML namespace for the contents of the tag element. The value is a URL of the form `http://xml.juniper.net/xnm/version/xnm`, where *version* is a string such as "1.1".
- xmlns:xnm** XML namespace for child tag elements that have the `xnm:` prefix in their names. The value is a URL of the form `http://xml.juniper.net/xnm/version/xnm`, where *version* is a string such as "1.1".

Contents

- <column>** (Occurs only during loading of a configuration file) Identifies the element that caused the problem by specifying its position as the number of characters after the first character in the specified line in the configuration file that was being loaded. The line and file are specified by the accompanying `<line-number>` and `<filename>` tag elements.
- <edit-path>** (Occurs only during loading of configuration data) Specifies the path to the configuration hierarchy level at which the problem occurred, in the form of the CLI configuration mode banner.
- <filename>** (Occurs only during loading of a configuration file) Names the configuration file that was being loaded.
- <line-number>** (Occurs only during loading of a configuration file) Specifies the line number where the problem occurred in the configuration file that was being loaded, which is named by the accompanying `<filename>` tag element.
- <message>** Describes the warning in a natural-language text string.
- <source-daemon>** Names the Junos OS module that was processing the request in which the warning occurred.
- <statement>** (Occurs only during loading of configuration data) Identifies the configuration statement that was being processed when the error occurred. The accompanying `<edit-path>` tag element specifies the statement's parent hierarchy level.
- <token>** Names which element in the request caused the warning.

The other tag element is explained separately.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Handle an Error or Warning in Junos XML Protocol Sessions](#) | 94

[<junoscript> | 149](#)

[<reason> | 165](#)

[<xnm:error> | 169](#)

Junos XML Element Attributes

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- inactive | 180
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- junos:changed-localtime | 184
- junos:changed-seconds | 185
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active

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 176](#)
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Usage

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tag for each parent of the element -->
      <element active="active">
        <name>identifier</name> <!-- if element has identifier -->
      </element>
      <!-- closing tag for each parent of the element -->
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Description

Reactivate a previously deactivated configuration element.

The active attribute can be combined with one or more of the insert, rename, or replace attributes. To deactivate an element, include the inactive attribute instead.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Change a Configuration Element's Activation State Using the Junos XML Protocol 269
Change a Configuration Element's Activation State Simultaneously with Other Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol 276
inactive 180
insert 181

[<load-configuration> | 133](#)

[rename | 198](#)

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[<rpc> | 145](#)

count

IN THIS SECTION

[Usage | 177](#)

[Description | 177](#)

Usage

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tags for each parent of the object -->
      <object-type count="count"/>
      <!-- closing tags for each parent of the object -->
    </configuration>
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Description

Specify the number of configuration objects of the specified type about which to return information. If the attribute is omitted, the Junos XML protocol server returns information about all objects of the type.

The attribute can be combined with one or more of the `matching`, `recurse`, and `start` attributes.

If the application requests Junos XML-tagged output (the default), the Junos XML protocol server includes two attributes for each returned object:

- `junos:position`—Specifies the object's numerical index.

- `junos:total`—Reports the total number of such objects that exist in the hierarchy.

These attributes do not appear if the application requests formatted ASCII output by including the `format="text"` attribute in the opening `<get-configuration>` tag.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request a Specific Number of Configuration Objects Using the Junos XML Protocol | 408](#)

[<get-configuration> | 125](#)

[matching | 194](#)

[recurse | 197](#)

[<rpc> | 145](#)

[start | 203](#)

delete

IN THIS SECTION

• [Usage | 178](#)

• [Description | 179](#)

Usage

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tag for each parent of the element -->

      <!-- For a hierarchy level or object without an identifier -->
      <level-or-object delete="delete">

      <!-- For an object with an identifier (here, called <name>) -->
      <object delete="delete">
        <name>identifier</name>
```



```

        </object>

        <!-- For a single-value or fixed-form option of an object -->
        <object>
            <name>identifier</name> <!-- if object has identifier -->
            <option delete="delete"/>
        </object>

        <!-- closing tag for each parent of the element -->

        <!-- For a value in a multivalued option of an object -->
        <!-- opening tag for each parent of the parent object -->
        <parent-object>
            <name>identifier</name>
            <object delete="delete">value</object>
        </parent-object>
        <!-- closing tag for each parent of the parent object -->

    </configuration>
</load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Description

Specify that the Junos XML protocol server remove the configuration element from the candidate configuration or open configuration database. The only acceptable value for the attribute is "delete".

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Delete Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 244](#)

[<load-configuration> | 133](#)

[<rpc> | 145](#)

inactive

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 180](#)
- [Description | 180](#)

Usage

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tag for each parent of the element -->

      <!-- if immediately deactivating a newly created element -->
      <element inactive="inactive">
        <name>identifier</name> <!-- if element has identifier -->
        <!-- tag elements for each child of the element -->
      </element>

      <!-- if deactivating an existing element -->
      <element inactive="inactive">
        <name>identifier</name> <!-- if element has identifier -->
      </element>

      <!-- closing tag for each parent of the element -->
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Description

Deactivate a configuration element when loading configuration data into the candidate configuration or open configuration database using the `<load-configuration>` operation. When the configuration is committed, the element remains in the configuration, but the element does not affect the functioning of the routing, switching, or security platform.

The `inactive` attribute can be combined with one or more of the `insert`, `rename`, or `replace` attributes, as described in ["Changing a Configuration Element's Activation State Simultaneously with Other Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 276](#). To reactivate a deactivated element, include the `active` attribute instead.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Change a Configuration Element's Activation State Using the Junos XML Protocol | 269](#)

[active | 176](#)

[insert | 181](#)

[<load-configuration> | 133](#)

[rename | 198](#)

[<rpc> | 145](#)

insert

IN THIS SECTION

● [Usage | 181](#)

● [Description | 182](#)

Usage

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tag for each parent of the set -->

      <ordered-set insert="first">
        <name>identifier-for-moving-object</name>
      </ordered-set>

      <!-- if each element in the ordered set has one identifier -->
      <ordered-set insert="(before | after)" name="referent-value">
```

```

        <name>identifier-for-moving-object</name>
    </ordered-set>

    <!-- if each element in the ordered set has two identifiers -->
    <ordered-set insert="(before | after)"
        identifier1="referent-value" identifier2="referent-value">
        <identifier1>value-for-moving-object</identifier1>
        <identifier2>value-for-moving-object</identifier2>
    </ordered-set>

    <!-- closing tag for each parent of the set -->
</configuration>
</load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Description

Change the position of an existing configuration element in an ordered set. The `insert="first"` attribute moves the existing element to the first position in the list. The `insert="before"` and `insert="after"` attributes specify the new position relative to a reference element, which is specified by including an attribute named after each of its identifier tags. In the Usage section, the identifier tag element is called `<name>` when each element in the set has one identifier.

The `insert` attribute can be combined with either the `active` or `inactive` attribute, as described in ["Changing a Configuration Element's Activation State Simultaneously with Other Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 276](#).

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Reorder Elements In Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 260](#)

[active | 176](#)

[inactive | 180](#)

[<load-configuration> | 133](#)

[<rpc> | 145](#)

junos:changed

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 183](#)
- [Description | 183](#)

Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration standard-attributes junos:changed="changed">
    <!-- opening-tag-for-each-parent-level junos:changed="changed" -->

    <!-- If the changed element is an empty tag -->
    <element junos:changed="changed"/>

    <!-- If the changed element has child tag elements -->
    <element junos:changed="changed">
      <first-child-of-element junos:changed="changed">
        <second-child-of-element junos:changed="changed">
          <!-- additional children of element - ->
        </element>

      <!-- closing-tag-for-each-parent-level -->
    </configuration>
  </rpc-reply>
```

Description

Indicate that a configuration element has changed since the last commit operation. The Junos XML protocol server includes the attribute when the client application includes the `changed` attribute in a `<get-configuration>` operation. The attribute appears in the opening tag of every parent tag element in the path to the changed configuration element, including the opening top-level `<configuration>` tag.

The attribute does not appear if the client requests formatted ASCII output by including the `format="text"` attribute in the empty `<get-configuration/>` tag or opening `<get-configuration>` tag.

For information about the standard attributes in the opening <configuration> tag, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session"](#) on page 368.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Change Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol](#) | 398

[<get-configuration>](#) | 125

[<rpc-reply>](#) | 168

junos:changed-localtime

IN THIS SECTION

● [Usage](#) | 184

● [Description](#) | 184

Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration junos:changed-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:changed-localtime="YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss TZ">
    <!-- Junos XML tag elements for the requested configuration data -->
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

Description

(Displayed when the candidate configuration is requested) Specify the time when the configuration was last changed as the date and time in the device's local time zone.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Specify the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 368](#)

[<rpc-reply> | 168](#)

[junos:changed-seconds | 185](#)

junos:changed-seconds

IN THIS SECTION

● [Usage | 185](#)

● [Description | 185](#)

Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration junos:changed-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:changed-localtime="YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss TZ">
    <!-- Junos XML tag elements for the requested configuration data -->
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

Description

(Displayed when the candidate configuration is requested) Specify the time when the configuration was last changed as the number of seconds since midnight on 1 January 1970.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Specify the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 368](#)

[<rpc-reply> | 168](#)

[junos:changed-localtime | 184](#)

junos:commit-localtime

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 186](#)
- [Description | 186](#)

Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration junos:commit-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:commit-localtime="YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss TZ" \
    junos:commit-user="username">
    <!-- Junos XML tag elements for the requested configuration data -->
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

Description

(Displayed when the active configuration is requested) Specify the time when the configuration was committed as the date and time in the device's local time zone.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Specify the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 368](#)

[<rpc-reply> | 168](#)

[junos:commit-user | 188](#)

[junos:commit-seconds | 187](#)

junos:commit-seconds

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 187](#)
- [Description | 187](#)

Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration junos:commit-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:commit-localtime="YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss TZ" \
    junos:commit-user="username">
    <!-- Junos XML tag elements for the requested configuration data -->
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

Description

(Displayed when the active configuration is requested) Specify the time when the configuration was committed as the number of seconds since midnight on 1 January 1970.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Specify the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 368](#)

[<rpc-reply> | 168](#)

[junos:commit-user | 188](#)

[junos:commit-localtime | 186](#)

junos:commit-user

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 188](#)
- [Description | 188](#)

Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration junos:commit-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:commit-localtime="YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss TZ" \
    junos:commit-user="username">
    <!-- Junos XML tag elements for the requested configuration data -->
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

Description

(Displayed when the active configuration is requested) Specify the Junos OS username of the user who requested the commit operation.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Specify the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 368](#)

[<rpc-reply> | 168](#)

[junos:commit-localtime | 186](#)

[junos:commit-seconds | 187](#)

junos:group

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 189](#)
- [Description | 189](#)

Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration>
    <!-- opening tag for each parent of the element -->
    <inherited-element junos:group="source-group">
      <inherited-child-of-inherited-element junos:group="source-group">
        <!-- inherited-children-of-child junos:group="source-group" -->
        </inherited-child-of-inherited-element>
      </inherited-element>
    <!-- closing tag for each parent of the element -->
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

Description

Name the configuration group from which each configuration element is inherited. The Junos XML protocol server includes the attribute when the client application includes the `inherit` and `groups` attributes in a `<get-configuration>` operation.

The attribute does not appear if the client requests formatted ASCII output by including the `format="text"` attribute in the `<get-configuration>` operation. Instead, the Junos XML protocol server provides the information in a comment directly above each inherited element.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Specify the Output Format for Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Using the Junos XML Protocol | 380](#)

[<get-configuration> | 125](#)

| [<rpc-reply> | 168](#)

junos:interface-range

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 190](#)
- [Description | 190](#)

Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration attributes>
    <interfaces>
      <!-- For each inherited element -->
      <interface junos:interface-range="source-interface-range">
        <inherited-element junos:interface-range="source-interface-range">
          <inherited-child-of-inherited-element
            junos:interface-range="source-interface-range">
            <!-- inherited-children-of-child
              junos:interface-range="source-interface-range" -->
            </inherited-child-of-inherited-element>
          </inherited-element>
        </interface>
      </interfaces>
    </configuration>
  </rpc-reply>
```

Description

Name the interface range from which each configuration element is inherited. The Junos XML protocol server includes the attribute when the client application includes the `inherit` and `interface-ranges` attributes in a `<get-configuration>` operation.

The attribute does not appear if the client requests formatted ASCII output by including the `format="text"` attribute in the `<get-configuration>` operation.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Specify the Output Format for Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Using the Junos XML Protocol](#) | 380

[<get-configuration>](#) | 125

[<rpc-reply>](#) | 168

junos:key

IN THIS SECTION

● [Usage](#) | 191

● [Description](#) | 191

Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration>
    <!-- opening tag for each parent of the object -->
    <object>
      <name junos:key="key">identifier</name>
      <!-- additional children of object -->
    </object>
    <!-- closing tag for each parent of the object -->
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

Description

Indicate that a child configuration tag element is the identifier for its parent tag element. The Junos XML protocol server includes the attribute when the client application requests information about an object

type (with the `<get-configuration>` tag element) and has included the `junos:key` attribute in either the `<get-configuration>` tag or in the opening `<junoscript>` tag for the current session.

The attribute does not appear if the client requests formatted ASCII output by including the `format="text"` attribute in the empty `<get-configuration/>` tag or opening `<get-configuration>` tag.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Identifier Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 394](#)

[<get-configuration> | 125](#)

[<junoscript> | 149](#)

[<rpc> | 145](#)

junos:position

IN THIS SECTION

● [Usage | 192](#)

● [Description | 192](#)

Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration>
    <!-- opening tags for each parent of the object -->
    <object junos:position="index" junos:total="total" >
    <!-- closing tags for each parent of the object -->
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

Description

Specify the index number of the configuration object in the list of objects of a specified type about which information is being returned. The Junos XML protocol server includes the attribute when the

client application requests information about an object type (with the `<get-configuration>` tag element) and includes the `count` attribute, the `start` attribute, or both, in the opening tag for the object type.

The attribute does not appear if the client requests formatted ASCII output by including the `format="text"` attribute in the opening `<get-configuration>` tag.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request a Specific Number of Configuration Objects Using the Junos XML Protocol | 408](#)

[count | 177](#)

[<get-configuration> | 125](#)

[junos:total | 193](#)

[<rpc> | 145](#)

[start | 203](#)

junos:total

IN THIS SECTION

[Usage | 193](#)

[Description | 194](#)

Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration>
    <!-- opening tags for each parent of the object -->
    <object junos:position="index" junos:total="total">
    <!-- closing tags for each parent of the object -->
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

Description

Specify the number of configuration objects of a specified type about which information is being returned. The Junos XML protocol server includes the attribute when the client application requests information about an object type (with the `<get-configuration>` tag element) and includes the count attribute, the start attribute, or both, in the opening tag for the object type.

The attribute does not appear if the client requests formatted ASCII output by including the `format="text"` attribute in the opening `<get-configuration>` tag.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request a Specific Number of Configuration Objects Using the Junos XML Protocol | 408](#)

[count | 177](#)

[<get-configuration> | 125](#)

[junos:position | 192](#)

[<rpc> | 145](#)

[start | 203](#)

matching

IN THIS SECTION

● [Usage | 194](#)

● [Description | 195](#)

Usage

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tags for each parent of the level -->
      <level matching="matching-expression"/>
      <!-- closing tags for each parent of the level -->
```



```
</configuration>
</get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Description

Request information about only those instances of a configuration object type at the specified level in the configuration hierarchy that have the specified set of characters in their identifier names (characters that match a regular expression). If the attribute is omitted, the Junos XML protocol server returns the complete set of child tag elements for the specified parent level.

The attribute can be combined with one or more of the `count`, `recurse`, and `start` attributes.

To represent the objects to return, the *matching-expression* value uses a slash-separated list of hierarchy level and object names similar to an XML Path Language (XPath) representation. Each level in the representation can be either a full level name or a regular expression that matches the identifier name of one or more instances of an object type:

```
object-type[name='regular-expression']"
```

The regular expression uses the notation defined in POSIX Standard 1003.2 for extended (modern) UNIX regular expressions. For details about the notation, see ["Requesting Subsets of Configuration Objects Using Regular Expressions" on page 418](#).

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Request Subsets of Configuration Objects Using Regular Expressions	 418
count	 177
<get-configuration>	 125
<rpc>	 145
start	 203

protect

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 196](#)
- [Description | 196](#)
- [Release Information | 196](#)

Usage

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tag for each parent of the element -->
      <element protect="protect">
        <name>identifier</name> <!-- if element has identifier -->
      </element>
      <!-- closing tag for each parent of the element -->
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Description

Protect a configuration element from being modified or deleted. The protect attribute can be applied to configuration hierarchies or individual configuration statements. The protect attribute can be combined with the active and inactive attributes. To unprotect a protected element, include the unprotect attribute instead.

Release Information

Attribute introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Protect or Unprotect a Configuration Object Using the Junos XML Protocol | 264](#)

[Example: Protecting the Junos OS Configuration from Modification or Deletion](#)

[<load-configuration> | 133](#)

[<rpc> | 145](#)

[unprotect | 204](#)

recurse

IN THIS SECTION

● [Usage | 197](#)

● [Description | 197](#)

Usage

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tags for each parent of the object -->
      <object-type recurse="false"/>
      <!-- closing tags for each parent of the object -->
    </configuration>
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Description

Request only the identifier tag element for each configuration object of a specified type in the configuration hierarchy. If the attribute is omitted, the Junos XML protocol server returns the complete set of child tag elements for every object. The only acceptable value for the attribute is "false".

The attribute can be combined with one or more of the count, matching, and start attributes.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Identifiers for Configuration Objects of a Specific Type Using the Junos XML Protocol | 412](#)

[count | 177](#)

[<get-configuration> | 125](#)

[<rpc> | 145](#)

[start | 203](#)

rename

IN THIS SECTION

● [Usage | 198](#)

● [Description | 199](#)

Usage

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tag for each parent of the object -->

      <!-- if the object has one identifier -->
      <object rename="rename" name="new-name">
        <name>current-name</name>
      </object>

      <!-- if the object has two identifiers, both changing -->
      <object rename="rename" identifier1="new-name" \
        identifier2=new-name">
        <identifier1>current-name</identifier1>
        <identifier2>current-name</identifier2>
      </object>

      <!-- closing tag for each parent of the object -->
    </configuration>
```

```
    </load-configuration>
  </rpc>
```

Description

Change the name of one or more of a configuration object's identifiers. In the Usage section, the identifier tag element is called `<name>` when the element has one identifier.

The `rename` attribute can be combined with either the `inactive` or `active` attribute.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Rename Objects In Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol	 256
active	 176
inactive	 180
<load-configuration>	 133
<rpc>	 145

replace

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage](#) | 199
- [Description](#) | 200

Usage

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration action="replace">
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tag for each parent of the element -->
      <container-tag replace="replace">
        <name>identifier</name>
```

```
        <!-- tag elements for other children, if any -->
    </container-tag>
    <!-- closing tag for each parent of the element -->
</configuration>
</load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Description

Specify that the configuration element completely replace the element that has the same identifier (in the Usage section, the identifier tag element is called <name>) in the candidate configuration or open configuration database. If the attribute is omitted, the Junos XML protocol server merges the element with the existing element as described in ["Merging Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 231](#). The only acceptable value for the attribute is "replace".

The client application must also include the action="replace" attribute in the opening <load-configuration> tag.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the ephemeral configuration database supports loading configuration data using the <load-configuration> action attribute values of override and replace in addition to the previously supported values of merge and set.

The replace attribute can be combined with either the active or inactive attribute, as described in ["Changing a Configuration Element's Activation State Simultaneously with Other Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 276](#).

Release History Table

Release	Description
18.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the ephemeral configuration database supports loading configuration data using the <load-configuration> action attribute values of override and replace in addition to the previously supported values of merge and set.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Replace Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol 238
active 176
inactive 180

[<load-configuration> | 133](#)

[<rpc> | 145](#)

replace-pattern

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 201](#)
- [Description | 202](#)
- [Attributes | 202](#)
- [Release Information | 202](#)

Usage

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>

    <!-- replace a pattern globally -->
    <configuration replace-pattern="pattern1" with="pattern2" [upto="n"]>
    </configuration>

    <!-- replace a pattern at a specific hierarchy level -->
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tag for each parent element -->
      <level-or-object replace-pattern="pattern1" with="pattern2"
        [upto="n"]/>
      <!-- closing tag for each parent element -->
    </configuration>

    <!-- replace a pattern for an object that has an identifier -->
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tag for each parent element -->
      <container-tag replace-pattern="pattern1" with="pattern2"
        [upto="n"]>
        <name>identifier</name>
```

```

        </container-tag>
        <!-- closing tag for each parent element -->
    </configuration>

</load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Description

Replace a variable or identifier in the candidate configuration or open configuration database. Junos OS replaces the pattern specified by the `replace-pattern` attribute with the replacement pattern defined by the `with` attribute. The optional `upto` attribute limits the number of objects replaced. The scope of the replacement is determined by the placement of the attributes in the configuration data.

Attributes

<code>replace-pattern="<i>pattern1</i>"</code>	Text string or regular expression that defines the identifiers or values you want to match.
<code>with="<i>pattern2</i>"</code>	Text string or regular expression that replaces the identifiers and values located with <i>pattern1</i> .
<code>upto="<i>n</i>"</code>	<p>Number of objects replaced. The value of <i>n</i> controls the total number of objects that are replaced in the configuration (not the total number of times the pattern occurs). Objects at the same hierarchy level (siblings) are replaced first. Multiple occurrences of a pattern within a given object are considered a single replacement. If you do not include the <code>upto</code> attribute or you set the attribute equal to zero, all identifiers and values in the configuration that match the pattern are replaced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: 1 through 4294967295 • Default: 0

Release Information

Attribute introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Replace Patterns in Configuration Data Using the NETCONF or Junos XML Protocol](#) | 283

Using Global Replace in the Junos OS Configuration

Common Regular Expressions to Use with the replace Command

replace

start

IN THIS SECTION

● [Usage | 203](#)

● [Description | 203](#)

Usage

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tags for each parent of the object -->
      <object-type start="index"/>
      <!-- closing tags for each parent of the object -->
    </configuration>
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Description

Specify the index number of the first object to return (1 for the first object, 2 for the second, and so on) when requesting information about a configuration object of a specified type. If the attribute is omitted, the returned set of objects starts with the first one in the configuration hierarchy.

The attribute can be combined with one or more of the `count`, `matching`, and `recurse` attributes.

If the application requests Junos XML-tagged output (the default), the Junos XML protocol server includes two attributes for each returned object:

- `junos:position`—Specifies the object's numerical index.

- `junos:total`—Reports the total number of such objects that exist in the hierarchy.

These attributes do not appear if the client requests formatted ASCII output by including the `format="text"` attribute in the opening `<get-configuration>` tag.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Request a Specific Number of Configuration Objects Using the Junos XML Protocol 408
count 177
<get-configuration> 125
recurse 197
<rpc> 145

unprotect

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage | 204](#)
- [Description | 205](#)
- [Release Information | 205](#)

Usage

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tag for each parent of the element -->
      <element unprotect="unprotect">
        <name>identifier</name> <!-- if element has identifier -->
      </element>
      <!-- closing tag for each parent of the element -->
    </configuration>
```

```
</load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Description

Unprotect a previously protected configuration element. The unprotect attribute cannot be combined with other attributes such as active, inactive, rename, or replace. If an element is protected, a request to simultaneously unprotect and modify the element will unprotect the element, but it will also produce a warning message that the additional modification cannot be completed because the element is protected. You must unprotect the element first and then make the modification.

Release Information

Attribute introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Protect or Unprotect a Configuration Object Using the Junos XML Protocol	 264
Example: Protecting the Junos OS Configuration from Modification or Deletion	
<load-configuration>	 133
<rpc>	 145
protect	 196

xmlns

IN THIS SECTION

- [Usage](#) | [206](#)
- [Description](#) | [206](#)

Usage

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <operational-response xmlns="URL-for-DTD">
    <!-- Junos XML tag elements for the requested information -->
  </operational-response>
</rpc-reply>
```

Description

Define the XML namespace for the enclosed tag elements that do not have a prefix (such as junos:) in their names. The namespace indicates which Junos XML document type definition (DTD) defines the set of tag elements in the response.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Operational Information Using the Junos XML Protocol](#) | 350

[<rpc-reply>](#) | 168

3

PART

Manage Configurations Using the Junos XML Protocol

[Change the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 208](#)

[Commit the Configuration on a Device Using the Junos XML Protocol | 288](#)

[Ephemeral Configuration Database | 311](#)

Change the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol

IN THIS CHAPTER

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- Upload and Format Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 211
- Upload Configuration Data as a File Using the Junos XML Protocol | 212
- Upload Configuration Data as a Data Stream Using the Junos XML Protocol | 215
- Define the Format of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 217
- Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 220
- Replace the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 221
- Create, Modify, or Delete Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 226
- Create New Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 229
- Merge Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 231
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- Rename Objects In Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 256
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- Protect or Unprotect a Configuration Object Using the Junos XML Protocol | 264
- Change a Configuration Element's Activation State Using the Junos XML Protocol | 269
- Change a Configuration Element's Activation State Simultaneously with Other Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol | 276
- Replace Patterns in Configuration Data Using the NETCONF or Junos XML Protocol | 283

Request Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, you can use Junos XML protocol operations along with Junos XML, command-line interface (CLI) configuration statements, set commands, or JSON data to change the configuration on a routing, switching, or security platform. The Junos XML protocol `<load-configuration>` operation and its attributes offer functionality that is analogous to configuration mode commands in the Junos OS CLI. The Junos XML tag elements described here correspond to configuration statements, which are described in the Junos OS configuration guides.

To change the configuration on a device running Junos OS, the client application performs the procedures described in the indicated sections:

1. Establishes a connection to the Junos XML protocol server on the routing, switching, or security platform, as described in ["Connecting to the Junos XML Protocol Server" on page 74](#).
2. Starts a Junos XML protocol session, as described in ["Starting Junos XML Protocol Sessions" on page 76](#).
3. Optionally locks the candidate configuration, creates a private copy of the candidate configuration, or opens an instance of the ephemeral configuration database.

Locking the configuration prevents other users or applications from changing it at the same time. Creating a private copy enables the application to make changes without affecting the candidate configuration until the copy is committed. For more information, see ["Locking and Unlocking the Candidate Configuration or Creating a Private Copy Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 96](#).

For information about the ephemeral configuration database, see ["Understanding the Ephemeral Configuration Database" on page 311](#) and ["Enabling and Configuring Instances of the Ephemeral Configuration Database" on page 325](#).

4. Encloses the `<load-configuration>` tag element in an `<rpc>` tag element. By including various attributes in the `<load-configuration>` tag, the application can provide the configuration data either in a file or as a directly loaded tag stream, and as Junos XML tag elements, formatted ASCII text, JSON-formatted data, or Junos OS configuration mode set commands. The client application can specify that the configuration data completely replace the existing candidate configuration, or the application can specify the manner in which the Junos XML protocol server loads the data into the existing candidate configuration, private copy, or open instance of the ephemeral configuration database. The basic syntax is as follows:

```
<rpc>
  <!-- If providing configuration data in a file -->
    <load-configuration url="file" [optional attributes] />

  <!-- If providing configuration data in a data stream -->
```

```

    <load-configuration [optional attributes] >
        <!-- configuration data -->
    </load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

5. Accepts the tag stream emitted by the Junos XML protocol server in response to each request and extracts its content, as described in ["Parsing the Junos XML Protocol Server Response" on page 89](#).

The Junos XML protocol server confirms that it incorporated the configuration data by returning the <load-configuration-results> tag element and <load-success/> tag in the <rpc-reply> tag element:

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>

```

If the load operation fails, the <load-configuration-results> tag element instead encloses the <load-error-count> tag element, which indicates the number of errors that occurred. In this case, the application or an administrator must eliminate the errors before committing the configuration.

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-error-count>count</load-error-count>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>

```

6. (Optional) Verifies the syntactic correctness of the candidate configuration or a private copy before attempting to commit it, as described in ["Verifying Configuration Syntax Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 288](#).
7. Commits changes made to the candidate configuration or private copy, as described in ["Committing the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 289](#), or commits changes made to an open instance of the ephemeral configuration database, as described in ["Committing and Synchronizing Ephemeral Configuration Data Using the NETCONF or Junos XML Protocol" on page 337](#).
8. Unlocks the candidate configuration if it is locked, or closes a private copy of the configuration or an open instance of the ephemeral configuration database.

Other users and applications cannot change the configuration while it remains locked. For more information, see ["Locking and Unlocking the Candidate Configuration or Creating a Private Copy Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 96.](#)

9. Ends the Junos XML protocol session and closes the connection to the device, as described in ["Ending a Junos XML Protocol Session and Closing the Connection" on page 102.](#)

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Upload and Format Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 211](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 220](#)

[Replace the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 221](#)

[Create, Modify, or Delete Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 226](#)

Upload and Format Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, a client application uses the `<load-configuration>` tag element to upload configuration data to the candidate configuration or open configuration database on the device. By setting the `<load-configuration>` attributes to the appropriate values, the client application can specify the source and format of the configuration data to upload. A client application can provide new configuration data using a text file or streaming data, and the data can be formatted as Junos XML tag elements, formatted ASCII text, JSON data, or a series of Junos OS configuration mode commands.

You can choose to stream your configuration changes within your session or reference data files that include the desired configuration changes. Each method has advantages and disadvantages. Streaming data allows you to send your configuration change data inline, using your Junos XML protocol connection. This is useful when the device is behind a firewall and you cannot establish another connection to upload a data file. With text files you can keep the edit configuration commands simple; with data files, there is no need to include the possibly complex configuration data stream.

The delivery mechanism and the format are discussed in detail in the following topics:

- ["Uploading Configuration Data as a File Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 212](#)
- ["Uploading Configuration Data as a Data Stream Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 215](#)
- ["Defining the Format of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 217](#)

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol | 209](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 220](#)

[Replace the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 221](#)

[Create, Modify, or Delete Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 226](#)

Upload Configuration Data as a File Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to upload configuration data stored in a file, a client application encloses the `<load-configuration/>` tag with the `url` attribute in an `<rpc>` tag element.

If the data is Junos XML tag elements, either include the `format="xml"` attribute or omit the `format` attribute, which defaults to XML.

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration url="file-location"/>
</rpc>
```

If the data is formatted ASCII text, include the `format="text"` attribute.

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration url="file-location" format="text"/>
</rpc>
```

If the data is configuration mode set commands, include the `action="set"` and `format="text"` attributes.

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration url="file-location" action="set" format="text"/>
</rpc>
```

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, you can load configuration data formatted using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) on devices running Junos OS. If the data uses JSON format, include the `format="json"` attribute.

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration url="file-location" format="json"/>
</rpc>
```

Before loading the file, the client application or an administrator saves the configuration data as the contents of the file. Enclose Junos XML tag elements in a `<configuration>` tag element. For information about the syntax for the data in the file, see ["Defining the Format of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 217](#).

NOTE: Configuration data formatted as ASCII text, Junos OS configuration mode commands, or JSON data is not enclosed in `<configuration-text>`, `<configuration-set>`, or `<configuration-json>` tag elements when it is loaded from a file.

The value of the `url` attribute can be a local file path, an FTP location, or a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) URL:

- A local filename can have one of the following forms:
 - ***/path/ filename***—File on a mounted file system, either on the local flash disk or on hard disk.
 - ***a: filename*** or ***a:path/ filename***—File on the local drive. The default path is `/` (the root-level directory). The removable media can be in MS-DOS or UNIX (UFS) format.
- A filename on an FTP server has the following form:

```
ftp://username:password@hostname/path/ filename
```

- A filename on an HTTP server has the following form:

```
http://username:password@hostname/path/ filename
```

In each case, the default value for the *path* variable is the home directory for the username. To specify an absolute path, the application starts the path with the characters `%2F`; for example, `ftp://username:password@hostname/%2Fpath/ filename`.

The `url` attribute can be combined with one or more of the following attributes in the `<load-configuration/>` tag:

- `format`
- `action`

The following example shows how to incorporate Junos XML-tagged configuration data stored in the file `/var/configs/user-accounts` on the FTP server called `cfg-server.mycompany.com`. The opening `<load-configuration>` tag appears on two lines for legibility only.

Client Application

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration \
    url="ftp://admin:AdminPwd@cfg-server.mycompany.com/var/configs/user-accounts"/>
</rpc>
```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

T1179

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, you can load configuration data formatted using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) on devices running Junos OS.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Request Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol 209
Upload and Format Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session 211
Upload Configuration Data as a Data Stream Using the Junos XML Protocol 215
Define the Format of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session 217
Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session 220
Replace the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol 221
Create, Modify, or Delete Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol 226

Upload Configuration Data as a Data Stream Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to upload configuration data as a data stream, a client application encloses the `<load-configuration>` tag element in an `<rpc>` tag element.

To define the configuration elements to change as Junos XML tag elements, the application emits the tag elements representing all levels of the configuration hierarchy from the root (represented by the `<configuration>` tag element) down to each element to change.

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- tag elements representing the configuration data -->
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

To define the configuration data to change as formatted ASCII text, the application encloses the statements in a `<configuration-text>` tag element and includes the `format="text"` attribute in the opening `<load-configuration>` tag.

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration format="text">
    <configuration-text>
      /* formatted ASCII configuration data */
    </configuration-text>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

To define the configuration data to change as Junos OS configuration mode set commands, the application encloses the commands in a `<configuration-set>` tag element and includes the `action="set"` and `format="text"` attributes in the opening `<load-configuration>` tag.

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration action="set" format="text">
    <configuration-set>
      /* configuration mode commands */
    </configuration-set>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

```
</load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, you can load configuration data formatted using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) on devices running Junos OS. To define the configuration data to change as JSON format, the application encloses the data in a `<configuration-json>` tag element and includes the `format="json"` attribute in the opening `<load-configuration>` tag.

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration format="json">
    <configuration-json>
      /* JSON-formatted configuration data */
    </configuration-json>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

For information about the syntax for Junos XML tag elements, formatted ASCII text, configuration mode commands, and JSON format, see ["Defining the Format of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 217](#).

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, you can load configuration data formatted using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) on devices running Junos OS.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Request Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol 209
Upload and Format Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session 211
Upload Configuration Data as a File Using the Junos XML Protocol 212
Define the Format of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session 217
Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session 220
Create, Modify, or Delete Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol 226

Define the Format of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, a client application can upload configuration data to the device either in a file or as a data stream emitted during the Junos XML protocol session. In both cases, the client application can use Junos XML tag elements, formatted ASCII text, Junos OS configuration mode commands, or JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) to define the new configuration data.

If the application uses Junos XML tag elements, it includes the tag elements representing all levels of the configuration hierarchy from the root (the `<configuration>` tag element) down to each new or changed element. The notation is the same as that used to request configuration information, and is described in detail in ["Requesting Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 209](#).

```
<configuration>
  <!-- tag elements representing the configuration data -->
</configuration>
```

If the application provides the configuration data as formatted ASCII text, it uses the standard Junos OS CLI notation to indicate the hierarchical relationships between configuration statements—the newline character, tabs and other white space, braces, and square brackets. For each new or changed element, the complete statement path is specified, starting with the top-level statement that appears directly under the `[edit]` hierarchy level.

When ASCII text is provided as a data stream, it is enclosed in the `<configuration-text>` tag element.

```
<configuration-text>
  /* formatted ASCII configuration statements */
</configuration-text>
```

When ASCII text is provided in a file, the `<configuration-text>` tag element is not included in the file.

When providing configuration data as ASCII text, the application must also include the `format="text"` attribute in the `<load-configuration>` tag.

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration url="file-location" format="text"/>
</rpc>

<rpc>
  <load-configuration format="text">
```

```

    <configuration-text>
      /* formatted ASCII configuration data */
    </configuration-text>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Starting in Junos OS Release 11.4, you can load configuration data as configuration mode set commands. When you provide configuration data as configuration mode set commands, Junos OS executes the configuration instructions line by line. For each element, you can specify the complete statement path in the command, or you can use navigation commands, such as `edit` and `up`, to move around the configuration hierarchy as you would in CLI configuration mode.

When configuration mode set commands are provided as a data stream, the commands are enclosed in the `<configuration-set>` tag element.

```

<configuration-set>
  /* configuration mode commands */
</configuration-set>

```

When configuration mode set commands are provided in a file, the `<configuration-set>` tag element is not included in the file.

When providing configuration data as Junos OS configuration mode commands, the application must also include the `action="set"` and `format="text"` attributes in the `<load-configuration>` tag.

```

<rpc>
  <load-configuration url="file-location" action="set" format="text"/>
</rpc>

<rpc>
  <load-configuration action="set" format="text">
    <configuration-set>
      /* configuration mode commands to load */
    </configuration-set>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, you can load configuration data formatted using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) on the device. If the application provides configuration data in JSON format, it includes the configuration data representing all levels of the configuration hierarchy from the root down to each new or changed element.

When configuration data in JSON format is provided as a data stream, the data is enclosed in the `<configuration-json>` tag element.

```
<configuration-json>
  /* JSON-formatted configuration data */
</configuration-json>
```

When configuration data in JSON format is provided in a file, the `<configuration-json>` tag element is not included in the file.

When providing configuration data in JSON format, the application must also include the `format="json"` attribute in the `<load-configuration>` tag.

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration url="file-location" format="json"/>
</rpc>

<rpc>
  <load-configuration format="json">
    <configuration-json>
      /* JSON-formatted configuration data */
    </configuration-json>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

The `format` attribute can be combined with one or more of the following attributes:

- `url`
- `action`

NOTE: JSON format is only supported for action values of merge, override, and update.

For reference pages for the `<configuration>`, `<configuration-text>`, `<configuration-set>`, and `<configuration-json>` tag elements, see the *Junos XML API Operational Developer Reference*.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol](#) | 209

[Upload and Format Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 211](#)

[Upload Configuration Data as a File Using the Junos XML Protocol | 212](#)

[Upload Configuration Data as a Data Stream Using the Junos XML Protocol | 215](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 220](#)

[Create, Modify, or Delete Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 226](#)

Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, a client application can upload and replace the entire configuration or specific portions of the configuration by emitting the <load-configuration> tag element and including the appropriate child tag elements.

For information about modifying different scopes of configuration information, see the following topics:

- ["Replacing the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 221](#)
- ["Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 226](#)
- ["Creating New Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 229](#)
- ["Merging Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 231](#)
- ["Replacing Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 238](#)
- ["Replacing Only Updated Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 242](#)
- ["Deleting Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 244](#)
- ["Replacing Patterns in Configuration Data Using the NETCONF or Junos XML Protocol" on page 283](#)

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol | 209](#)

[Upload and Format Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 211](#)

Replace the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol

IN THIS SECTION

- [Replacing the Candidate Configuration with New Data | 221](#)
- [Rolling Back the Candidate Configuration to a Previously Committed Configuration | 222](#)
- [Replacing the Candidate Configuration with a Rescue Configuration | 224](#)

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, a client application can replace the entire candidate configuration or a private copy of it, either with new data or by rolling back to a previous configuration or a rescue configuration. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, a client application can also replace all configuration data in an ephemeral configuration database instance with new data.

NOTE: Junos OS does not support rolling back the configuration committed to an instance of the ephemeral configuration database.

The following sections discuss how to replace all configuration data in the candidate configuration or open configuration database. The client application must commit the configuration after replacing the data to make it the active configuration on the device. For instructions that modify individual configuration elements, see ["Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 226](#).

Replacing the Candidate Configuration with New Data

To discard all configuration data in the candidate configuration or open configuration database and replace it with new configuration data, a client application executes the `<load-configuration>` operation and includes the `action="override"` attribute. If a client application issues the `<open-configuration>` operation to open a specific configuration database before executing the `<load-configuration>` operation, the server loads the configuration data into the open configuration database. Otherwise, the server loads the configuration data into the candidate configuration.

```
<rpc>
  <!-- For a file -->
    <load-configuration action="override" url="file" [format="format"]/>

  <!-- For a data stream -->
```

```

    <load-configuration action="override" [format="format"]>
        <!-- configuration data -->
    </load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

For more information about the `url` and `format` attributes and the syntax for the new configuration data, see ["Uploading and Formatting Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 211](#).

The following example shows how to specify that the contents of the file `/tmp/new.conf` replace the entire candidate configuration. The file contains Junos XML tag elements (the default), so the `format` attribute is omitted.

Client Application

```

<rpc>
  <load-configuration action="override" url="/tmp/new.conf"/>
</rpc>

```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results/>
</rpc-reply>

```

Rolling Back the Candidate Configuration to a Previously Committed Configuration

Devices running Junos OS store a copy of the most recently committed configuration and up to 49 previous configurations, depending on the platform. You can roll back to any of the stored configurations. This is useful when configuration changes cause undesirable results, and you want to revert back to a known working configuration. Rolling back the configuration is similar to the process for making configuration changes on the device, but instead of loading configuration data, you perform a rollback, which replaces the entire candidate configuration with a previously committed configuration.

When you successfully commit a configuration, Junos OS assigns that configuration a unique configuration revision identifier. The configuration is also associated with a rollback index, where the most recently committed configuration has rollback index 0. Whereas the rollback index for a previously committed configuration increments with each commit, the configuration revision identifier remains static for the same configuration. When you roll back to a previously committed configuration, you can reference the configuration by its current rollback index or its configuration revision identifier.

To replace the candidate configuration (or open configuration database) with a previously committed configuration, Junos XML protocol clients can use one of the following methods:

- Execute the `<load-configuration/>` operation with the `rollback="index"` attribute to roll back to the configuration with the given rollback index.
- Execute the `<load-configuration/>` operation with the `configuration-revision="revision-id"` attribute to roll back to the configuration with the given configuration revision identifier.
- Execute the `<rollback-config>` RPC with the `<index>` child element, which defines a rollback index. This RPC, which is available starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, is useful when an application does not support executing RPCs that include XML attributes.

NOTE: Junos OS does not support rolling back the configuration committed to an instance of the ephemeral configuration database. Thus the ephemeral database does not support using the `<rollback-config>` RPC or the `<load-configuration>` operation with either the `rollback` or the `configuration-revision` attributes.

To use the `<load-configuration>` operation to replace the candidate configuration or open configuration database with a previously committed configuration, a client application executes the `<load-configuration/>` operation and includes the `rollback` or `configuration-revision` attribute. The `rollback` value is the numerical rollback index of the appropriate previous configuration. Valid values are 0 (zero, for the most recently committed configuration) through one less than the number of stored previous configurations (maximum is 49). The `configuration-revision` value is the configuration revision identifier of the configuration to load, for example, `re0-1605228066-332`.

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration rollback="index">
</rpc>
```

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration configuration-revision="revision-id">
</rpc>
```

The Junos XML protocol server indicates that the load operation was successful by returning the `<load-configuration-results>` and `<load-success/>` elements in its RPC reply.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/18.1R1/junos">
  <load-configuration-results>
```

```

    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>

```

To use the `<rollback-config>` RPC to load a previously committed configuration, a client application executes the `<rollback-config>` RPC with the `<index>` element. The `<index>` element specifies the rollback index for the configuration to load.

```

<rpc>
  <rollback-config>
    <index>1</index>
  </rollback-config>
</rpc>

```

The Junos XML protocol server indicates that the load operation was successful by returning the `<rollback-config-results>` and `<load-success/>` elements in its RPC reply.

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/18.1R1/junos">
  <rollback-config-results>
    <load-success/>
  </rollback-config-results>
</rpc-reply>

```

If the load operation is successful, the client application must commit the configuration to make it the active configuration on the device. If the server encounters an error while loading the rollback configuration, it returns an `<xnm:error>` element with information about the error.

Replacing the Candidate Configuration with a Rescue Configuration

A rescue configuration allows you to define a known working configuration or a configuration with a known state that you can restore at any time. You use the rescue configuration when you need to revert to a known configuration or as a last resort if the device configuration and the backup configuration files become damaged beyond repair. When you create a rescue configuration, the device saves the most recently committed configuration as the rescue configuration.

To replace the candidate configuration or the open configuration database with the device's rescue configuration, a Junos XML protocol application can use one of the following methods. The rescue configuration must exist on the device before you can load it.

- Execute the `<load-configuration/>` operation with the `rescue="rescue"` attribute.

- Execute the `<rollback-config>` RPC with the `<rescue/>` child element. This RPC, which is available starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, is useful when an application does not support executing RPCs that include XML attributes.

To use the `<load-configuration/>` operation to replace the candidate configuration with the rescue configuration, include the `rescue="rescue"` attribute in the `<load-configuration/>` tag.

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration rescue="rescue"/>
</rpc>
```

The Junos XML protocol server indicates that the load operation was successful by returning the `<load-configuration-results>` and `<load-success/>` elements in its RPC reply.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/18.1R1/junos">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

To use the `<rollback-config>` RPC to load the rescue configuration, a client application emits the `<rollback-config>` element and the `<rescue/>` child tag.

```
<rpc>
  <rollback-config>
    <rescue/>
  </rollback-config>
</rpc>
```

The Junos XML protocol server indicates that the load operation was successful by returning the `<rollback-config-results>` and `<load-success/>` elements in its RPC reply.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/18.1R1/junos">
  <rollback-config-results>
    <load-success/>
  </rollback-config-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

If the load operation is successful, the client application must commit the configuration to make it the active configuration on the device. If the rescue configuration does not exist or the server encounters

another error while loading the configuration data, it returns an `<xnm:error>` element with information about the error.

Release History Table

Release	Description
18.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, a client application can also replace all configuration data in an ephemeral configuration database instance with new data.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol | 209](#)

[Upload and Format Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 211](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 220](#)

Create, Modify, or Delete Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, in addition to replacing the entire configuration, a client application can create, modify, or delete one or more configuration elements (hierarchy levels and configuration objects) in the candidate configuration or open configuration database.

To use Junos XML tag elements to represent an element, the application includes the tag elements representing all levels in the configuration hierarchy from the root (represented by the `<configuration>` tag element) down to the element's container tag element. The attributes and child tag elements that are included depend on the operation being performed on the element. The syntax applies both to the contents of a file and to a data stream. In the following example, the identifier tag element is called `<name>`:

```
<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the element -->
    <container-tag [operation-attribute="value"]>
      <name>identifier</name> <!-- if the element has an identifier -->
      <!-- child tag elements --> <!-- if appropriate -->
    </container-tag>
```



```

    <!-- closing tag for each parent of the element -->
</configuration>

```

To use formatted ASCII text to represent an element, the application includes the complete statement path, starting with a statement that can appear directly under the [edit] hierarchy level. The attributes and child statements to include depend on the operation being performed on the element. The application encloses the set of statements in a <configuration-text> tag element when it uploads the configuration data as a data stream. The application omits the <configuration-text> tag element when the configuration data is stored in and loaded from a file.

```

<configuration-text>
    /* statements for parent levels of the element */
    operation-to-perform:      # if appropriate
    element identifier {      # if the element has an identifier
        /* child statements */    # if appropriate for the operation
    }
    /* closing braces for parent levels of the element */
</configuration-text>

```

When loading formatted ASCII text, the application must include the format="text" attribute in the <load-configuration> tag.

To use configuration mode commands to create, modify, or delete an element, the application includes the commands as they would be typed in configuration mode in the CLI. The configuration instructions are executed in the order provided. You can specify the complete statement path in the command, or you can use CLI navigation commands such as edit and up, to move around the configuration hierarchy.

The application encloses the set of commands in a <configuration-set> tag element when it uploads the configuration data as a data stream. The application omits the <configuration-set> tag element when the configuration data is stored in and loaded from a file.

```

<configuration-set>
    /* configuration mode commands */
</configuration-set>

```

When loading configuration mode set commands, the application must include the action="set" and format="text" attributes in the <load-configuration> tag.

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, you can load configuration data formatted using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) on the device. To use JSON format to represent an element, the application includes JSON objects representing all levels in the configuration hierarchy from the root down to the JSON object representing that element. The attributes and child objects to include depend on the operation

being performed on the element. If the attribute value is a Boolean data type, the value is not enclosed in quotes.

The application encloses the JSON data in a `<configuration-json>` tag element when it uploads the configuration data as a data stream. The application omits the `<configuration-json>` tag element when the configuration data is stored in and loaded from a file.

```
<configuration-json>
{
  "configuration" : {
    /* JSON objects for parent levels of the element */
    "container-tag" : {
      "@" : {
        "operation-attribute" : ( "value" | boolean )
      },
      "object" : [
        {
          "@" : {
            "operation-attribute" : ( "value" | boolean )
          },
          "(name | element-identifier)" : "identifier",
          "statement-name" : "statement-value",
          "@statement-name" : {
            "operation-attribute" : ( "value" | boolean )
          },
          /* additional JSON data and child objects */
        }
      ]
    }
    /* closing braces for parent levels of the element */
  }
}
</configuration-json>
```

When loading data in JSON format, the application must include the `format="json"` attribute in the `<load-configuration>` tag.

For more information about the source and formatting for configuration elements, see ["Uploading and Formatting Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 211](#).

For information about the operations a client application can perform on configuration elements, see the following sections:

- ["Creating New Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 229](#)
- ["Merging Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 231](#)
- ["Replacing Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 238](#)
- ["Replacing Only Updated Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 242](#)
- ["Deleting Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 244](#)
- ["Renaming Objects In Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 256](#)
- ["Reordering Elements In Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 260](#)
- ["Protecting or Unprotecting a Configuration Object Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 264](#)
- ["Changing a Configuration Element's Activation State Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 269](#)
- ["Replacing Patterns in Configuration Data Using the NETCONF or Junos XML Protocol" on page 283](#)

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol | 209](#)

[Upload and Format Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 211](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 220](#)

[Replace the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 221](#)

Create New Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to create new configuration elements (hierarchy levels or configuration objects), a client application includes the basic tag elements, formatted ASCII statements, configuration mode commands, or JSON objects described in ["Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 226](#).

For Junos XML tag elements and formatted ASCII text, new elements can be created in either merge mode or replace mode, which are described in ["Merging Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 231](#) and ["Replacing Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 238](#). In replace mode, the application includes the `action="replace"` attribute in the `<load-configuration/>` tag or opening `<load-configuration>` tag.

To use Junos XML tag elements to represent the element, the application includes each of the element's identifier tag elements (if it has them) and all child tag elements being defined for the element. In the following, the identifier tag element is called `<name>`. The application does not need to include any attributes in the opening container tag for the new element:

```
<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the element -->
    <container-tag>
      <name>identifier</name>
      <!-- tag elements for other children, if any -->
    </container-tag>
  <!-- closing tag for each parent of the element -->
</configuration>
```

To use formatted ASCII text to represent the element, the application includes each of the element's identifiers (if it has them) and all child statements (with values if appropriate) that it is defining for the element. It does not need to include an operator before the new element:

```
<configuration-text>
  /* statements for parent levels of the element */
    element identifier {
      /* child statements if any */
    }
  /* closing braces for parent levels of the element */
</configuration-text>
```

To use configuration mode commands to create new elements, the application includes the `action="set"` and `format="text"` attributes in the `<load-configuration>` tag. The application includes the `set` command as it would be executed in the CLI. The command includes the statement path to the element, the element's identifier if it has one, and all child statements (with values if appropriate) that it is defining for the element.

```
<configuration-set>
  set statement-path-to-element element identifier child-elements
</configuration-set>
```

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, you can load configuration data formatted using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) on the device. When loading configuration data in JSON format, you can create new elements in merge mode only. To represent the element in JSON, the application includes each element's identifier (if it has one) and all data and child objects being defined for the element. The

application does not need to include any specific operation attributes in order to create the new element. In the following example, the JSON member that specifies the element's identifier has the field name "name":

```
<configuration-json>
{
  "configuration" : {
    /* JSON objects for parent levels of the element */
    "container-tag" : {
      "object" : [
        {
          "name" : "identifier",
          /* data and child objects */ # if any
        }
      ],
      /* data and child objects */ # if any
    }
    /* closing braces for parent levels of the element */
  }
}
</configuration-json>
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol | 209](#)

[Upload and Format Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 211](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 220](#)

[Replace the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 221](#)

[Create, Modify, or Delete Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 226](#)

Merge Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol

By default, the Junos XML protocol server *merges* loaded configuration data into the candidate configuration according to the following rules. (The rules also apply to a private copy of the configuration or an open instance of the ephemeral configuration database, but for simplicity the following discussion refers to the candidate configuration only.)

- A configuration element (hierarchy level or configuration object) that exists in the candidate but not in the loaded configuration remains unchanged.
- A configuration element that exists in the loaded configuration but not in the candidate is added to the candidate.
- If a configuration element exists in both configurations, the semantics are as follows:
 - If a child statement of the configuration element (represented by a child tag element) exists in the candidate but not in the loaded configuration, it remains unchanged.
 - If a child statement exists in the loaded configuration but not in the candidate, it is added to the candidate.
 - If a child statement exists in both configurations, the value in the loaded configuration replaces the value in the candidate.

Merge mode is the default mode for new configuration elements, so the application simply emits the `<load-configuration>` tag element in an `<rpc>` tag element:

```
<rpc>
  <!-- For a file -->
    <load-configuration url="file" [format="format"]/>

  <!-- For a data stream -->
    <load-configuration [format="format"]>
      <!-- configuration data -->
    </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

For more information about the `url` and `format` attributes, see ["Uploading and Formatting Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 211](#).

To explicitly specify merge mode for configuration data that uses Junos XML elements, formatted ASCII text, or JSON format, the application can include the `action="merge"` attribute in the `<load-configuration>` tag, as shown in the examples at the end of this section.

When using Junos XML tag elements to represent the element to merge into the configuration, the application includes the basic tag elements described in ["Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 226](#). It does not include any attributes in the element's container tag. If adding or changing the value of a child element, the application includes the tag

elements for it. If a child remains unchanged, it does not need to be included in the loaded configuration. In the following, the identifier tag element is called `<name>`:

```
<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the element -->
    <container-tag>
      <name>identifier</name> <!-- if the element has an identifier -->
      <!-- tag elements for other children, if any -->
    </container-tag>
  <!-- closing tag for each parent of the element -->
</configuration>
```

When using formatted ASCII text, the application includes the statement path described in ["Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 226](#). It does not include a preceding operator, but does include the element's identifier if it has one. If adding or changing the value of a child element, the application includes the tag elements for it. If a child remains unchanged, it does not need to be included in the loaded configuration.

```
<configuration-text>
  /* statements for parent levels of the element */
    element identifier {
      /* child statements if any */
    }
  /* closing braces for parent levels of the element */
</configuration-text>
```

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, you can load configuration data formatted using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) on the device. When using JSON to represent the elements to merge into the configuration, the application includes the basic JSON data described in ["Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 226](#). It does not need to include any specific operation attributes in the JSON configuration data in order to merge the new or changed element. If adding or changing the value of a child element, the application includes the JSON data or child objects for it. If a child remains unchanged, it does not need to be included in the loaded configuration. In the following example, the JSON member that specifies the element's identifier has the field name "name":

```
<configuration-json>
{
  "configuration" : {
    /* JSON objects for parent levels of the element */
    "container-tag" : {
```

```

        "object" : [
        {
            "name" : "identifier",
            "statement-name" : "statement-value",    # if any
            /* additional data and child objects */    # if any
        }
        ],
        /* data and child objects */    # if any
    }
    /* closing braces for parent levels of the element */
}
}
</configuration-json>

```

When using configuration mode commands to merge new elements, the application includes the `action="set"` and `format="text"` attributes in the `<load-configuration>` tag, as shown in the examples at the end of this section. The application includes the `set` command, the statement path to the element, and the element's identifier if it has one. If adding or changing the value of a child element, the application includes the child elements or statements in the command. If a child remains unchanged, it does not need to be included.

```

<configuration-set>
    set statement-path-to-element element identifier child-statements
</configuration-set>

```

The following example shows how to merge in a new interface called `so-3/0/0` at the `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy level in the configuration. The information is provided as Junos XML tag elements (the default).

Client Application

```

<rpc>
  <load-configuration action="merge">
    <configuration>
      <interfaces>
        <interface>
          <name>so-3/0/0</name>
          <unit>
            <family>
              <inet>
                <address>
                  <name>10.0.0.1/8</name>
                </address>
              </inet>
            </family>
          </unit>
        </interface>
      </interfaces>
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>

```

T1131

The following example shows how to use formatted ASCII text to define the same new interface.

Client Application**Junos XML Protocol Server**

```

<rpc>
  <load-configuration action="merge" format="text">
    <configuration-text>
      interfaces {
        so-3/0/0 {
          unit 0 {
            family inet {
              address 10.0.0.1/8;
            }
          }
        }
      }
    </configuration-text>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>

```

T1132

The following example shows how to use JSON configuration data to define the same interface.

```

<rpc>
<load-configuration format="json">
<configuration-json>
{
  "configuration" : {
    "interfaces" : {
      "interface" : [
        {
          "name" : "so-3/0/0",
          "unit" : [
            {
              "name" : 0,
              "family" : {
                "inet" : {
                  "address" : [
                    {
                      "name" : "10.0.0.1/8"
                    }
                  ]
                }
              }
            }
          ]
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}

```

```

    ]
  }
}
]
}
]
}
}
}
</configuration-json>
</load-configuration>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/16.2R2/junos">
<load-configuration-results>
<load-success/>
</load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>

```

The following example shows how to use configuration mode commands to define the same interface.

Client Application

Junos XML Protocol Server

```

<rpc>
  <load-configuration action="set" format="text">
    <configuration-set>
      set interfaces so-3/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/8
    </configuration-set>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>

```

T1148

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol | 209](#)

[Upload and Format Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 211](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 220](#)

[Replace the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 221](#)

[Create, Modify, or Delete Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 226](#)

Replace Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to replace individual configuration elements (hierarchy levels or configuration objects), a client application emits the `<load-configuration>` tag element with the `action="replace"` attribute in an `<rpc>` tag element.

```
<rpc>
  <!-- For a file -->
    <load-configuration action="replace" url="file" [format="text"]/>

  <!-- For a data stream -->
    <load-configuration action="replace" [format="text"]>
      <!-- configuration data -->
    </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the ephemeral configuration database supports loading configuration data using the `<load-configuration>` action attribute values of `override` and `replace` in addition to the previously supported values of `merge` and `set`.

For more information about the `url` and `format` attributes, see ["Uploading and Formatting Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 211](#).

To use Junos XML tag elements to define the replacement, the application includes the basic tag elements described in ["Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 226](#). Within the container tag, it includes the same child tag elements as for a new element: each of the replacement's identifier tag elements (if it has them) and all child tag elements being defined for the replacement element. In the following, the identifier tag element is called `<name>`. The application also includes the `replace="replace"` attribute in the opening container tag:

```
<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the element -->
  <container-tag replace="replace">
```

```

        <name>identifier</name>
        <!-- tag elements for other children, if any -->
    </container-tag>
    <!-- closing tag for each parent of the element -->
</configuration>

```

To use formatted ASCII text to represent the element, the application includes the complete statement path described in ["Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 226](#). As for a new element, it includes each of the replacement's identifiers (if it has them) and all child statements (with values if appropriate) that it is defining for the replacement. It places the replace: statement above the element's container statement.

```

<configuration-text>
    /* statements for parent levels of the element */
    replace:
    element identifier {
        /* child statements if any */
    }
    /* closing braces for parent levels of the element */
</configuration-text>

```

NOTE: Junos OS does not support using the replace operation when loading JSON-formatted configuration data. To replace configuration elements when using JSON, you must delete the existing element and then add the replacement element.

The following example shows how to grant new permissions for the object named operator at the [edit system login class] hierarchy level. The information is provided in Junos XML-tagged format (the default).

Client Application

```

<rpc>
  <load-configuration action="replace">
    <configuration>
      <system>
        <login>
          <class replace="replace">
            <name>operator</name>
            <permissions>configure</permissions>
            <permissions>admin-control</permissions>
          </class>
        </login>
      </system>
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Junos XML Protocol Server

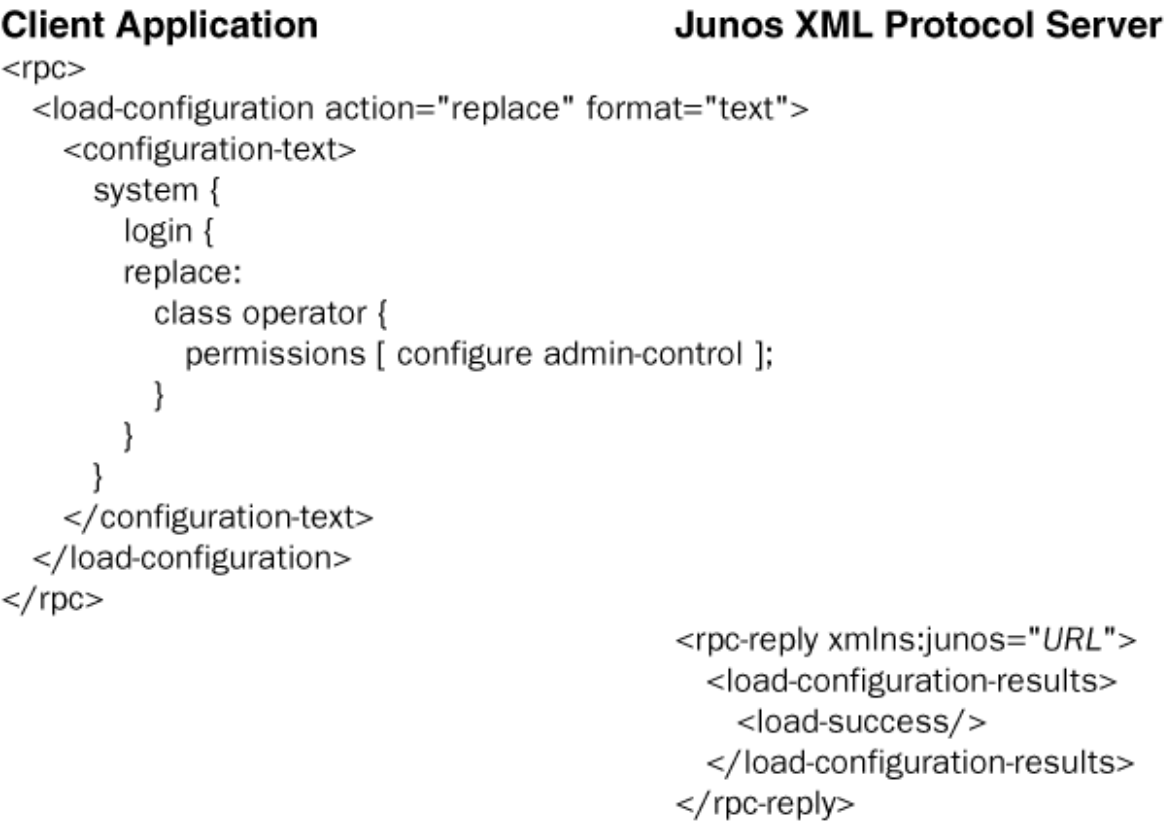
```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>

```

T1135

The following example shows how to use formatted ASCII text to make the same change.



Release History Table

Release	Description
18.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the ephemeral configuration database supports loading configuration data using the <load-configuration> action attribute values of override and replace in addition to the previously supported values of merge and set.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- [Request Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol | 209](#)
- [Upload and Format Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 211](#)
- [Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 220](#)
- [Replace the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 221](#)
- [Create, Modify, or Delete Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 226](#)

Replace Only Updated Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to replace configuration elements (hierarchy levels and configuration objects) only if they differ between the loaded configuration and the existing configuration, the application emits the `<load-configuration>` tag element with the `action="update"` attribute in an `<rpc>` tag element.

```
<rpc>
  <!-- For a file -->
    <load-configuration action="update" url="file" [format="format"]/>

  <!-- For a data stream -->
    <load-configuration action="update" [format="format"]>
      <!-- configuration data -->
    </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

For more information about the `url` and `format` attributes, see ["Uploading and Formatting Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 211](#).

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 21.1R1, the ephemeral configuration database supports the `action="update"` attribute on supported platforms.

This operation is equivalent to the Junos OS CLI `load update configuration mode` command. The Junos OS configuration management software compares the two complete configurations. Each configuration element that is different in the loaded configuration replaces its corresponding element in the existing configuration. Elements that are the same in both configurations remain unchanged. When the configuration is later committed, only system processes that are affected by the changed configuration elements parse the new configuration.

To represent the replacement elements, the application uses the same syntax as for new elements, as described in ["Creating New Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 229](#). In the following Junos XML and JSON representations of the configuration, the object identifier is called `name`.

Junos XML elements:

```
<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the element -->
```



```

    <container-tag>
      <name>identifier</name>
      <!-- tag elements for other children, if any -->
    </container-tag>
  <!-- closing tag for each parent of the element -->
</configuration>

```

ASCII text:

```

<configuration-text>
  /* statements for parent levels of the element */
  element identifier {
    /* child statements if any */
  }
  /* closing braces for parent levels of the element */
</configuration-text>

```

JSON:

```

<configuration-json>
{
  "configuration" : {
    /* JSON objects for parent levels of the element */
    "container-tag" : {
      "object" : [
        {
          "name" : "identifier",
          "statement-name" : "statement-value", # if any
          /* additional data and child objects */ # if any
        }
      ],
      /* data and child objects */ # if any
    }
    /* closing braces for parent levels of the element */
  }
}
</configuration-json>

```

NOTE: You can load configuration data formatted using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) starting in Junos OS Release 16.1.

The following example shows how to update the candidate configuration with the contents of the file `/tmp/new.conf` (which resides on the device). The file contains a complete configuration represented as Junos XML tag elements (the default), so the `format` attribute is omitted.

Client Application

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration action="update" url="/tmp/new.conf"/>
</rpc>
```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

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RELATED DOCUMENTATION

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[Upload and Format Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 211](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 220](#)

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Delete Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol

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- [Deleting a Single-Value or Fixed-Form Option from a Configuration Object | 250](#)
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In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to delete configuration elements (hierarchy levels or configuration objects) from the candidate configuration or open configuration database, a client application emits the basic tag elements described in ["Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 226](#). When using Junos XML tag elements to represent the elements to delete, the client application includes the `delete="delete"` attribute in the opening tag for each element. When using formatted ASCII text, the client application precedes each element to delete with the `delete:` operator. When using configuration mode commands to delete elements, the client application uses the `delete` command and specifies the path to the element. When using JSON data to delete an element, the client application includes the `"operation" : "delete"` attribute in the attribute list for that element. The placement of the attribute or operator depends on the type of element being deleted, as described in the following sections:

NOTE: You can load configuration data formatted using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) starting in Junos OS Release 16.1.

Deleting a Hierarchy Level or Container Object

To delete a hierarchy level and all of its children (or a container object that has children but no identifier), a client application includes the basic tag elements or configuration statements for its parent levels, as described in ["Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 226](#).

When using Junos XML tag elements, the application includes the `delete="delete"` attribute in the empty tag that represents the level or container object:

```
<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent level -->
    <level-or-object delete="delete"/>
  <!-- closing tag for each parent level -->
</configuration>
```

When using formatted ASCII text, the application places the `delete:` statement above the level to be removed, which is followed by a semicolon (even though in the existing configuration it is followed by curly braces that enclose its child statements):

```
<configuration-text>
  /* statements for parent levels */
  delete:
    object-or-level;
```

```

    /* closing braces for parent levels */
</configuration-text>

```

When using configuration mode commands, the application specifies the `delete` command and the statement path to the hierarchy level or object to be removed.

```

<configuration-set>
  delete statement-path-to-level-or-object
</configuration-set>

```

When using JSON configuration data to delete a hierarchy level or container object, the application includes the `"operation" : "delete"` attribute in the attribute list for the hierarchy or container object:

```

<configuration-json>
{
  "configuration" : {
    /* JSON objects for parent levels */
    "object-or-level" : {
      "@" : {
        "operation" : "delete"
      }
    }
    /* closing braces for parent levels */
  }
}
</configuration-json>

```

The following example shows how to remove the `[edit protocols ospf]` hierarchy level from the candidate configuration using Junos XML tag elements:

Client Application

```

<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <protocols>
        <ospf delete="delete"/>
      </protocols>
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>

```

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The following example shows how to remove the [edit protocols ospf] hierarchy level from the candidate configuration using configuration data formatted in JSON:

```

<rpc>
  <load-configuration format="json">
    <configuration-json>
      {
        "configuration" : {
          "protocols" : {
            "ospf" : {
              "@" : {
                "operation" : "delete"
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
    </configuration-json>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Deleting a Configuration Object That Has an Identifier

To delete a configuration object that has an identifier, a client application includes the basic tag elements or configuration statements for its parent levels, as described in ["Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol"](#) on page 226.

When using Junos XML tag elements, the application includes the `delete="delete"` attribute in the opening tag for the object. In the container tag element for the object, it encloses only the identifier tag element, not tag elements that represent any other characteristics of the object. In the following, the identifier tag element is called `<name>`:

```
<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the object -->
    <object delete="delete">
      <name>identifier</name>
    </object>
  <!-- closing tag for each parent of the object -->
</configuration>
```

NOTE: The `delete` attribute appears in the opening container tag, not in the identifier tag element. The presence of the identifier tag element results in the removal of the specified object, not in the removal of the entire hierarchy level represented by the container tag element.

When using formatted ASCII text, the application places the `delete:` statement above the object and its identifier:

```
<configuration-text>
  /* statements for parent levels of the object */
    delete:
      object identifier;
  /* closing braces for parent levels of the object */
</configuration-text>
```

When using configuration mode commands, the application specifies the `delete` command, the statement path to the object, and the object and its identifier.

```
<configuration-set>
  delete statement-path-to-object object identifier
</configuration-set>
```

When using JSON configuration data, the application includes the `"operation" : "delete"` attribute in the attribute list for the object. In the container object, it encloses only the name/value pair representing the

identifier. In the following example, the JSON member that specifies the element's identifier has the field name "name":

```
<configuration-json>
{
  "configuration" : {
    /* JSON objects for parent levels of the object */
    "object" : [
      {
        "@" : {
          "operation" : "delete"
        },
        "name" : "identifier"
      }
    ]
    /* closing braces for parent levels of the object */
  }
}
</configuration-json>
```

The following example uses Junos XML tag elements to remove the user object barbara from the [edit system login user] hierarchy level in the candidate configuration.

Client Application

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <system>
        <login>
          <user delete="delete">
            <name>barbara</name>
          </user>
        </login>
      </system>
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

The following example uses JSON-formatted configuration data to remove the user object barbara from the [edit system login user] hierarchy level in the candidate configuration.

```
<rpc>
<load-configuration format="json">
<configuration-json>
{
  "configuration" : {
    "system" : {
      "login" : {
        "user" : [
          {
            "@" : {
              "operation" : "delete"
            },
            "name" : "barbara"
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}
</configuration-json>
</load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Deleting a Single-Value or Fixed-Form Option from a Configuration Object

To delete from a configuration object either a fixed-form option or an option that takes just one value, a client application includes the basic tag elements or configuration statements for its parent levels, as described in ["Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 226](#). (For information about deleting an option that can take multiple values, see ["Deleting Values from a Multivalue Option of a Configuration Object" on page 253](#).)

When using Junos XML tag elements, the application includes the `delete="delete"` attribute in the empty tag for each option. It does not include tag elements for children that are to remain in the configuration. In the following, the identifier tag element for the object is called `<name>`:

```
<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the object -->
  <object>
```



```

        <name>identifier</name> <!-- if object has an identifier -->
        <option1 delete="delete"/>
        <option2 delete="delete"/>
        <!-- tag elements for other options to delete -->
    </object>
    <!-- closing tag for each parent of the object -->
</configuration>

```

When using formatted ASCII text, the application places the `delete:` statement above each option:

```

<configuration-text>
/* statements for parent levels of the object */
    object identifier;
    delete:
        option1;
    delete:
        option2;
/* closing braces for parent levels of the object */
</configuration-text>

```

When using configuration mode commands, the application specifies the `delete` command, the statement path to the option, and the option to be removed. You can specify the full path to the option statement or navigate to the hierarchy level of the object and delete the option statement from that location. Use a separate command to delete each option.

```

<configuration-set>
    delete statement-path-to-object object identifier option1
    delete statement-path-to-object object identifier option2
</configuration-set>

<configuration-set>
    edit statement-path-to-object object identifier
    delete option1
    delete option2
</configuration-set>

```

When using JSON configuration data to delete an option, the application includes the "operation" : "delete" attribute in the attribute list for that option. To delete options for a hierarchy level or container object, specify the options to delete at that level.

```
<configuration-json>
{
  "configuration" : {
    /* JSON objects for parent levels */
    "level-or-object" : {
      "@option1" : {
        "operation" : "delete"
      },
      "@option2" : {
        "operation" : "delete"
      }
    }
    /* closing braces for parent levels */
  }
}
</configuration-json>
```

To delete options for an object that has an identifier, include the identifier first, and then specify the options to delete. In the following example, the JSON member that specifies the element's identifier has the field name "name":

```
<configuration-json>
{
  "configuration" : {
    /* JSON objects for parent levels of the object */
    "object" : [
      {
        "name" : "identifier",
        "@option1" : {
          "operation" : "delete"
        },
        "@option2" : {
          "operation" : "delete"
        }
      }
    ]
    /* closing braces for parent levels of the object */
  }
}
```

```

    }
  }
</configuration-json>

```

The following example shows how to remove the fixed-form disable option at the [edit forwarding-options sampling] hierarchy level using Junos XML tag elements.

Client Application

```

<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <forwarding-options>
        <sampling>
          <disable delete="delete"/>
        </sampling>
      </forwarding-options>
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>

```

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Deleting Values from a Multivalue Option of a Configuration Object

As described in ["Mapping Configuration Statements to Junos XML Tag Elements" on page 21](#), some Junos OS configuration objects are leaf statements that have multiple values. In the formatted ASCII CLI representation, the values are enclosed in square brackets following the name of the object:

```
object [value1 value2 value3 ...];
```

The Junos XML representation does not use a parent tag for the object, but instead uses a separate instance of the object tag element for each value. In the following, the identifier tag element is called <name>:

```

<parent-object>
  <name>identifier</name>
  <object>value1</object>
  <object>value2</object>

```

```

    <object>value3</object>
</parent-object>

```

To remove one or more values for such an object, a client application includes the basic tag elements or configuration statements for its parent levels, as described in ["Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 226](#). When using Junos XML tag elements, the application includes the `delete="delete"` attribute in the opening tag for each value. It does not include tag elements that represent values to be retained. In the following, the identifier tag element for the parent object is called `<name>`:

```

<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the parent object -->
    <parent-object>
      <name>identifier</name>
      <object delete="delete">value1</object>
      <object delete="delete">value2</object>
    </parent-object>
  <!-- closing tag for each parent of the parent object -->
</configuration>

```

When using formatted ASCII text, the application repeats the parent statement for each value and places the `delete:` statement above each paired statement and value:

```

<configuration-text>
  /* statements for parent levels of the parent object */
  parent-object identifier;
  delete:
    object value1;
  delete:
    object value2;
  /* closing braces for parent levels of the parent object */
</configuration-text>

```

When using configuration mode commands, the application specifies the `delete` command, the statement path to each value, and the value to be removed. You can specify the full path to the value or navigate to the hierarchy level of the object and delete the value from that location. Use a separate command to delete each value.

```

<configuration-set>
  delete statement-path-to-parent-object parent-object identifier object value1

```

```

    delete statement-path-to-parent-object parent-object identifier object value2
</configuration-set>

<configuration-set>
    edit statement-path-to-parent-object parent-object identifier object
    delete value1
    delete value2
</configuration-set>

```

The JSON representation for an object with a multivalue option is a name/value pair where the field name is the object name, and its value, which represents the options, is an array of strings. Junos OS does not support using JSON to delete single values from an object with a multivalue option. To update the option list, you must delete the existing object and then configure a new object with the desired set of values.

The following example shows how to remove two of the permissions granted to the user-accounts login class using Junos XML tag elements.

Client Application

```

<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <system>
        <login>
          <class>
            <name>user-accounts</name>
            <permissions delete="delete">configure</permissions>
            <permissions delete="delete">control</permissions>
          </class>
        </login>
      </system>
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>

```

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[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 220](#)

[Replace the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 221](#)

[Create, Modify, or Delete Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 226](#)

Rename Objects In Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to change the name of one or more of a configuration object's identifiers, a client application includes the tag elements described in ["Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 226](#). When using Junos XML tag elements, the client application includes the `rename="rename"` attribute and an attribute named after the identifier keyword in the object's opening tag. The value of the attribute is the new identifier value. The application includes the identifier tag element to specify the current name. In the following, the identifier tag element is called `<name>`:

```
<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the object -->
    <object rename="rename" name="new-name">
      <name>current-name</name>
    </object>
  <!-- closing tag for each parent of the object -->
</configuration>
```

If the object has multiple identifiers, for each one the application includes both an attribute in the opening tag and an identifier tag element. If one or more of the identifiers is not changing, the attribute value for it is set to its current name. The opening tag appears on two lines for legibility only:

```
<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the object -->
    <object rename="rename" changing-identifier="new-name" \
      unchanging-identifier="current-name">
      <changing-identifier>current-name</changing-identifier>
      <unchanging-identifier>current-name</unchanging-identifier>
    </object>
```

```
<!-- closing tag for each parent of the object -->
</configuration>
```

When using configuration mode commands to rename an object, the application specifies the `rename` command equivalent to the CLI configuration mode command. If the object has multiple identifiers, the application includes a separate `rename` command for each identifier.

```
<configuration-set>
  rename statement-path-to-object object current-name to object new-name
</configuration-set>
```

NOTE: The rename operation is not available when formatted ASCII text or JSON is used to represent the configuration data.

For Junos XML tag elements the `rename` attribute can be combined with the `inactive` or `active` attribute to deactivate or reactivate the configuration element as it is renamed. For more information, see ["Changing a Configuration Element's Activation State Simultaneously with Other Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 276](#).

The following example shows how to change the name of a firewall filter from `access-control` to `new-access-control` using Junos XML tag elements. This operation is equivalent to the following configuration mode command:

```
[edit firewall family inet]
user@host# rename filter access-control to filter new-access-control
```

Client Application

```

<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <firewall>
        <family>
          <inet>
            <filter rename="rename" name="new-access-control">
              <name>access-control</name>
            </filter>
          </inet>
        </family>
      </firewall>
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>

```

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The following example shows how to change the name of a firewall filter from access-control to new-access-control using configuration mode commands:

```

<rpc>
  <load-configuration action="set" format="text">
    <configuration-set>
      rename firewall family inet filter access-control to filter new-access-control
    </configuration-set>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

The following example shows how to change the identifiers for an OSPF virtual link (defined at the [edit protocols ospf area *area*] hierarchy level) from neighbor-id 192.168.0.3 and transit-area 10.10.10.1 to neighbor-id 192.168.0.7 and transit-area 10.10.10.5. This operation is equivalent to the following configuration mode command (which appears on two lines for legibility only):

```

[edit protocols ospf area area]
user@host# rename virtual-link neighbor-id 192.168.0.3 transit-area \
10.10.10.1 to virtual-link neighbor-id 192.168.0.7 transit-area 10.10.10.5

```


Client Application

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <protocols>
        <ospf>
          <area>
            <name>area</name>
            <virtual-link rename="rename" neighbor-id="192.168.0.7 transit-
area="10.10.10.5">
              <neighbor-id>192.168.0.3</neighbor-id>
              <transit-area>10.10.10.1</transit-area>
            </virtual-link>
          </area>
        </ospf>
      </protocols>
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

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Reorder Elements In Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol

For most configuration objects, the order in which the object or its children are created is not significant, because the Junos OS configuration management software stores and displays configuration objects in predetermined positions in the configuration hierarchy. However, some configuration objects—such as routing policies and firewall filters—consist of elements that must be processed and analyzed sequentially in order to produce the intended routing behavior. When a client application uses the Junos XML management protocol to add a new element to an ordered set, the element is appended to the existing list of elements. The client application can then reorder the elements, if appropriate.

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to change the order of configuration elements in an ordered set, a client application first includes the tag elements described in ["Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 226](#). If using Junos XML tag elements, the application emits the container tag element that represents the ordered set, and encloses the tag element for each identifier of the configuration element that is moving. In the following examples, the identifier tag element is called `<name>`.

To move an existing element to the first position in an ordered set, the application includes the `insert="first"` attribute in the opening container tag for that element.

```
<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the set -->
    <ordered-set insert="first">
      <name>identifier-for-moving-object</name>
    </ordered-set>
  <!-- closing tag for each parent of the set -->
</configuration>
```

To move an existing element to a position that is relative to another element, the application includes the `insert="before"` or `insert="after"` attribute in the opening container tag to indicate the new position of the moving element relative to another reference element in the set. To identify the reference element, it includes each of the reference element's identifiers as an attribute in the opening container tag for the ordered set.

In the following example, the elements in the set have one identifier, called `<name>`:

```
<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the set -->
    <ordered-set insert="(before | after)" name="referent-value">
      <name>identifier-for-moving-object</name>
    </ordered-set>
```

```

    <!-- closing tag for each parent of the set -->
  </configuration>

```

In the following example, each element in the set has two identifiers. The opening tag appears on two lines for legibility only:

```

<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the set -->
    <ordered-set insert="(before | after)" identifier1="referent-value"
      identifier2="referent-value">
      <identifier1>value-for-moving-object</identifier1>
      <identifier2>value-for-moving-object</identifier2>
    </ordered-set>
  <!-- closing tag for each parent of the set -->
</configuration>

```

The insert attribute can be combined with the inactive or active attribute to deactivate or reactivate the configuration element as it is reordered. For more information, see ["Changing a Configuration Element's Activation State Simultaneously with Other Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 276](#).

When using configuration mode commands to reorder elements, the application specifies the insert command that is equivalent to the CLI configuration mode command.

```

<configuration-set>
  insert statement-path-to-object identifier-for-moving-object (before | after) referent-value
</configuration-set>

```

NOTE: The insert="first" attribute has no equivalent CLI configuration mode command.

NOTE: The reordering operation is not available when formatted ASCII text or JSON is used to represent the configuration data.

The following example shows how to move a firewall filter called `older-filter`, defined at the `[edit firewall filter]` hierarchy level, and place it after another filter called `newer-filter` using Junos XML tag elements. This operation is equivalent to the following configuration mode command:

```
[edit]
user@host# insert firewall family inet filter older-filter after filter newer-filter
```

Client Application

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <firewall>
        <family>
          <inet>
            <filter insert="after" name="newer-filter">
              <name>older-filter</name>
            </filter>
          </inet>
        </family>
      </firewall>
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

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The following example shows how to move a firewall filter called `older-filter`, defined at the `[edit firewall filter]` hierarchy level, and place it after another filter called `newer-filter` using configuration mode commands:

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration action="set" format="text">
    <configuration-set>
      insert firewall family inet filter older-filter after filter newer-filter
    </configuration-set>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

The following example shows how to move an OSPF virtual link defined at the [edit protocols ospf area *area*] hierarchy level. The link with identifiers neighbor-id 192.168.0.3 and transit-area 10.10.10.1 moves before the link with identifiers neighbor-id 192.168.0.5 and transit-area 10.10.10.2. This operation is equivalent to the following configuration mode command:

```
[edit protocols ospf area area]
user@host# insert virtual-link neighbor-id 192.168.0.3 transit-area 10.10.10.1 before virtual-
link neighbor-id 192.168.0.5 transit-area 10.10.10.2
```

Client Application

```
<rpc>
<load-configuration>
  <configuration>
    <protocols>
      <ospf>
        <area>
          <name>area</name>
          <virtual-link insert="before" neighbor-id="192.168.0.5" transit-
area="10.10.10.2">
            <neighbor-id>192.168.0.3</neighbor-id>
            <transit-area>10.10.10.1</transit-area>
          </virtual-link>
        </area>
      </ospf>
    </protocols>
  </configuration>
</load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

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[Create, Modify, or Delete Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 226](#)

Protect or Unprotect a Configuration Object Using the Junos XML Protocol

The protect attribute prevents changes to selected configuration hierarchies and statements. You cannot alter a protected element either manually through the CLI or automatically using commit scripts or remote procedure calls. If you attempt to make configuration changes to a protected statement or within a protected hierarchy, the device issues a warning, and the configuration change fails.

If a configuration hierarchy or statement is protected, users cannot perform the following activities:

- Delete or modify the hierarchy or a statement or identifier within the protected hierarchy (Deletion of an unprotected hierarchy that contains protected elements deletes all unprotected child elements and preserves all protected child elements.)
- Insert a new configuration statement or an identifier within the protected hierarchy
- Rename the protected statement or a statement or identifier within the protected hierarchy
- Copy a configuration into the protected hierarchy
- Activate or deactivate the protected statements or statements within the protected hierarchy
- Annotate the protected statement or hierarchy, or statements within the protected hierarchy

If you protect a configuration statement or hierarchy that does not exist, the device first creates the configuration element and then protects it. If you unprotect a statement or element that is not protected, no action is taken.

You can identify protected elements when you display the configuration. [Table 5 on page 265](#) describes how you identify protected elements for configuration data in different formats.

Table 5: Identifying Protected Elements

Format	Identifier
Configuration mode commands	The protect commands indicate protected elements.
JSON	Protected hierarchies and statements include the "protect" : true attribute in their attribute list.
Text	Protected elements are preceded by protect:.
XML	The opening tag of the protected element contains the protect="protect" attribute.

NOTE: A user or client application must have permission to modify the configuration in order to protect or unprotect configuration objects.

In a NETCONF or Junos XML protocol session with a Junos device, to protect a configuration element from changes or to unprotect a previously protected element, a client application first includes the tag elements described in ["Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 226](#).

XML

When using Junos XML tag elements to represent the configuration, the client application includes the protect="protect" or unprotect="unprotect" attribute in the object's opening tag. The application includes any necessary identifier tag element. In the following sample RPC, the identifier tag element is called <name>:

```
<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the object -->
    <object (protect="protect" | unprotect="unprotect")>
      <name>identifier</name>
    </object>
  <!-- closing tag for each parent of the object -->
</configuration>
```

NOTE: In a YANG-compliant NETCONF session, you can protect or unprotect a configuration element in XML data by including the `xmlns:jcmd="http://yang.juniper.net/junos/jcmd"` and `jcmd:protect="(true | false)"` attributes in the tag element. For more information, see *YANG Metadata Annotations for Junos Devices*.

Text

When using formatted ASCII text to protect or unprotect an object, the application precedes the element with the `protect:` or `unprotect:` operator as appropriate. If you are protecting a hierarchy level and no additional child elements under that hierarchy, add a semicolon after the element statement.

```
<configuration-text>
  /* statements for parent levels */

  /* For an object with an identifier */
  (protect: | unprotect:)
  object identifier {
    /* Child configuration statements */
  }

  /* For a hierarchy level or object without an identifier */
  (protect: | unprotect:)
  element {
    /* Child configuration statements */
  }

  /* closing braces for parent levels */
</configuration-text>
```

Configuration Mode (Set) Commands

When using configuration mode commands to protect an object, the application specifies the `protect` or `unprotect` command equivalent to the CLI configuration mode command. You can protect both hierarchies and individual statements.

```
<configuration-set>
  (protect | unprotect) statement-path-to-hierarchy
  (protect | unprotect) statement-path-to-object object identifier
</configuration-set>
```


JSON

When using JSON configuration data to represent the configuration, the client application protects or unprotects an object by including the appropriate attribute in the attribute list of the object. The client includes the "protect" : true attribute to protect the object and includes either the "protect" : false or "unprotect" : true attribute to unprotect the object. To protect or unprotect an object that has an identifier, the client also includes the identifier for the object.

The following generic JSON configuration indicates the placement of the attribute when protecting a hierarchy, an object that has an identifier, and a leaf statement.

```
<configuration-json>
{
  "configuration" : {
    /* JSON objects for parent hierarchies */
    "hierarchy" : {
      "@" : {
        "comment" : "/* protect a hierarchy */" ,
        "protect" : true
      },
      "object" : [
        {
          "@" : {
            "comment" : "/* protect an object with an identifier */" ,
            "protect" : true
          },
          "name" : "identifier",
          "@statement-name" : {
            "comment" : "/* protect a statement */" ,
            "protect" : true
          }
        }
      ]
    }
    /* closing braces for parent hierarchies */
  }
}
</configuration-json>
```

NOTE: In Junos OS configuration data that is represented using JSON, the value for the "protect" and "unprotect" attribute is type Boolean, which is expressed in lowercase and is not enclosed in quotes.

NOTE: In a YANG-compliant NETCONF session, you can protect or unprotect a configuration object in JSON data by including the "junos-configuration-metadata:protect" : (true | false) annotation in the statement's metadata object. For more information, see *YANG Metadata Annotations for Junos Devices*.

The following example protects the [edit access] hierarchy level of the configuration using Junos XML tag elements:

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <access protect="protect"/>
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Once protected, any attempt to modify the [edit access] hierarchy level produces a warning. The following RPC attempts to delete the [edit access] hierarchy level. Because that hierarchy level is protected, the server returns a warning that the hierarchy is protected, and the configuration change fails.

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <access delete="delete"/>
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>

<xnm:warning xmlns="http://xml.juniper.net/xnm/1.1/xnm" xmlns:xnm="http://
xml.juniper.net/xnm/1.1/xnm">
  <message>
    [access] is protected, 'access' cannot be deleted
```

```
</message>
</xnm:warning>
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Protecting the Junos OS Configuration from Modification or Deletion](#)

[Request Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol | 209](#)

[Upload and Format Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 211](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 220](#)

Change a Configuration Element's Activation State Using the Junos XML Protocol

IN THIS SECTION

- [Deactivating a Newly Created Element | 270](#)
- [Deactivating or Reactivating an Existing Element | 272](#)

When a configuration element (hierarchy level or configuration object) is deactivated and the configuration is committed, the deactivated element remains in the configuration, but the element does not affect the functioning of the device. Deactivating configuration elements is useful when you want to troubleshoot issues by suppressing the behavior of a configuration element without deleting it from the configuration. Additionally, you can configure and deactivate new configuration elements to prepare the configuration to accommodate new hardware before it is available.

In a NETCONF or Junos XML protocol session with a Junos device, a client application can deactivate an existing element or simultaneously create and deactivate a new element. A client application can also activate a deactivated element so that when the configuration is committed, the element again has an effect on the functioning of the device. The following sections discuss how to create and deactivate new configuration elements and how to activate or deactivate existing elements:

Deactivating a Newly Created Element

To create an element and immediately deactivate it, a client application first includes the basic tag elements or configuration statements for the new element and any child elements as described in ["Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 226](#).

XML

When using Junos XML tag elements to create and deactivate a new element, the application includes the `inactive="inactive"` attribute in the opening tag for the new element. In the following example, the identifier tag element is called `<name>`:

```
<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the element -->
    <element inactive="inactive">
      <name>identifier</name> <!-- if element has an identifier -->
      <!-- tag elements for each child of the element -->
    </element>
  <!-- closing tag for each parent of the element -->
</configuration>
```

NOTE: In a YANG-compliant NETCONF session, you can activate or deactivate a configuration element in XML data by including the `xmlns:jcmd="http://yang.juniper.net/junos/jcmd"` and `jcmd:active="(true | false)"` attributes in the tag element. For more information, see *YANG Metadata Annotations for Junos Devices*.

Text

When using formatted ASCII text to create and deactivate a new element, the application precedes the new element with the `inactive:` operator.

```
<configuration-text>
/* statements for parent levels */

/* For an object with an identifier */
inactive:
  object identifier {
    /* Child configuration statements */
  }

/* For a hierarchy level or object without an identifier */
```

```

    inactive:
    element {
        /* Child configuration statements */
    }

    /* closing braces for parent levels */
</configuration-text>

```

Configuration Mode (Set) Commands

When using configuration mode commands to create an inactive element, the application first creates the element with the set command and then deactivates it by using the deactivate command.

```

<configuration-set>
    set statement-path-to-object object identifier
    deactivate statement-path-to-object object identifier
</configuration-set>

```

JSON

When using JSON configuration data to create and deactivate a new element, the client application includes the "inactive" : true attribute in the attribute list for that element. The following generic JSON configuration indicates the placement of the attribute for deactivating a hierarchy or container object, an object that has an identifier, and a leaf statement.

```

<configuration-json>
{
    "configuration" : {
        /* JSON objects for parent levels */
        "level-or-container" : {
            "@" : {
                "comment" : "/* deactivate a hierarchy */",
                "inactive" : true
            },
            "object" : [
                {
                    "@" : {
                        "comment" : "/* deactivate an object with an identifier */",
                        "inactive" : true
                    },
                    "name" : "identifier",
                    "statement-name" : "statement-value",

```

```

        "@statement-name" : {
            "comment" : "/* deactivate a statement */",
            "inactive" : true
        },
        /* additional data and child objects */ # if any
    }
]
}
/* closing braces for parent levels */
}
}
</configuration-json>

```

NOTE: In a YANG-compliant NETCONF session, you can activate or deactivate a configuration object in JSON data by including the "junos-configuration-metadata:active" : (true | false) annotation in the statement's metadata object. For more information, see *YANG Metadata Annotations for Junos Devices*.

Deactivating or Reactivating an Existing Element

To deactivate an existing element, or activate a previously deactivated element, a client application includes the basic tag elements or configuration statements for its parent levels, as described in ["Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 226](#).

XML

When using Junos XML tag elements to represent a configuration object that has an identifier, the application includes the `inactive="inactive"` or `active="active"` attribute in the object's opening container tag and also emits the identifier tag element and value. In the following example, the identifier tag element is called `<name>`. To represent a hierarchy level or container object that has children but does not have an identifier, the application uses an empty tag:

```

<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the element -->
  <!-- - For an object with an identifier -->
  <object ( inactive="inactive" | active="active" ) >
    <name>identifier</name>
  </object>

  <!-- For a hierarchy level or object without an identifier -->
  <level-or-container ( inactive="inactive" | active="active" ) />

```

```
<!-- closing tag for each parent of the element -->
</configuration>
```

NOTE: In a YANG-compliant NETCONF session, you can activate or deactivate a configuration element in XML data by including the `xmlns:jcmd="http://yang.juniper.net/junos/jcmd"` and `jcmd:active="(true | false)"` attributes in the tag element. For more information, see *YANG Metadata Annotations for Junos Devices*.

Text

When using formatted ASCII text to represent the element, the application precedes the element with the `inactive:` or `active:` operator. The name of a hierarchy level or container object is followed by a semicolon (even though in the existing configuration it is followed by curly braces that enclose its child statements):

```
<configuration-text>
/* statements for parent levels */

/* For an object with an identifier */
  (inactive | active):
    object identifier;

/* For a hierarchy level or object without an identifier */
  (inactive | active):
    object-or-level;

/* closing braces for parent levels */
</configuration-text>
```

Configuration Mode (Set) Commands

When using configuration mode commands to activate or deactivate an object, the application specifies the `activate` or `deactivate` command equivalent to the CLI configuration mode command.

```
<configuration-set>
/* For an object with an identifier */
  activate statement-path-to-object object identifier
  deactivate statement-path-to-object object identifier

/* For a hierarchy level or object without an identifier */
```

```

    activate statement-path-to-object-or-level object-or-level
    deactivate statement-path-to-object-or-level object-or-level
</configuration-set>

```

JSON

When using JSON to represent the element, the client application activates or deactivates the element by including the "active" : true or "inactive" : true attribute, respectively, in the attribute list of that element. The following generic JSON configuration indicates the placement of the attribute for activating or deactivating existing hierarchies or container objects, objects that have an identifier, and leaf statements.

```

<configuration-json>
{
  "configuration" : {
    /* JSON objects for parent levels */
    "level-or-container" : {
      "@" : {
        "comment" : "/* activate or deactivate a hierarchy */",
        "(active | inactive)" : true
      },
      "object" : [
        {
          "@" : {
            "comment" : "/* activate or deactivate an object with an identifier */",
            "(active | inactive)" : true
          },
          "name" : "identifier",
          "@statement-name" : {
            "comment" : "/* activate or deactivate a statement */",
            "(active | inactive)" : true
          }
        }
      ]
    }
    /* closing braces for parent levels */
  }
}
</configuration-json>

```


NOTE: In a YANG-compliant NETCONF session, you can activate or deactivate a configuration object in JSON data by including the "junos-configuration-metadata:active" : (true | false) annotation in the statement's metadata object. For more information, see *YANG Metadata Annotations for Junos Devices*.

The following example shows how to deactivate the isis hierarchy level at the [edit protocols] hierarchy level in the candidate configuration using Junos XML tag elements.

Client Application

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <protocols>
        <isis inactive="inactive"/>
      </protocols>
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

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The following example shows how to deactivate the isis hierarchy level at the [edit protocols] hierarchy level in the candidate configuration using JSON.

```
<rpc>
<load-configuration format="json">
<configuration-json>
{
  "configuration" : {
    "protocols" : {
      "isis" : {
        "@ : {
          "inactive" : true
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

}
</configuration-json>
</load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol | 209](#)

[Upload and Format Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 211](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 220](#)

[Create, Modify, or Delete Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 226](#)

[Change a Configuration Element's Activation State Simultaneously with Other Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol | 276](#)

Change a Configuration Element's Activation State Simultaneously with Other Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol

IN THIS SECTION

- [Replacing an Element and Setting Its Activation State | 277](#)
- [Reordering an Element and Setting Its Activation State | 278](#)
- [Renaming an Object and Setting Its Activation State | 279](#)
- [Example: Replacing an Object and Deactivating It | 280](#)

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, a client application can deactivate or reactivate an element at the same time it performs other operations on it (except deletion), by combining the appropriate attributes or operators with the `inactive` or `active` attribute or operator. For basic information about activating or deactivating an element, see "[Changing a Configuration Element's Activation State Using the Junos XML Protocol](#)" on page 269.

To define the element to deactivate or activate, a client application includes the basic tag elements or configuration statements for its parent levels, as described in "[Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol](#)" on page 226. When using Junos XML tag elements to represent the element, the application includes the `inactive="inactive"` or `active="active"`

attribute along with the other appropriate attributes in the `<load-configuration>` tag. When using formatted ASCII text, the application combines the `inactive` or `active` operator with the other operator.

For instructions, see the following sections:

Replacing an Element and Setting Its Activation State

To replace (completely reconfigure) an element and simultaneously deactivate or activate it, a client application includes the tag elements or statements that represent all of the element's characteristics (for complete information about the syntax for defining elements, see ["Replacing Elements in Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 238](#)). The client application uses the attributes and operators discussed in the following examples to indicate which element is being replaced and activated or deactivated.

Using Junos XML Tag Elements for the Replacement Element

If using Junos XML tag elements to represent the element, a client application includes the `action="replace"` attribute in the `<load-configuration>` tag element:

```
<rpc>
  <!-- For a file -->
    <load-configuration action="replace" url="file"/>

  <!-- For a data stream -->
    <load-configuration action="replace">
      <!-- Junos XML tag elements -->
    </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

In the opening tag for the replacement element, the application includes two attributes—the `replace="replace"` attribute and either the `inactive="inactive"` or `active="active"` attribute. It includes tag elements for all children being defined for the element. In the following, the identifier tag element is called `<name>`:

```
<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the element -->
    <element replace="replace" (inactive="inactive" | active="active")>
      <name>identifier</name> <!-- if element has an identifier -->
      <!-- tag elements for each child of the element -->
    </element>
  <!-- closing tag for each parent of the element -->
</configuration>
```

Using Formatted ASCII Text for the Replacement Element

If using formatted ASCII text to represent the element, a client application includes the `action="replace"` and `format="text"` attributes in the `<load-configuration>` tag:

```
<rpc>
  <!-- For a file -->
    <load-configuration action="replace" format="text" url="file"/>

  <!-- For a data stream -->
    <load-configuration action="replace" format="text">
      <!-- formatted ASCII configuration statements -->
    </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

The application places the `inactive:` or `active:` operator on the line above the new element and the `replace:` operator directly before the new element. It includes all child statements that it is defining for all children of the element:

```
<configuration-text>
/* statements for parent levels */

/* For an object with an identifier */
(inactive | active):
  replace: object identifier {
    /* Child configuration statements */
  }

/* For a hierarchy level or object without an identifier */
(inactive | active):
  replace: element {
    /* Child configuration statements */
  }

/* closing braces for parent levels */
</configuration-text>
```

Reordering an Element and Setting Its Activation State

To reorder an element in an ordered list and simultaneously deactivate or activate it, the application combines the `insert` attribute and `identifier` attribute for the reference element with the `inactive` or `active`

attribute. In the following, the identifier tag element for the moving element is called `<name>`. The opening tag appears on two lines for legibility only:

```
<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the set -->
    <ordered-set insert="( before | after )" reference-identifier="value"
      (inactive="inactive" | active="active")>
      <name>identifier-for-moving-object</name>
    </ordered-set>
  <!-- closing tag for each parent of the set -->
</configuration>
```

NOTE: The reordering operation is not available when formatted ASCII text is used to represent the configuration data.

For complete information about reordering elements, see ["Reordering Elements In Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 260](#).

Renaming an Object and Setting Its Activation State

To rename an object (change the value of one or more of its identifiers) and simultaneously deactivate or activate it, the application combines the `rename` attribute and identifier attribute for the new name with the `inactive` or `active` attribute.

If the object has one identifier (here called `<name>`), the syntax is as follows (the opening tag appears on two lines for legibility only):

```
<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the object -->
    <object rename="rename" name="new-name" \
      (inactive="inactive" | active="active")>
      <name>current-name</name>
    </object>
  <!-- closing tag for each parent of the object -->
</configuration>
```

If the object has multiple identifiers and only one is changing, the syntax is as follows (the opening tag appears on multiple lines for legibility only):

```
<configuration>
  <!-- opening tag for each parent of the object -->
    <object rename="rename" changing-identifier="new-name" \
      unchanging-identifier="current-name" \
      (inactive="inactive" | active="active")>
      <changing-identifier>current-name</changing-identifier>
      <unchanging-identifier>current-name</unchanging-identifier>
    </object>
  <!-- closing tag for each parent of the object -->
</configuration>
```

NOTE: The renaming operation is not available when formatted ASCII text is used to represent the configuration data.

For complete information about renaming elements, see ["Renaming Objects In Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 256](#).

Example: Replacing an Object and Deactivating It

The following example shows how to replace the information at the [edit protocols bgp] hierarchy level in the candidate configuration for the group called G3, and also deactivate the group so that it is not used in the actual configuration when the candidate is committed:

Client Application**Junos XML Protocol Server**

```

<rpc>
  <load-configuration action="replace">
    <configuration>
      <protocols>
        <bgp>
          <group replace="replace" inactive="inactive">
            <name>G3</name>
            <type>external</type>
            <peer-as>58</peer-as>
            <neighbor>
              <name>10.0.20.1</name>
            </neighbor>
          </group>
        </bgp>
      </protocols>
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>

```

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The following example shows how to use formatted ASCII text to make the same changes:

Client Application**Junos XML Protocol Server**

```

<rpc>
  <load-configuration action="replace" format="text">
    <configuration-text>
      protocols {
        bgp {
          replace:
            inactive: group G3 {
              type external;
              peer-as 58;
              neighbor 10.0.20.1;
            }
        }
      }
    </configuration-text>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <load-configuration-results>
    <load-success/>
  </load-configuration-results>
</rpc-reply>

```

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RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Changes Using the Junos XML Protocol | 209](#)

[Upload and Format Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 211](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Upload in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 220](#)

[Replace the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 221](#)

[Create, Modify, or Delete Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 226](#)

[Change a Configuration Element's Activation State Using the Junos XML Protocol | 269](#)

Replace Patterns in Configuration Data Using the NETCONF or Junos XML Protocol

IN THIS SECTION

- [Replacing Patterns Globally Within the Configuration | 284](#)
- [Replacing Patterns Within a Hierarchy Level or Container Object That Has No Identifier | 285](#)
- [Replacing Patterns for a Configuration Object That Has an Identifier | 286](#)

Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1R1, in a NETCONF or Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, you can replace variables and identifiers in the configuration by including the `replace-pattern` attribute when performing a `<load-configuration>` operation. The `replace-pattern` attribute replaces the given pattern with another pattern either globally or at the indicated hierarchy or object level in the configuration. For example, you can use this feature to find and replace all occurrences of an interface name when a PIC is moved to another slot in the router. The functionality of the attribute is identical to that of the `replace pattern` configuration mode command in the Junos OS CLI.

NOTE: The replace pattern operation can only be used with configuration data formatted as Junos XML tag elements.

To replace a pattern, a client application emits the `<rpc>` and `<load-configuration>` tag elements and includes the basic Junos XML tag elements described in ["Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 226](#). At the hierarchy or object level where you want to replace the pattern, include the following attributes:

- `replace-pattern`—Pattern to replace.
- `with`—Replacement pattern.
- `upto`—(Optional) Number of occurrences to replace. If you omit this attribute or set it to zero, the device replaces all instances of the pattern within the specified scope.

The placement of the attributes within the configuration determines the scope of the replacement as described in the following sections.

Replacing Patterns Globally Within the Configuration

To globally replace a pattern throughout the candidate configuration or open configuration database, include the `replace-pattern` and `with` attributes in the opening `<configuration>` tag.

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration replace-pattern="pattern1" with="pattern2" [upto="n"]>
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

For example, the following RPC replaces all instances of 172.17.1.5 with 172.16.1.1:

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration replace-pattern="172.17.1.5" with="172.16.1.1">
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

After executing the RPC, you can compare the updated candidate configuration to the active configuration to verify the pattern replacement. You must commit the configuration for the changes to take effect.

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration compare="rollback" rollback="0" format="text">
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/15.1R1/junos">
  <configuration-information>
  <configuration-output>
    [edit groups global system ntp]
    -   boot-server 172.17.1.5;
    +   boot-server 172.16.1.1;
    [edit groups global system ntp]
    +   server 172.16.1.1;
    -   server 172.17.1.5;
  </configuration-output>
```

```
</configuration-information>
</rpc-reply>
```

Replacing Patterns Within a Hierarchy Level or Container Object That Has No Identifier

To replace a pattern under a specific hierarchy level including all of its children (or a container object that has children but no identifier), a client application includes the `replace-pattern` and `with` attributes in the empty tag that represents the hierarchy level or container object.

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tag for each parent element -->
      <level-or-object replace-pattern="pattern1" with="pattern2" [upto="n"]/>
      <!-- closing tag for each parent element -->
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

The following RPC replaces instances of `fe-0/0/1` with `ge-1/0/1` at the `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy level:

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <interfaces replace-pattern="fe-0/0/1" with="ge-1/0/1"/>
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

After executing the RPC, you can compare the updated candidate configuration to the active configuration to verify the pattern replacement. For example:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration compare="rollback" rollback="0" format="text">
</get-configuration>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/15.1R1/junos">
  <configuration-information>
```

```

<configuration-output>
[edit interfaces]
-   fe-0/0/1 {
-       unit 0 {
-           family inet {
-               address 10.0.1.1/27;
-           }
-       }
-   }
+   ge-1/0/1 {
+       unit 0 {
+           family inet {
+               address 10.0.1.1/27;
+           }
+       }
+   }
</configuration-output>
</configuration-information>
</rpc-reply>

```

Replacing Patterns for a Configuration Object That Has an Identifier

To replace a pattern for a configuration object that has an identifier, a client application includes the `replace-pattern` and `with` attributes in the opening tag for the object, which then encloses the identifier tag element for that object. In the following example, the identifier tag element is `<name>`:

```

<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tag for each parent element -->
      <container-tag replace-pattern="pattern1" with="pattern2" [upto="n"]>
        <name>identifier</name>
      </container-tag>
      <!-- closing tag for each parent element -->
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

The following RPC replaces instances of "4.5" with "4.1", but only for the fe-0/0/2 interface under the [edit interfaces] hierarchy:

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <interfaces>
        <interface replace-pattern="4.5" with="4.1">
          <name>fe-0/0/2</name>
        </interface>
      </interfaces>
    </configuration>
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

After executing the RPC, you can compare the updated candidate configuration to the active configuration to verify the pattern replacement. For example:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration compare="rollback" rollback="0" format="text">
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/15.1R1/junos">
  <configuration-information>
    <configuration-output>
      [edit interfaces fe-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet]
      +   address 10.0.4.1/30;
      -   address 10.0.4.5/30;
    </configuration-output>
  </configuration-information>
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[replace-pattern](#) | 201

Using Global Replace in the Junos OS Configuration

Common Regular Expressions to Use with the replace Command

replace

Commit the Configuration on a Device Using the Junos XML Protocol

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Verify Configuration Syntax Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, during the process of committing the candidate configuration or a private copy, the Junos XML protocol server first confirms that the candidate configuration is syntactically correct. If the syntax check fails, the server does not commit the configuration. To avoid the potential complications of such a failure, it often makes sense to confirm the correctness of the candidate configuration before actually committing it.

To verify the syntax of the candidate configuration prior to committing it, a client application encloses an empty `<check/>` tag in the `<commit-configuration>` and `<rpc>` tag elements.

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <check/>
  </commit-configuration>
</rpc>
```

The Junos XML protocol server encloses its response in `<rpc-reply>`, `<commit-results>`, and `<routing-engine>` tag elements. If the candidate configuration syntax is valid, the `<routing-engine>` tag element encloses the `<commit-check-success/>` tag and the `<name>` tag element, which reports the name of the Routing Engine on which the check succeeded (re0 on routing platforms that use a single Routing Engine, and either re0 or re1 on routing platforms that can have two Routing Engines).

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <commit-results>
    <routing-engine>
      <name>(re0 | re1)</name>
      <commit-check-success/>
    </routing-engine>
  </commit-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

If the candidate configuration syntax is not valid, the server returns an `<xnm:error>` element, which encloses child tag elements that describe the error.

The `<check/>` tag can be combined with the `<synchronize/>` tag to verify the check the syntactic correctness of a local configuration on both Routing Engines.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Commit the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 289](#)

[Commit a Private Copy of the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 291](#)

[<commit-configuration> | 118](#)

Commit the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol

When you commit the candidate configuration on a device running Junos OS, it becomes the active configuration on the routing, switching, or security platform. In a Junos XML protocol session, to commit the candidate configuration, a client application encloses the empty `<commit-configuration/>` tag in an `<rpc>` tag element.

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration/>
</rpc>
```

We recommend that the client application lock the candidate configuration before modifying it and emit the `<commit-configuration/>` tag while the configuration is still locked. This process avoids inadvertently committing changes made by other users or applications. After committing the configuration, the application must unlock it in order for other users and applications to make changes. For instructions, see ["Locking and Unlocking the Candidate Configuration or Creating a Private Copy Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 96](#).

The Junos XML protocol server reports the results of the commit operation in `<rpc-reply>`, `<commit-results>`, and `<routing-engine>` tag elements. If the commit operation succeeds, the `<routing-engine>` tag element encloses the `<commit-success/>` tag and the `<name>` tag element, which reports the name of the Routing Engine on which the commit operation succeeded (re0 on devices that use a single Routing Engine, and either re0 or re1 on devices that can have two Routing Engines).

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <commit-results>
    <routing-engine>
      <name>(re0 | re1)</name>
      <commit-success/>
    </routing-engine>
  </commit-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

If the commit operation fails, the server returns an `<xnm:error>` tag element, which encloses child tag elements that describe the error. The most common causes of failure are semantic or syntactic errors in the candidate configuration.

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[Log a Message About a Commit Operation Using the Junos XML Protocol | 306](#)

[<commit-configuration> | 118](#)

Commit a Private Copy of the Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to commit a private copy of the configuration so that it becomes the active configuration on the routing, switching, or security platform, a client application encloses the empty `<commit-configuration/>` tag in an `<rpc>` tag element (just as for the candidate configuration).

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration/>
</rpc>
```

The Junos XML protocol server creates a copy of the current candidate configuration, merges in the changes made to the private copy of the configuration, and then commits the combined candidate to make it the active configuration on the device. The server reports the results of the commit operation in `<rpc-reply>` and `<commit-results>` tag elements.

If the private copy does not include any changes, the server emits the opening `<commit-results>` tag and closing `</commit-results>` tags with nothing between.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <commit-results>
</commit-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

If the private copy includes changes and the commit operation succeeds, the server emits the `<load-success/>` tag when it merges the changes in the private copy into the candidate configuration. The `<routing-engine>` element encloses the `<commit-success/>` tag and the `<name>` element, which reports the name of the Routing Engine on which the commit operation succeeded (re0 on devices that use a single Routing Engine, and either re0 or re1 on devices that can have two Routing Engines).

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <commit-results>
    <load-success/>
    <routing-engine>
      <name>(re0 | re1)</name>
      <commit-success/>
    </routing-engine>
  </commit-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

```
</commit-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

If the private copy includes changes that conflict with the regular candidate configuration, the commit fails. The `<load-error-count>` tag element reports the number of errors and an `<xnm:error>` tag element encloses tag elements that describe the error.

There are restrictions on committing a private copy. For example, the commit fails if the regular candidate configuration is locked by another user or application, or if it includes uncommitted changes made since the private copy was created. For more information, see the [CLI User Guide](#).

Most of the variants of the commit operation are available for a private copy.

- Scheduling the commit for a later time, as described in ["Committing a Configuration at a Specified Time Using the Junos XML Protocol"](#) on page 293.
- Synchronizing the configuration on both Routing Engines, as described in ["Committing and Synchronizing a Configuration on Redundant Control Planes Using the Junos XML Protocol"](#) on page 299.
- Logging a commit-time message, as described in ["Logging a Message About a Commit Operation Using the Junos XML Protocol"](#) on page 306.

NOTE: The confirmed-commit operation is not available for a private copy. For information about using that operation for the regular candidate configuration, see ["Committing the Candidate Configuration Only After Confirmation Using the Junos XML Protocol"](#) on page 295.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Commit the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol](#) | 289

[Commit and Synchronize a Configuration on Redundant Control Planes Using the Junos XML Protocol](#) | 299

[<commit-configuration>](#) | 118

Commit a Configuration at a Specified Time Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to commit a configuration at a specified time in the future, a client application encloses the `<at-time>` element in a `<commit-configuration>` and an `<rpc>` element:

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <at-time>time</at-time>
  </commit-configuration>
</rpc>
```

To indicate when to perform the commit operation, the application includes one of three types of values in the `<at-time>` tag element:

- The string `reboot`, to commit the configuration the next time the device reboots.
- A time value of the form `hh:mm[:ss]` (hours, minutes, and optionally seconds), to commit the configuration at the specified time, which must be after the time at which the application emits the `<commit-configuration>` tag element, but before 11:59:59 PM on the current day. For example, if the `<at-time>` tag element encloses the value `02:00` (2:00 AM) and the application emits the `<commit-configuration>` tag element at 2:10 AM, the commit will never take place, because the scheduled time has already passed for that day.

Use 24-hour time; for example, `04:30:00` means 4:30:00 AM and `20:00` means 8:00 PM. The time is interpreted relative to the clock and time zone settings on the device..

- A date and time value of the form `yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm[:ss]` (year, month, date, hours, minutes, and optionally seconds), to commit the configuration at the specified day and time, which must be after the `<commit-configuration>` tag element is emitted.

Use 24-hour time; for example, `2006-08-21 15:30:00` means 3:30 PM on August 21, 2006. The time is interpreted relative to the clock and time zone settings on the device.

NOTE: The specified time must be more than 1 minute later than the current time on the device.

The Junos XML protocol server immediately checks the configuration for syntactic correctness and returns `<rpc-reply>`, `<commit-results>`, and `<routing-engine>` tag elements. If the syntax check succeeds, the `<routing-engine>` tag element encloses the `<commit-check-success/>` tag and the `<name>` tag element, which reports the name of the Routing Engine on which the check succeeded (re0 on devices that use a single

Routing Engine, and either re0 or re1 on devices that can have two Routing Engines). It also encloses an `<output>` tag element that reports the time at which the commit will occur:

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <commit-results>
    <routing-engine>
      <name>(re0 | re1)</name>
      <commit-check-success/>
      <output>commit at will be executed at timestamp</output>
    </routing-engine>
  </commit-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

The configuration is scheduled for commit at the specified time. The Junos XML protocol server does not emit additional tag elements when it performs the actual commit operation.

If the configuration is not syntactically correct, an `<xnm:error>` tag element encloses tag elements that describe the error. The commit operation is not scheduled.

The `<at-time>` tag element can be combined with the `<synchronize/>` tag, the `<log/>` tag element, or both. For more information, see ["Committing and Synchronizing a Configuration on Redundant Control Planes Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 299](#) and ["Logging a Message About a Commit Operation Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 306](#).

The following example shows how to schedule a commit operation for 10:00 PM on the current day.

Client Application Junos XML Protocol Server

<pre><rpc> <commit-configuration> <at-time>22:00</at-time> </commit-configuration> </rpc></pre>	<pre><rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL"> <commit-results> <routing-engine> <name>re1</name> <commit-check-success/> <output>commit at will be executed at <i>date 22:00:00 timezone</i></output> </routing-engine> </commit-results> </rpc-reply></pre>
---	---

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RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Commit the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 289](#)

Commit the Candidate Configuration Only After Confirmation Using the Junos XML Protocol

When you commit the candidate configuration on a device running Junos OS, it becomes the active configuration on the routing, switching, or security platform. For more detailed information about commit operations, including a discussion of the interaction among different variants of the operation, see the [CLI User Guide](#)

When you commit the candidate configuration, you can require an explicit confirmation for the commit to become permanent. The confirmed commit operation is useful for verifying that a configuration change works correctly and does not prevent management access to the device. If the change prevents access or causes other errors, the automatic rollback to the previous configuration restores access after the rollback deadline passes. If the commit is not confirmed within the specified amount of time, which is 10 minutes, the device automatically loads and commits (rolls back to) the previously committed configuration.

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to commit the candidate configuration but require an explicit confirmation for the commit to become permanent, a client application encloses the empty <confirmed/> tag in the <commit-configuration> and <rpc> tag elements.

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <confirmed/>
  </commit-configuration>
</rpc>
```

To specify a number of minutes for the rollback deadline that is different from the default value of 10 minutes, the application includes the <confirm-timeout> tag element and specifies the number of minutes for the delay, in the range from 1 through 65,535 minutes.

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <confirmed/>
    <confirm-timeout>rollback-delay</confirm-timeout>
```

```

    </commit-configuration>
</rpc>

```

NOTE: You cannot perform a confirmed commit operation on a private copy of the configuration or on an instance of the ephemeral configuration database.

The Junos XML protocol server confirms that it committed the candidate configuration temporarily by returning the `<rpc-reply>`, `<commit-results>`, `<output>`, and `<routing-engine>` tag elements. If the initial commit operation succeeds, the `<routing-engine>` element encloses the `<commit-success/>` tag and the `<name>` tag element, which reports the name of the Routing Engine on which the commit operation succeeded (re0 on devices that use a single Routing Engine, and either re0 or re1 on devices that can have two Routing Engines).

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <commit-results>
    <output>commit confirmed will be automatically rolled back in 10 minutes unless
confirmed</output>
    <routing-engine>
      <name>(re0 | re1)</name>
      <commit-success/>
    </routing-engine>
  </commit-results>
</rpc-reply>

```

If the Junos XML protocol server cannot commit the candidate configuration, the `<rpc-reply>` element instead encloses an `<xnm:error>` element explaining the reason for the failure. The most common causes are semantic or syntactic errors in the candidate configuration.

To delay the rollback to a time later than the current rollback deadline, the application emits the `<confirmed/>` tag in a `<commit-configuration>` tag element again before the deadline passes. Optionally, it can include the `<confirm-timeout>` element to specify how long to delay the next rollback; omit that tag element to delay the rollback by the default of 10 minutes. The client application can delay the rollback indefinitely by emitting the `<confirmed/>` tag repeatedly in this way.

To commit the configuration permanently, the client application emits one of the following tag sequences before the rollback deadline passes:

- The `<check/>` tag enclosed in `<commit-configuration>` and `<rpc>` tag elements. The rollback is canceled and the candidate configuration is committed immediately.

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <check/>
  </commit-configuration>
</rpc>
```

- The empty `<commit-configuration/>` tag enclosed in an `<rpc>` tag element.

The rollback is canceled and the candidate configuration is committed immediately, as described in ["Committing the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 289](#). If the candidate configuration is still the same as the temporarily committed configuration, this effectively recommits the temporarily committed configuration:

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration/>
</rpc>
```

- The `<synchronize/>` tag enclosed in `<commit-configuration>` and `<rpc>` tag elements.

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <synchronize/>
  </commit-configuration>
</rpc>
```

The rollback is canceled and the candidate configuration is checked and committed immediately on both Routing Engines, as described in ["Committing and Synchronizing a Configuration on Redundant Control Planes Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 299](#). If a confirmed commit operation has been performed on both Routing Engines, then emitting the `<synchronize/>` tag cancels the rollback on both.

- The `<at-time>` tag element enclosed in `<commit-configuration>` and `<rpc>` tag elements.

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <at-time>time</at-time>
```

```

    </commit-configuration>
  </rpc>

```

The rollback is canceled and the configuration is checked immediately for syntactic correctness, then committed at the scheduled time, as described in ["Committing a Configuration at a Specified Time Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 293](#).

The `<confirmed/>` and `<confirm-timeout>` tag elements can be combined with the `<synchronize/>` tag, the `<log/>` tag element, or both. For more information, see ["Committing and Synchronizing a Configuration on Redundant Control Planes Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 299](#) and ["Logging a Message About a Commit Operation Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 306](#).

If another application uses the `<kill-session/>` tag element to terminate this application's session while a confirmed commit is pending (this application has committed changes but not yet confirmed them), the Junos XML protocol server that is servicing this session restores the configuration to its state before the confirmed commit instruction was issued. For more information about session termination, see ["Terminating Junos XML Protocol Sessions" on page 101](#).

The following example shows how to commit the candidate configuration on Routing Engine 1 with a rollback deadline of 20 minutes.

Client Application

```

<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <confirmed/>
    <confirm-timeout>20</confirm-timeout>
  </commit-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <commit-results>
    <routing-engine>
      <name>re1</name>
      <commit-success/>
    </routing-engine>
  </commit-results>
</rpc-reply>

```

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RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Commit the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 289](#)

[<commit-configuration> | 118](#)

Commit and Synchronize a Configuration on Redundant Control Planes Using the Junos XML Protocol

IN THIS SECTION

- [Synchronizing the Candidate Configuration on Both Routing Engines | 300](#)
- [Forcing a Synchronized Commit Operation | 302](#)
- [Synchronizing the Candidate Configuration Simultaneously with Other Operations | 303](#)

A Routing Engine resides within a control plane. For single-chassis configurations, there is one control plane. In redundant systems, there are two control planes, the primary plane and the backup plane. In multichassis configurations, the control plane includes all Routing Engines with the same Routing Engine designation. For example, all primary Routing Engines reside within the *primary* control plane, and all backup Routing Engines reside within the *backup* control plane.

Committing a configuration applies a new configuration to the device Engine. In a multichassis configuration, once a change to the configuration has been committed to the system, this change is propagated throughout the control plane using the distribution function.

In a redundant architecture, you can issue the `synchronize` command to commit the new configuration to both the primary and the backup control planes. When issued, this command saves the current configuration to both device Routing Engines and commits the new configuration to both control planes. On a multichassis system, once the configuration has been committed on both planes, the distribution function distributes the new configuration across both planes. For more information about Routing Engine redundancy, see the [Junos OS High Availability User Guide](#).

NOTE: In a multichassis architecture with redundant control planes, there is a difference between synchronizing the two planes and distributing the configuration throughout each plane. Synchronization only occurs between the Routing Engines within the same chassis. Once this synchronization is complete, the new configuration is distributed to all other Routing Engines within the control planes of other chassis as a separate distribution function.

Because synchronization happens across two separate control planes, synchronizing configurations is only valid on redundant Routing Engine architectures. Further, `re0` and `re1` configuration groups must be defined on each routing, switching, or security platform. For more information about configuration groups, see the [CLI User Guide](#).

NOTE: If you issue the `synchronize` command on a nonredundant Routing Engine system, the Junos XML protocol server commits the configuration on the one control plane.

For information about synchronizing the ephemeral configuration database, see ["Committing and Synchronizing Ephemeral Configuration Data Using the NETCONF or Junos XML Protocol" on page 337](#). For more information about synchronizing the candidate configuration, see the following sections:

Synchronizing the Candidate Configuration on Both Routing Engines

To synchronize the candidate configuration or private copy on a redundant Routing Engine system, a client application encloses the empty `<synchronize/>` tag in `<commit-configuration>` and `<rpc>` tag elements:

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <synchronize/>
  </commit-configuration>
</rpc>
```

The Junos XML protocol server verifies the configuration's syntactic correctness on the Routing Engine where the `<synchronize/>` tag is emitted (referred to as the local Routing Engine), copies the configuration to the remote Routing Engine and verifies its syntactic correctness there, and then commits the configuration on both Routing Engines.

The Junos XML protocol server encloses its response in `<rpc-reply>` and `<commit-results>` tag elements. It emits a separate `<routing-engine>` tag element for each operation on each Routing Engine:

- If the syntax check succeeds on a Routing Engine, the `<routing-engine>` tag element encloses the `<commit-check-success/>` tag and the `<name>` tag element, which reports the name of the Routing Engine on which the check succeeded (re0 or re1):

```
<routing-engine>
  <name>(re0 | re1)</name>
  <commit-check-success/>
</routing-engine>
```

If the configuration is incorrect, an `<xnm:error>` tag element encloses a description of the error.

- If the commit operation succeeds on a Routing Engine, the <routing-engine> tag element encloses the <commit-success/> tag and the <name> tag element, which reports the name of the Routing Engine on which the commit operation succeeded:

```
<routing-engine>
  <name>(re0 | re1)</name>
  <commit-success/>
</routing-engine>
```

If the commit operation fails, an <xnm:error> tag element encloses a description of the error. The most common causes of failure are semantic or syntactic errors in the configuration.

The following example shows how to commit and synchronize the candidate configuration on both Routing Engines.

Client Application

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <synchronize/>
  </commit-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <commit-results>
    <routing-engine>
      <name>re0</name>
      <commit-check-success/>
    </routing-engine>
    <routing-engine>
      <name>re1</name>
      <commit-check-success/>
    </routing-engine>
    <routing-engine>
      <name>re1</name>
      <commit-success/>
    </routing-engine>
    <routing-engine>
      <name>re0</name>
      <commit-success/>
    </routing-engine>
  </commit-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

Forcing a Synchronized Commit Operation

The synchronize operation fails if the second Routing Engine's candidate configuration is locked. If a synchronization failure occurs, it is best to determine the cause of the failure, take corrective action, and then synchronize the two Routing Engines again. However, when necessary, you can use the `<force-synchronize/>` command to override a locked configuration and force the synchronization.

NOTE: When you use a force-synchronize command, any uncommitted changes to the configuration will be lost.

To force a synchronization, enclose the empty `<synchronize/>` and `<force-synchronize/>` tags in the `<rpc>` and `<commit-configuration>` tag elements:

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <synchronize/>
    <force-synchronize/>
  </commit-configuration>
</rpc>
```

NOTE: In a multichassis environment, synchronization occurs between Routing Engines on the same chassis. Once the synchronization occurs, the configuration changes are propagated across each control plane using the distribution function. If one or more Routing Engines are locked during the distribution of the configuration, the distribution and thus the synchronization will fail. You will need to clear the error in the remote chassis and run the `synchronize` command again.

The following example shows how to force a synchronization across both Routing Engine planes:

Client Application	Junos XML Protocol Server
--------------------	---------------------------

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <synchronize/>
    <force-synchronize/>
  </commit-configuration>
</rpc>
```

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos=
    "http://xml.juniper.net/junos/9.010/junos">
  <commit-results>
    <routing-engine junos:style="show-name">
      <name>re0</name>
      <commit-check-success/>
    </routing-engine>
    <routing-engine junos:style="show-name">
      <name>re1</name>
      <commit-success/>
    </routing-engine>
    <routing-engine junos:style="show-name">
      <name>re0</name>
      <commit-success/>
    </routing-engine>
  </commit-results>
</rpc-reply>

```

Synchronizing the Candidate Configuration Simultaneously with Other Operations

The `<synchronize/>` tag can be combined with the other tag elements that can occur within the `<commit-configuration>` tag element. The Junos XML protocol server checks, copies, and commits the configuration, and emits the same response tag elements as when the `<synchronize/>` tag is used by itself. The possible combinations are described in the following sections.

Verifying the Configuration on Both Routing Engines

To check the syntactic correctness of a local configuration on both Routing Engines without committing it, the application encloses the `<synchronize/>` and `<check/>` tag elements in `<commit-configuration>` and `<rpc>` tag elements:

```

<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <synchronize/>
    <check/>
  </commit-configuration>
</rpc>

```

The `<force-synchronize/>` tag cannot be combined with the `<check/>` tag elements.

For more information about verifying configurations, see ["Verifying Configuration Syntax Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 288](#).

Scheduling Synchronization for a Specified Time

To commit a configuration on both Routing Engines at a specified time in the future, the application encloses the `<synchronize/>` and `<at-time>` tag elements in `<commit-configuration>` and `<rpc>` tag elements:

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <synchronize/>
    <at-time>time</at-time>
  </commit-configuration>
</rpc>

<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <force-synchronize/>
    <at-time>time</at-time>
  </commit-configuration>
</rpc>
```

As when the `<at-time>` tag element is emitted by itself, the Junos XML protocol server verifies syntactic correctness immediately and does not emit additional tag elements when it actually performs the commit operation on each Routing Engine.

Synchronizing Configurations but Requiring Confirmation

To commit the candidate configuration on both Routing Engines but require confirmation for the commit to become permanent, the application encloses the `<synchronize/>`, `<confirmed/>`, and (optionally) `<confirm-timeout>` tag elements in `<commit-configuration>` and `<rpc>` tag elements:

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <synchronize/>
    <confirmed/>
    [<confirm-timeout>minutes</confirm-timeout>]
  </commit-configuration>
</rpc>
```

The same rollback deadline applies to both Routing Engines and can be extended on both at once by again emitting the `<synchronize/>`, `<confirmed/>`, and (optionally) `<confirm-timeout>` tag elements on the Routing Engine where the tag elements were emitted the first time.

The `<force-synchronize/>` tag cannot be combined with the `<confirmed/>` and `<confirm-timeout>` tag elements.

For more information about confirmed commit operations, see ["Committing the Candidate Configuration Only After Confirmation Using the Junos XML Protocol"](#) on page 295.

Logging a Message About Synchronized Configurations

To synchronize configurations and record a log message when the commit succeeds on each Routing Engine, the application encloses the `<synchronize/>` and `<log/>` tag elements in `<commit-configuration>` and `<rpc>` tag elements:

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <synchronize/>
    <log>message</log>
  </commit-configuration>
</rpc>

<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <force-synchronize/>
    <log>message</log>
  </commit-configuration>
</rpc>
```

The commit operation proceeds as previously described in the `<synchronize/>` or `<force-synchronize/>` tag descriptions. The message for each Routing Engine is recorded in the commit history log maintained by that Routing Engine. For more information about logging, see ["Logging a Message About a Commit Operation Using the Junos XML Protocol"](#) on page 306.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Commit the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol](#) | 289

[Log a Message About a Commit Operation Using the Junos XML Protocol](#) | 306

[<commit-configuration>](#) | 118

Log a Message About a Commit Operation Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to log a comment when performing a commit operation, a client application encloses the `<log>` tag element in `<commit-configuration>` and `<rpc>` tag elements:

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <log>message</log>
  </commit-configuration>
</rpc>
```

The `<log>` element can be combined with other tags within the `<commit-configuration>` tag element (the `<at-time>`, `<confirmed/>`, and `<confirm-timeout>`, or `<synchronize/>` tag elements) and does not change the effect of the operation. When the `<log>` tag element is emitted by itself, the associated commit operation begins immediately.

The following example shows how to log a message as the candidate configuration is committed.

Client Application

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <log>Enable xnm-ssl service</log>
  </commit-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <commit-results>
    <routing-engine>
      <name>re0</name>
      <commit-success/>
    </routing-engine>
  </commit-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

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The commit history, which includes any commit comments, stores an entry for each pending commit and up to 50 previous commits for the standard configuration database. To request the history, a client

application encloses the `<get-commit-information/>` tag in `<rpc>` tag elements. The equivalent operational mode CLI command is `show system commit`.

```
<rpc>
  <get-commit-information/>
</rpc>
```

The Junos XML protocol server encloses the information in `<commit-information>` and `<rpc-reply>` tag elements. For information about the child tag elements of the `<commit-information>` tag element, see its entry in the *Junos XML API Operational Developer Reference*.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <commit-information>
    <!-- tag elements representing the commit log -->
  </commit-information>
</rpc-reply>
```

The following example shows how to request the commit log.

Client Junos XML Protocol Server Application

```
<rpc>
  <get-commit-information/>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <commit-information>
    <commit-history>
      <sequence-number>0</sequence-number>
      <user>barbara</user>
      <client>other</client>
      <date-time junos:seconds="1058370173">2003-07-16 08:42:53 PDT</date-time>
      <log>Enable xnm-ssl service</log>
    </commit-history>
    <commit-history>
      <sequence-number>1</sequence-number>
      <user>root</user>
      <client>other</client>
      <date-time junos:seconds="1058322166">2003-07-15 19:22:46 PDT</date-time>
    </commit-history>
    <commit-history>
      <sequence-number>2</sequence-number>
      <user>root</user>
      <client>cli</client>
      <date-time junos:seconds="1058219717">2003-07-14 14:55:17 PDT</date-time>
    </commit-history>
    .
    .
    .
  </commit-information>
</rpc-reply>
```

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RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Commit the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol 289
Commit and Synchronize a Configuration on Redundant Control Planes Using the Junos XML Protocol 299
<commit-configuration> 118

View the Configuration Revision Identifier for Determining Synchronization Status of Devices with NMS

Out-of-band configuration changes are configuration changes made to a device outside of the network management server (NMS) application, such as Junos Space. For example, configuration changes can be performed on a device using the device CLI, using the device Web-based management interface (the J-

Web interface or Web View), or using the Junos Space Network Management Platform configuration editor. As a result, there is a requirement for a configuration revision identifier to determine whether the configuration settings on devices being managed by an NMS application are in sync with the CLI of devices running Junos OS.

A configuration revision identifier might not be necessary if the NMS application is the only utility that is used to modify the configuration of a device. However, in a real-world network deployment, out-of-band configuration commits might occur on a device, such as during a maintenance window for support operations. In such cases, the NMS application might not detect these out-of-band commits. To solve this problem, starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, a configuration revision identifier tag, `<commit-revision-information>`, is supported within the `<commit-results>` tag. The configuration revision identifier is a string (for example, `re0-1365168149-1`), which has the following format:

```
<routing-engine-name>-<timestamp>-<counter>
```

Different platforms contain different Routing Engine names as follows:

- Dual Routing Engines of MX Series routers—`re0`, `re1`
- SRX Series Chassis Cluster—`node0`, `node1`, `node2`, and so on
- MX Series Virtual Chassis—`member0-re0`, `member0-re1`, `member1-re0`, and so on
- EX Series Virtual Chassis—`fpc0`, `fpc1`, and so on

The Routing Engine name is different from the user-configured hostname of the device. The Routing Engine name is used to identify the source device that has performed the configuration change on a device. When the revision number is computed, the time is displayed in the Unix epoch format (also known as Unix time or POSIX time). The counter increments by one for every commit operation performed. The NMS application considers the configuration revision identifier as an entire string and does not parse individual substrings of this revision identifier.

On every successful commit, in addition to the commit-success message, Junos OS also returns the old revision number and updated revision number. The NMS application can store this revision locally. The NMS application can query Junos OS to retrieve the latest revision number and compare it against the revision number stored locally to validate whether it is out-of-sync or in-sync with the device. The NETCONF remote procedure calls (RPCs) and the CLI (`show system commit revision detail`) are used to query Junos OS for the revision string.

The following is an example of the RPC reply that contains the commit revision details with the new `<commit-revision-information>` tag included:

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/15.1R1/junos">
  <commit-results>
```

```
<routing-engine>
  <name>re0</name>
  <commit-success/>
  <commit-revision-information>
    <old-db-revision>re0-1446493106-63</old-db-revision>
    <new-db-revision>re0-1446493220-64</new-db-revision>
  </commit-revision-information>
</routing-engine>
</commit-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Commit the Candidate Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 289](#)

[Commit and Synchronize a Configuration on Redundant Control Planes Using the Junos XML Protocol | 299](#)

[<commit-revision-information> | 158](#)

[<commit-configuration> | 118](#)

Ephemeral Configuration Database

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- Unsupported Configuration Statements in the Ephemeral Configuration Database | 322
- Enable and Configure Instances of the Ephemeral Configuration Database | 325
- Commit and Synchronize Ephemeral Configuration Data Using the NETCONF or Junos XML Protocol | 337

Understanding the Ephemeral Configuration Database

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The *ephemeral database* is an alternate configuration database that provides a fast programmatic interface for performing configuration updates on devices running Junos OS or Junos OS Evolved. The ephemeral database enables Juniper Extension Toolkit (JET) applications and NETCONF and Junos XML management protocol client applications to concurrently load and commit configuration changes to a device and with significantly greater throughput than when committing data to the candidate configuration database.

The following sections discuss the different aspects of the ephemeral configuration database.

Benefits of the Ephemeral Configuration Database

- Enables multiple client applications to concurrently configure a device by loading and committing data to separate instances of the ephemeral database
- Enables fast provisioning and rapid configuration changes in dynamic environments that require fast commit times

Ephemeral Configuration Database Overview

When managing Junos devices, the recommended and most common method to configure the device is to modify and commit the candidate configuration, which corresponds to a persistent (static) configuration database. The standard commit operation handles configuration groups, macros, and commit scripts; performs commit checks to validate the configuration's syntax and semantics; and stores copies of the committed configurations. The standard commit model is robust, because it prevents configuration errors and enables you to roll back to a previously committed configuration. However, in some cases, the commit operation can consume a significant amount of time and device resources.

JET applications and NETCONF and Junos XML protocol client applications can also configure the ephemeral database. The ephemeral database is an alternate configuration database that provides a configuration layer separate from both the candidate configuration database and the configuration layers of other client applications. The ephemeral commit model enables Junos devices to commit and merge changes from multiple clients and execute the commits with significantly greater throughput than when committing data to the candidate configuration database. Thus, the ephemeral database is advantageous in dynamic environments where fast provisioning and rapid configuration changes are required, such as in large data centers.

A commit operation on the ephemeral database requires less time than the same operation on the static database, because the ephemeral database is not subject to the same verification required in the static database. As a result, the ephemeral commit model provides better performance than the standard commit model but at the expense of some of the more robust features present in the standard model. The ephemeral commit model has the following restrictions:

- Configuration data syntax is validated, but configuration data semantics are not validated.
- Certain configuration statements are not supported as described in ["Unsupported Configuration Statements in the Ephemeral Configuration Database" on page 322](#).
- Configuration groups and interface ranges are not processed.
- Macros, commit scripts, and translation scripts are not processed.
- Previous versions of the ephemeral configuration are not archived.
- Ephemeral configuration data does not persist across reboots.

- Ephemeral configuration data does not persist when installing a package that requires rebuilding the Junos schema, for example, an OpenConfig or YANG package.
- Ephemeral configuration data is not displayed in the normal configuration using standard show commands.



CAUTION: We strongly recommend that you exercise caution when using the ephemeral configuration database, because committing invalid configuration data can corrupt the ephemeral database, which can cause Junos processes to restart or even crash and result in disruption to the system or network.

Junos devices validate the syntax but not the semantics, or constraints, of the configuration data committed to the ephemeral database. For example, if the configuration references an undefined routing policy, the configuration might be syntactically correct, but it would be semantically incorrect. The standard commit model generates a commit error in this case, but the ephemeral commit model does not. Therefore, it is imperative to validate all configuration data before committing it to the ephemeral database. If you commit configuration data that is invalid or results in undesirable network disruption, you must delete the problematic data from the database, or if necessary, reboot the device, which deletes all ephemeral configuration data.

NOTE: The ephemeral configuration database stores internal version information in addition to configuration data. As a result, the size of the ephemeral configuration database is always larger than the static configuration database for the same configuration data, and most operations on the ephemeral database, whether additions, modifications, or deletions, increase the size of the database.

NOTE: When you use the ephemeral configuration database, commit operations on the static configuration database might take longer, because additional operations must be performed to merge the static and ephemeral configuration data.

Ephemeral Database Instances

Junos devices provide a default ephemeral database instance, which is automatically enabled, as well as the ability to enable user-defined instances of the ephemeral configuration database. JET applications and NETCONF and Junos XML protocol client applications can concurrently load and commit data to separate instances of the ephemeral database. The active device configuration is a merged view of the static and ephemeral configuration databases.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, Junos OS supports configuring up to seven user-defined instances of the ephemeral configuration database. In earlier releases, you can configure up to eight user-defined instances. Junos OS Evolved supports configuring eight user-defined instances.

Ephemeral database instances are useful in scenarios where multiple client applications might need to simultaneously update a device configuration, such as when two or more SDN controllers simultaneously push configuration data to the same device. In the standard commit model, one controller might have an exclusive lock on the candidate configuration, thereby preventing the other controller from modifying it. By using separate ephemeral instances, the controllers can deploy the changes at the same time.

NOTE: Although applications can simultaneously load and commit data to different instances of the ephemeral database, commits issued at the same time for different ephemeral instances are queued and processed serially by the device.

The Junos processes read the configuration data from both the static configuration database and the ephemeral configuration database. When one or more ephemeral database instances are in use and there is conflicting data, statements in a database with a higher priority override the statements in a database with a lower priority. The database priority, from highest to lowest, is as follows:

1. Statements in a user-defined instance of the ephemeral configuration database.

If there are multiple user-defined ephemeral instances, the priority is determined by the order in which the instances are configured at the [edit system configuration-database ephemeral] hierarchy level, running from highest to lowest priority.

2. Statements in the default ephemeral database instance.

3. Statements in the static configuration database.

Consider the following configuration:

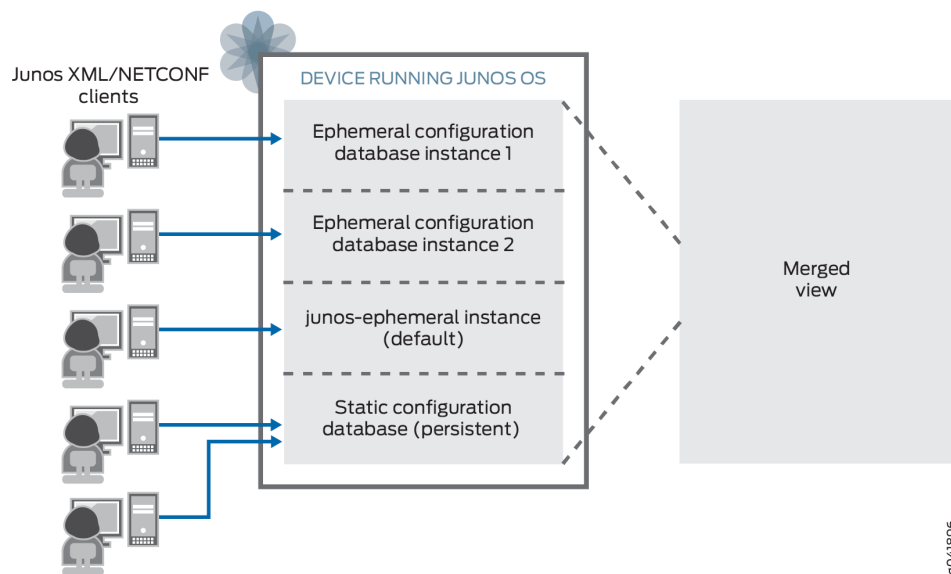
```
system {
  configuration-database {
    ephemeral {
      instance 1;
      instance 2;
    }
  }
}
```



```
}
}
```

Figure 1 on page 315 illustrates the order of priority of the ephemeral database instances and the static (committed) configuration database. In this example, ephemeral database instance 1 has the highest priority, followed by ephemeral database instance 2, then the default ephemeral database instance, and finally the static configuration database.

Figure 1: Ephemeral Database Instances



Ephemeral Database General Commit Model

JET applications and NETCONF and Junos XML protocol client applications can modify the ephemeral configuration database. JET applications must send configuration requests as pairs of load and commit operations. NETCONF and Junos XML protocol client applications can perform multiple load operations before executing a commit operation.



CAUTION: You must validate all configuration data before loading it into the ephemeral database and committing it on the device, because committing invalid configuration data can cause Junos processes to restart or even crash and result in disruption to the system or network.

Client applications can simultaneously load and commit data to different instances of the ephemeral database. Commits issued at the same time for different ephemeral instances are queued and processed

serially by the device. If a client disconnects from a session, the device discards any uncommitted configuration changes in the ephemeral instance, but configuration data that has already been committed to the ephemeral instance by that client is unaffected.

When you commit an ephemeral instance, the system validates the syntax, but not the semantics, of the ephemeral configuration data. When the commit is complete, the device notifies the affected system processes. The processes read the updated configuration and merge the ephemeral data into the active configuration according to the rules of prioritization described in ["Ephemeral Database Instances" on page 313](#). The active device configuration is a merged view of the static and ephemeral configuration databases.

NOTE: The ephemeral database's commit time will be slightly longer on devices running Junos OS Evolved than on devices running Junos OS because of the architectural differences between the two operating systems.

For detailed information about committing and synchronizing instances of the ephemeral configuration database, see ["Commit and Synchronize Ephemeral Configuration Data Using the NETCONF or Junos XML Protocol" on page 337](#).

Using the Ephemeral Database on Devices That Use High Availability Features

High availability refers to the hardware and software components that provide redundancy and reliability for network communications. There are certain behaviors and caveats that should be considered before using the ephemeral database on systems that use high availability features, including redundant Routing engines, graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES), nonstop active routing (NSR), and interchassis redundancy for MX Series routers using Virtual Chassis. The following sections describe these behaviors and outline how the different ephemeral database commit synchronize models can affect these behaviors.

Understanding Ephemeral Database Commit Synchronize Models

Unlike the standard commit model, the default ephemeral commit model executes commit synchronize operations asynchronously. The requesting Routing Engine commits the ephemeral configuration and emits a commit complete notification without waiting for the other Routing Engine to first synchronize and commit the configuration. Devices that use high availability features require that the primary and backup Routing Engines are synchronized in case of a failover. However, there can be situations in which an asynchronous commit synchronize operation can be interrupted and fail to synchronize the ephemeral configuration to the other Routing Engine.

On devices running Junos OS Release 21.1R1 or later and devices running Junos OS Evolved, you can configure the ephemeral database to execute commit synchronize operations using a synchronous

commit model, similar to that used by the static configuration database. In the synchronous commit model:

1. The primary Routing Engine starts its initial commit operation for the ephemeral instance.
2. At a given point during its commit operation, the primary Routing Engine initiates a commit on the backup Routing Engine.
3. If the backup Routing Engine successfully commits the configuration, then the primary Routing Engine continues its commit operation. If the commit fails on the backup Routing Engine, then the primary Routing Engine also fails the commit.

Synchronous commit operations are slower than asynchronous commit operations, but they provide better assurance that the ephemeral configuration is synchronized between Routing Engines. The synchronous commit model enables you to use the ephemeral database with greater reliability on devices that also use high availability features.

NOTE: As is the case for the static configuration database, even with the synchronous commit synchronize model, there can be rare circumstances in which the device commits an updated ephemeral configuration on the backup Routing Engine but fails to complete the commit on the primary Routing Engine resulting in the configurations being out of synchronization.

To enable the synchronous commit synchronize model for the ephemeral configuration database, configure the `commit-synchronize-model` `synchronous` statement at the `[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]` hierarchy level in the static configuration database.

Devices running Junos OS Release 20.2R1 or later and devices running Junos OS Evolved also support failover configuration synchronization for the ephemeral database. When you configure failover synchronization and the backup Routing Engine synchronizes with the primary Routing Engine, for example, when it is newly inserted, brought back online, or during a change in role, it synchronizes both its static and ephemeral configuration databases. In earlier Junos OS releases, the backup Routing Engine only synchronizes its static configuration database. To enable failover synchronization, configure the `commit synchronize` statement at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level in the static configuration database.

On devices running Junos OS Release 21.1R1 or later and devices running Junos OS Evolved, both commit synchronize operations and failover synchronize operations synchronize the ephemeral configuration data to the other Routing Engine using a load update operation instead of a load override operation. By using a load update operation, the device only needs to notify the Junos processes that correspond to changed statements during the update, which minimizes possible disruptions to the network.

Redundant Routing Engines

Dual Routing Engine systems support configuring the ephemeral database. However, the ephemeral commit model does not automatically synchronize ephemeral configuration data to the backup Routing Engine during a commit operation. Client applications can synchronize the data in an ephemeral instance on a per-commit or per-session basis, or they can configure an ephemeral instance to automatically synchronize its data every time the instance is committed. For more information, see ["Commit and Synchronize Ephemeral Configuration Data Using the NETCONF or Junos XML Protocol" on page 337](#).

NOTE: Multichassis environments do not support synchronizing the ephemeral configuration database to the other Routing Engines.

When a client application commits data in an ephemeral instance and synchronizes it to the backup Routing Engine, by default, the ephemeral database performs the commit synchronize operation asynchronously. You can configure the ephemeral database to use a synchronous commit model for commit synchronize operations. In addition, dual Routing Engine devices also support failover configuration synchronization for the ephemeral database starting in Junos OS Release 20.2R1. For more information, see ["Understanding Ephemeral Database Commit Synchronize Models" on page 316](#).

Graceful Routing Engine Switchover (GRES)

Graceful Routing Engine switchover enables a device with redundant Routing Engines to continue forwarding packets, even if one Routing Engine fails. GRES requires that the primary and backup Routing Engines synchronize the configuration and certain state information before a switchover occurs.

By default, the ephemeral database performs commit synchronize operations asynchronously. On supported devices running Junos OS Release 21.1R1 or later and devices running Junos OS Evolved, you can configure the ephemeral database to perform commit synchronize operations using a synchronous commit model as described in ["Understanding Ephemeral Database Commit Synchronize Models" on page 316](#). We recommend that you use the synchronous commit model on devices that have GRES enabled, when the device does not have strict requirements on commit times. Synchronous commit operations are slower than asynchronous commit operations, but they provide better assurance that the ephemeral configuration is synchronized between Routing Engines. Thus, with this commit model, you can use the ephemeral database with greater reliability on devices that have GRES enabled.

NOTE: Dual Routing Engine devices running Junos OS Evolved enable GRES by default.

We do *not* recommend using the ephemeral database with the asynchronous commit synchronize model on devices that have GRES enabled, because in certain circumstances, the ephemeral database might not be synchronized between the primary and backup Routing Engines when a switchover occurs. For

example, the backup and primary Routing Engines might not synchronize the ephemeral database if the commit synchronize operation is interrupted by a sudden power outage. Furthermore, on devices running Junos OS Release 20.1 and earlier, when the backup Routing Engine synchronizes its configuration with the primary Routing Engine, it does not synchronize the ephemeral configuration database. Thus, if the backup Routing Engine restarts, for example, it deletes the ephemeral configuration data, which does not persist across reboots, and it does not automatically synchronize the database again when it comes online. As a result, the ephemeral database might not be synchronized between the backup and primary Routing Engines when a switchover occurs.

When GRES is enabled and the ephemeral database uses the asynchronous commit model, which is the default, you must explicitly configure the `allow-commit-synchronize-with-gres` statement at the `[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]` hierarchy level in the static configuration database to enable the device to synchronize ephemeral configuration data to the backup Routing Engine when you request a commit synchronize operation on an ephemeral instance. If GRES is enabled, and you do not configure the `allow-commit-synchronize-with-gres` statement, devices using the asynchronous commit model do not synchronize the ephemeral instance to the backup Routing Engine when you request a commit synchronize operation on that instance.

Nonstop Active Routing (NSR)

By default, the ephemeral database performs commit synchronize operations asynchronously. On supported devices running Junos OS Release 21.1R1 or later and devices running Junos OS Evolved, you can configure the ephemeral database to perform commit synchronize operations using a synchronous commit model as described in ["Understanding Ephemeral Database Commit Synchronize Models" on page 316](#). We recommend that you use the synchronous commit model on devices that have nonstop active routing (NSR) enabled. Synchronous commit operations are slower than asynchronous commit operations, but they provide better assurance that the ephemeral configuration is synchronized between Routing Engines. Thus, with this commit model, you can use the ephemeral database with greater reliability on devices that have NSR enabled.

We do *not* recommend using the ephemeral database with the asynchronous commit synchronize model on devices that have NSR enabled, because it comes with certain caveats. In a deployment with dual Routing Engines, a commit synchronize operation on an ephemeral instance on the primary Routing Engine results in an asynchronous commit on the backup Routing Engine. If the device notifies the routing protocol process (rpd) in the process of updating the configuration, it could result in an undesirable behavior of the system due to the asynchronous nature of the commit on the backup Routing Engine.

The processes that are notified when an ephemeral instance is synchronized to the backup Routing Engine depend on the Junos OS release. In Junos OS Release 20.4 and earlier, when you update an ephemeral instance on the primary Routing Engine, the change on the backup Routing Engine overrides the complete configuration for the ephemeral instance, replacing it with the latest. In Junos OS Release 20.1 and earlier, when the new configuration is applied on the backup Routing Engine, Junos OS notifies all system processes that have statements in that ephemeral instance. Starting in Junos OS Release

20.2R1, the behavior of the ephemeral database is enhanced. If the ephemeral instance is already synchronized between the primary and backup Routing Engines, and you update the ephemeral instance on the primary Routing Engine, Junos OS only notifies those processes corresponding to the modified portions of the ephemeral instance configuration when it commits the changes on the backup Routing Engine. Starting in Junos OS Release 21.1R1, the device synchronizes the ephemeral instance to the backup Routing Engine using a load update operation instead of a load override operation, so it only notifies processes corresponding to statements that are changed.

NOTE: Applications utilizing the ephemeral database are only impacted in this NSR situation if they interact with the routing protocol process. For example, the SmartWall Threat Defense Director (SmartWall TDD) would not be impacted in this case, because it only interacts with the firewall process (dfwd) through the ephemeral database.

MX Series Virtual Chassis

Starting in Junos OS Release 20.2R1, MX Series Virtual Chassis support configuring the ephemeral database. You can only configure and commit an ephemeral instance on the primary Routing Engine of the Virtual Chassis primary device.

An MX Series Virtual Chassis does not automatically synchronize any ephemeral configuration data during a commit operation. As with dual Routing Engine systems, you can synchronize the data in an ephemeral instance on a per-commit or per-session basis, or you can configure an ephemeral instance to automatically synchronize its data every time the instance is committed. The ephemeral data is only synchronized from the primary Routing Engine on the primary device to the primary Routing Engine on the backup device.

NOTE: MX Series Virtual Chassis do not, under any circumstance, synchronize ephemeral configuration data from the primary Routing Engine to the backup Routing Engine on the respective Virtual Chassis member.

MX Series Virtual Chassis must have GRES configured. If you configure the ephemeral database to use the synchronous commit synchronize model, the device synchronizes the ephemeral instance to the other Routing Engine when you request a commit synchronize operation. However, if the ephemeral database uses the default asynchronous commit synchronize model, you must explicitly configure the `allow-commit-synchronize-with-gres` statement in the static configuration database to enable the device to synchronize ephemeral configuration data during a commit synchronize operation. See ["Understanding Ephemeral Database Commit Synchronize Models" on page 316](#) for more information about the ephemeral database commit models.

When you commit and synchronize an ephemeral instance on an MX Series Virtual Chassis that uses the asynchronous commit synchronize model:

1. The Virtual Chassis primary device validates the syntax and commits the ephemeral instance on its primary Routing Engine.
2. If the commit is successful, the primary device notifies the backup device to synchronize the ephemeral instance.
3. The backup device commits the ephemeral instance on its primary Routing Engine only. If the commit operation fails, the backup device logs a message in the system log file but does not notify the primary device.

When you commit and synchronize an ephemeral instance on an MX Series Virtual Chassis that is configured to use the synchronous commit synchronize model:

1. The Virtual Chassis primary device starts its commit of the ephemeral instance on its primary Routing Engine.
2. At a given point in its commit operation, the primary device initiates a commit on the backup device's primary Routing Engine.
3. If the backup device successfully commits the configuration, then the primary device continues its commit operation. If the backup device fails to commit the configuration, then the primary device also fails the commit.

As outlined, when you use the asynchronous commit synchronize model for the ephemeral database, the commit can succeed on the primary device but fail on the backup device. When you use the synchronous commit synchronize model, the commit either succeeds or fails for both primary Routing Engines, except in rare circumstances.

MX Series Virtual Chassis support failover configuration synchronization for the ephemeral database. When you configure the `commit synchronize` statement at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level in the static configuration database, and the primary Routing Engine on the Virtual Chassis backup device synchronizes with the primary Routing Engine on the Virtual Chassis primary device, for example after it restarts, its synchronizes both its static and ephemeral configuration databases.

Release History Table

Release	Description
20.2R1	When you configure the <code>commit synchronize</code> statement at the <code>[edit system]</code> hierarchy level in the static configuration database and the backup Routing Engine synchronizes with the primary Routing Engine, for example, when it is newly inserted, brought back online, or during a change in role, it synchronizes both its static and ephemeral configuration databases.

18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, devices running Junos OS support configuring up to seven user-defined instances of the ephemeral configuration database. In earlier releases, you can configure up to eight user-defined instances.
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RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Enable and Configure Instances of the Ephemeral Configuration Database | 325](#)

Example: Configuring the Ephemeral Configuration Database Using NETCONF

Unsupported Configuration Statements in the Ephemeral Configuration Database

The ephemeral database is an alternate configuration database that enables Juniper Extension Toolkit (JET) applications and NETCONF and Junos XML protocol client applications to simultaneously load and commit configuration changes on Junos devices and with significantly greater throughput than when committing data to the candidate configuration database. To improve commit performance, the ephemeral commit process does not perform all of the operations and validations executed by the standard commit model. As a result, there are some features that cannot be configured through the ephemeral database. For example, the ephemeral configuration database does not support configuring interface alias names or any type of Spanning Tree Protocol (xSTP, where the “x” represents the STP type).

The ephemeral configuration database does not support the following configuration statements. If a client attempts to configure an unsupported statement in an ephemeral instance, the server returns an error during the load operation. The configuration statements are grouped under their top-level configuration statement.

[edit]

```
[edit apply-groups]
[edit access]
[edit chassis]
[edit dynamic-profiles]
[edit security] (SRX Series only)
```


[edit interfaces]

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number alias alias-name]
[edit interfaces interface-range]
```

[edit logical-systems]

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number
alias alias-name]
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name policy-options prefix-list name apply-path path]
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mstp]
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols rstp]
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols vstp]
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name system processes routing]
```

[edit policy-options]

```
[edit policy-options prefix-list name apply-path path]
```

[edit protocols]

```
[edit protocols igmp]
[edit protocols mld]
[edit protocols mstp]
[edit protocols rstp]
[edit protocols vstp]
```

[edit routing-instances]

```
[edit routing-instances instance-name protocols mstp]
[edit routing-instances instance-name protocols rstp]
[edit routing-instances instance-name protocols vstp]
```

[edit security]

```
[edit security group-vpn member ipsec vpn]
[edit security ssh-known-hosts host hostname]
```

NOTE: The ephemeral configuration database does not support configuring the [edit security] hierarchy on SRX Series Services Gateways.

[edit services]

```
[edit services ssl initiation profile]
[edit services ssl proxy profile]
[edit services ssl termination profile]
```

[edit system]

```
[edit system archival]
[edit system commit delta-export]
[edit system commit fast-synchronize]
[edit system commit notification]
[edit system commit peers]
[edit system commit peers-synchronize]
[edit system commit persist-groups-inheritance]
[edit system commit server]
[edit system compress-configuration-files]
[edit system configuration-database]
[edit system extensions]
[edit system fips]
[edit system host-name]
[edit system license]
[edit system login]
[edit system master-password]
[edit system max-configurations-on-flash]
[edit system radius-options]
[edit system regex-additive-logic]
[edit system scripts]
[edit system services extension-service notification allow-clients address]
[edit system time-zone]
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

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Enable and Configure Instances of the Ephemeral Configuration Database

IN THIS SECTION

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The ephemeral database is an alternate configuration database that enables multiple client applications to concurrently load and commit configuration changes to a Junos device and with significantly greater throughput than when committing data to the candidate configuration database. Junos devices provide a default ephemeral database instance as well as the ability to enable and configure multiple user-defined instances of the ephemeral configuration database.

NETCONF and Junos XML protocol client applications and JET applications can update the ephemeral configuration database. The following sections detail how to enable instances of the ephemeral configuration database, configure the instances using NETCONF and Junos XML protocol operations, and display ephemeral configuration data in the CLI. The sections also discuss how to deactivate and then reactivate an ephemeral instance as well as delete an ephemeral instance. For information about using JET applications to configure the ephemeral configuration database, see the [Juniper Extension Toolkit Documentation](#).

Enable Ephemeral Database Instances

The default ephemeral database instance is automatically enabled on Junos devices that support configuring the ephemeral database. However, you must configure all user-defined instances of the ephemeral configuration database before using them. See [Feature Explorer](#) to verify the hardware platforms and software releases that support the ephemeral database.

To enable a user-defined instance of the ephemeral configuration database:

1. Configure the name of the instance, which must contain only alphanumeric characters, hyphens, and underscores and must not exceed 32 characters in length or use default as the name.

```
[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]  
user@host# set instance instance-name
```

NOTE: The order in which the configuration lists the ephemeral database instances determines their priority. By default, newly configured instances are placed at the end of the list and have lower priority when resolving conflicting configuration statements. When you configure a new instance, you can specify its placement in the configuration by using the insert command instead of the set command.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 17.1R3, 17.2R3, 17.3R3, 17.4R2, and 18.1R1, the name of an user-defined ephemeral database instance cannot be default.

2. Commit the configuration.

```
[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]  
user@host# commit
```

NOTE: When you configure statements at the [edit system configuration-database ephemeral] hierarchy level and commit the configuration, all Junos processes must check and evaluate their complete configuration, which might cause a spike in CPU utilization, potentially impacting other critical software processes.

Configure Ephemeral Database Options

You can configure several options for the ephemeral configuration database, which are outlined in this section.

1. (Optional) To disable the default instance of the ephemeral configuration database, configure the ignore-ephemeral-default statement.

```
[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]  
user@host# set ignore-ephemeral-default
```

2. (Optional) Configure the commit synchronize model as asynchronous, which is also the default, or synchronous, which is slower but also more reliable when synchronizing the configuration to a backup Routing Engine.

```
[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]
user@host# set commit-synchronize-model (asynchronous | synchronous)
```

3. (Optional) When the device has graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) enabled, and the ephemeral database uses the asynchronous commit synchronize model, configure the `allow-commit-synchronize-with-gres` statement to enable the device to synchronize an ephemeral instance to the other Routing Engine when you request a commit synchronize operation on that instance.

```
[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]
user@host# set allow-commit-synchronize-with-gres
```

4. Commit the configuration.

```
[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]
user@host# commit
```

NOTE: When you configure statements at the `[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]` hierarchy level and commit the configuration, all Junos processes must check and evaluate their complete configuration, which might cause a spike in CPU utilization, potentially impacting other critical software processes.

Open Ephemeral Database Instances

A client application must open an ephemeral database instance before viewing or modifying it. Within a NETCONF or Junos XML protocol session, a client application opens the ephemeral database instance by using the Junos XML protocol `<open-configuration>` operation with the appropriate child tags. Opening the ephemeral instance automatically acquires an exclusive lock on it.

- To open the default instance of the ephemeral database, a client application emits the `<open-configuration>` element and includes the `<ephemeral/>` child tag.

```
<rpc>
  <open-configuration>
    <ephemeral/>
```

```

    </open-configuration>
</rpc>

```

- To open a user-defined instance of the ephemeral database, a client application emits the `<open-configuration>` element and includes the `<ephemeral-instance>` element and the instance name.

```

<rpc>
  <open-configuration>
    <ephemeral-instance>instance-name</ephemeral-instance>
  </open-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Configure Ephemeral Database Instances

Client applications update the ephemeral configuration database using NETCONF and Junos XML protocol operations. Only a subset of the operations' attributes and options are available for use when updating the ephemeral configuration database. For example, options and attributes that reference groups, interface ranges, or commit scripts, or that roll back the configuration cannot be used with the ephemeral database.

Client applications load and commit configuration data to an open instance of the ephemeral configuration database. Configuration data can be uploaded in any of the supported formats including Junos XML elements, formatted ASCII text, set commands, or JavaScript Object Notation (JSON). By default, if a client disconnects from a session or closes the ephemeral database instance before committing new changes, the device discards any uncommitted data, but configuration data that has already been committed to the ephemeral database instance by that client is unaffected.

To update, commit, and close an open instance of the ephemeral configuration database, client applications perform the following tasks:

1. Load configuration data into the ephemeral database instance by performing one or more load operations.

Client applications emit the `<load-configuration>` operation in a Junos XML protocol session or the `<load-configuration>` or `<edit-config>` operation in a NETCONF session and include the appropriate attributes and tags for the data.

```

<rpc>
  <load-configuration action="(merge | override | replace | set | update)" format="(text |
  json | xml)">
    <!--configuration-data-->

```

```

    </load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

NOTE: The ephemeral configuration database supports the action attribute values `override` and `replace` starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1 and supports the `update` attribute on supported devices starting in Junos OS Release 21.1R1.

NOTE: The only acceptable format for `action="set"` is `"text"`. For more information about the `<load-configuration>` operation, see "[<load-configuration>](#)" on page 133.

```

<rpc>
  <edit-config>
    <target>
      <candidate/>
    </target>
    <!-- configuration-data -->
  </edit-config>
</rpc>

```

NOTE: The target value `<candidate/>` can refer to either the open configuration database, or if there is no open database, to the candidate configuration. If a client application issues the Junos XML protocol `<open-configuration>` operation to open an ephemeral instance before executing the `<edit-config>` operation, the device performs the `<edit-config>` operation on the open instance of the ephemeral configuration database. Otherwise, the device performs the operation on the candidate configuration.

2. (Optional) Review the updated configuration in the open ephemeral instance by emitting the `<get-configuration/>` operation in a Junos XML protocol session or the `<get-configuration/>` or `<get-config>` operation in a NETCONF session.

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration format="(json | set | text | xml)"/>
</rpc>
```

```
<rpc>
  <get-config>
    <source>
      <candidate/>
    </source>
  </get-config>
</rpc>
```

3. Commit the configuration changes by emitting the `<commit-configuration/>` operation in a Junos XML protocol session or the `<commit-configuration/>` or `<commit/>` operation in a NETCONF session.

Include the `<synchronize/>` tag in the `<commit-configuration>` element to synchronize the data to either the other Routing Engine on a dual Routing Engine platform or to the backup router's primary Routing Engine in an MX Series Virtual Chassis.

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration/>
</rpc>
```

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <synchronize/>
  </commit-configuration>
</rpc>
```

```
<rpc>
  <commit/>
</rpc>
```


NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 22.1R1, to automatically synchronize an ephemeral instance's configuration to the other Routing Engine every time you commit the instance, include the `synchronize` statement at the `[edit system commit]` hierarchy level within the configuration for the specific ephemeral instance.

NOTE: After a client application commits changes to the ephemeral database instance, the device merges the ephemeral data into the active configuration according to the rules of prioritization.

4. Repeat steps 1 through 3 for any subsequent updates to the ephemeral database instance.
5. Close the ephemeral database instance, which releases the exclusive lock.

```
<rpc>
  <close-configuration/>
</rpc>
```

Display Ephemeral Configuration Data in the CLI

The active device configuration is a merged view of the static and ephemeral configuration databases. However, when you display the configuration in the CLI using the `show configuration` command in operational mode, the output does not include ephemeral configuration data. You can display the data in a specific instance of the ephemeral database or display a merged view of the static and ephemeral configuration databases in the CLI by using variations of the `show ephemeral-configuration` command.

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the `show ephemeral-configuration operational mode` command uses a different syntax and supports filtering for displaying specific hierarchy levels. The new syntax is as follows:

- To view the configuration data in the default instance of the ephemeral configuration database, issue the `show ephemeral-configuration instance default` command.

```
user@host> show ephemeral-configuration instance default
```

- To view the configuration data in a user-defined instance of the ephemeral configuration database, issue the `show ephemeral-configuration instance instance-name` command.

```
user@host> show ephemeral-configuration instance instance-name
```

- To view the complete post-inheritance configuration merged with the configuration data in all instances of the ephemeral database, issue the `show ephemeral-configuration merge` command.

```
user@host> show ephemeral-configuration merge
```

- To specify the scope of the configuration data to display in a specific ephemeral instance, append the statement path of the requested hierarchy to the command. For example, the following command displays the configuration data at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level in the default instance of the ephemeral configuration database.

```
user@host> show ephemeral-configuration instance default system
```

In Junos OS Release 18.1 and earlier releases:

- To view the configuration data in the default instance of the ephemeral configuration database, issue the `show ephemeral-configuration` command.

```
user@host> show ephemeral-configuration
```

- To view the configuration data in a user-defined instance of the ephemeral configuration database, issue the `show ephemeral-configuration instance-name` command.

```
user@host> show ephemeral-configuration instance-name
```

- To view the complete post-inheritance configuration merged with the configuration data in all instances of the ephemeral database, issue the `show ephemeral-configuration | display merge` command.

```
user@host> show ephemeral-configuration | display merge
```

[Table 6 on page 333](#) outlines the `show ephemeral-configuration` commands for the various releases.

Table 6: show ephemeral-configuration Command

Action	Junos OS Release 18.2R1 and Later and Junos OS Evolved	Junos OS Release 18.1 and Earlier
View the configuration data in the default ephemeral instance	show ephemeral-configuration instance default	show ephemeral-configuration
View the configuration data in a user-defined ephemeral instance	show ephemeral-configuration instance <i>instance-name</i>	show ephemeral-configuration <i>instance-name</i>
View the complete post-inheritance configuration merged with the configuration data in all instances of the ephemeral database	show ephemeral-configuration merge	show ephemeral-configuration display merge

Deactivate Ephemeral Database Instances

When you enable and configure an ephemeral instance, the Junos device stores the instance's configuration data in files, which is similar to the operation of the static configuration database. You can deactivate a specific ephemeral instance within the static configuration database. When you deactivate an instance and commit the configuration, the device preserves the instance's configuration data and files, but it does not merge the instance's configuration with the static configuration database. If you later reactivate the instance in the static configuration database, the device merges the instance's existing configuration data with the static configuration database.

NOTE: On devices running Junos OS Release 22.1R1 or later and devices running Junos OS Evolved, when you deactivate the entire [edit system configuration-database ephemeral] hierarchy level and commit the configuration, the device deletes the files and corresponding configuration data for all user-defined ephemeral instances. In earlier Junos OS releases, the files and configuration data are preserved; however, the configuration data is not merged with the static configuration database. Deactivating the hierarchy does not affect the default ephemeral instance's files.

To deactivate the default ephemeral instance or a user-defined ephemeral instance in the static configuration database:

1. Deactivate the ephemeral database instance.

- Deactivate the default ephemeral instance by configuring the `ignore-ephemeral-default` statement.

```
[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]
user@host# set ignore-ephemeral-default
```

- Deactivate a user-defined ephemeral instance by issuing the `deactivate` command and specifying the instance name.

```
[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]
user@host# deactivate instance instance-name
```

2. Commit the configuration.

```
[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]
user@host# commit
```

To reactivate an ephemeral instance and thus merge its configuration with the static configuration database again:

1. Activate the ephemeral database instance.

- Activate the default ephemeral instance by deleting the `ignore-ephemeral-default` statement.

```
[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]
user@host# delete ignore-ephemeral-default
```

- Activate a user-defined ephemeral instance by issuing the `activate` command and specifying the instance name.

```
[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]
user@host# activate instance instance-name
```

2. Commit the configuration.

```
[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]
user@host# commit
```

Delete Ephemeral Database Instances

When you enable and configure an ephemeral instance, the Junos device stores the instance's configuration data in files, which is similar to the operation of the static configuration database. On devices running Junos OS Release 22.1R1 or later and devices running Junos OS Evolved, when you delete an ephemeral instance from the static configuration database and commit the configuration, the device also deletes the ephemeral instance's files and corresponding configuration data. Thus, if you later configure an ephemeral instance with the same name, there is no existing configuration data associated with this instance name.

However, in earlier Junos OS releases, when you delete an ephemeral instance, the device preserves the ephemeral instance's files. Thus, if you later configure an ephemeral instance with the same name, the device restores the configuration data associated with the instance name from the corresponding files. If you intend to delete an ephemeral instance in an earlier release, we recommend that you delete the configuration data in the ephemeral instance before you delete the instance from the static configuration database.

To delete the default ephemeral instance or a user-defined ephemeral instance from the static configuration database:

1. Delete the ephemeral database instance.

- Delete the default ephemeral instance by configuring the `delete-ephemeral-default` and `ignore-ephemeral-default` statements.

```
[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]
user@host# set delete-ephemeral-default
user@host# set ignore-ephemeral-default
```

NOTE: The `delete-ephemeral-default` statement is supported on devices running Junos OS Release 22.1R1 or later and devices running Junos OS Evolved.

- Delete a user-defined ephemeral instance by issuing the `delete` command and specifying the instance name.

```
[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]
user@host# delete instance instance-name
```

2. Commit the configuration.

```
[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]
user@host# commit
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
22.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 22.1R1, when you deactivate the entire [edit system configuration-database ephemeral] hierarchy level, Junos OS deletes the files and corresponding configuration data for all user-defined ephemeral instances. In earlier releases, the files and configuration data are preserved; however, the configuration data is not merged with the static configuration database.
22.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 22.1R1, when you delete an ephemeral instance in the static configuration database, the instance's configuration files are also deleted. In earlier releases, the configuration files are preserved.
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the show ephemeral-configuration operational mode command uses a different syntax and supports filtering for displaying specific hierarchy levels.
18.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the ephemeral configuration database supports loading configuration data using the <load-configuration> action attribute values of override and replace in addition to the previously supported values of merge and set.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Example: Configuring the Ephemeral Configuration Database Using NETCONF

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[Commit and Synchronize Ephemeral Configuration Data Using the NETCONF or Junos XML Protocol | 337](#)

[ephemeral | 508](#)

[show ephemeral-configuration | 525](#)

Commit and Synchronize Ephemeral Configuration Data Using the NETCONF or Junos XML Protocol

IN THIS SECTION

- [Committing an Ephemeral Instance Overview | 337](#)
- [How to Commit an Ephemeral Instance | 338](#)
- [Synchronizing an Ephemeral Instance Overview | 340](#)
- [How to Configure GRES-Enabled Devices to Synchronize Ephemeral Configuration Data | 342](#)
- [How to Synchronize an Ephemeral Instance on a Per-Commit Basis | 343](#)
- [How to Synchronize an Ephemeral Instance on a Per-Session Basis | 344](#)
- [How to Automatically Synchronize an Ephemeral Instance Upon Commit | 345](#)
- [How to Configure Failover Configuration Synchronization for the Ephemeral Database | 346](#)

Committing an Ephemeral Instance Overview

The ephemeral database is an alternate configuration database that enables NETCONF and Junos XML protocol client applications to simultaneously load and commit configuration changes on Junos devices and with significantly greater throughput than when committing data to the candidate configuration database. Client applications can commit the configuration data in an open instance of the ephemeral configuration database so that it becomes part of the active configuration on the device. When you commit ephemeral configuration data on a device, the device's active configuration is a merged view of the static and ephemeral configuration databases.



CAUTION: The ephemeral commit model validates the syntax but not the semantics, or constraints, of the configuration data committed to the ephemeral database. You must validate all configuration data before loading it into the ephemeral database and committing it on the device, because committing invalid configuration data can cause Junos processes to restart or even crash and result in disruption to the system or network.

After a client application commits an ephemeral instance, the data in that instance is merged into the ephemeral configuration database. The affected system processes parse the configuration and merge the ephemeral data with the data in the active configuration. If there are conflicting statements in the static and ephemeral configuration databases, the data is merged according to specific rules of prioritization. The database priority, from highest to lowest, is as follows:

1. Statements in a user-defined instance of the ephemeral configuration database.

If there are multiple user-defined ephemeral instances, the priority is determined by the order in which the instances are configured at the [edit system configuration-database ephemeral] hierarchy level, running from highest to lowest priority.

2. Statements in the default ephemeral database instance.

3. Statements in the static configuration database.

NOTE: Although applications can simultaneously load and commit data to different instances of the ephemeral database, commits issued at the same time from different ephemeral instances are queued and processed serially by the device.

NOTE: If you commit ephemeral configuration data that is invalid or results in undesirable network disruption, you must delete the problematic data from the database, or if necessary, reboot the device, which deletes the configuration data in all instances of the ephemeral configuration database.

The active device configuration is a merged view of the static and ephemeral configuration databases. However, when you display the configuration in the CLI using the `show configuration operational mode` command, the output does not include ephemeral configuration data. In the CLI, you can display the data in a specific instance of the ephemeral database or display a merged view of the static and ephemeral configuration databases by using variations of the `show ephemeral-configuration` command.

How to Commit an Ephemeral Instance

Client applications can commit the configuration data in an open instance of the ephemeral configuration database so that it becomes part of the active configuration on the device by using the `<commit-configuration/>` operation in a Junos XML protocol session or the `<commit-configuration/>` or `<commit/>` operation in a NETCONF session.

In a Junos XML protocol session, a client application commits the configuration data in an open instance of the ephemeral configuration database by enclosing the `<commit-configuration/>` tag in an `<rpc>` tag element (just as for the candidate configuration).

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration/>
</rpc>
```


The Junos XML protocol server reports the results of the commit operation in `<rpc-reply>`, `<commit-results>`, and `<routing-engine>` tag elements. If the commit operation succeeds, the `<routing-engine>` tag element encloses the `<commit-success/>` tag and the `<name>` tag element, which specifies the target Routing Engine.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <commit-results>
    <routing-engine>
      <name>routing-engine-name</name>
      <commit-success/>
    </routing-engine>
  </commit-results>
</rpc-reply>
```

In a NETCONF session, a client application commits the configuration data in an open instance of the ephemeral configuration database by enclosing the `<commit/>` or `<commit-configuration/>` tag in an `<rpc>` tag element (just as for the candidate configuration).

```
<rpc>
  <commit/>
</rpc>
]]> ]]>
```

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration/>
</rpc>
]]> ]]>
```

The NETCONF server confirms that the commit operation was successful by returning the `<ok/>` tag in an `<rpc-reply>` tag element.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns="URN" xmlns:junos="URL">
  <ok/>
</rpc-reply>
]]> ]]>
```

If the commit operation fails, the NETCONF server returns the `<rpc-reply>` element and `<rpc-error>` child element, which explains the reason for the failure.

The only variant of the commit operation supported for the ephemeral database is synchronizing the configuration on the other Routing Engine, as described in ["Synchronizing an Ephemeral Instance Overview" on page 340](#).

Synchronizing an Ephemeral Instance Overview

Dual Routing Engine devices and MX Series Virtual Chassis do not automatically synchronize ephemeral configuration data to a backup Routing Engine when you issue a commit operation on an ephemeral instance. You can synchronize the data in an ephemeral instance on a per-commit or per-session basis, or you can configure an ephemeral instance to synchronize its data every time you commit the instance. On devices with dual Routing Engines, the device synchronizes the ephemeral instance to the backup Routing Engine. In MX Series Virtual Chassis configurations, the system synchronizes the ephemeral instance only to the backup device's primary Routing Engine.

NOTE: Multichassis environments do not support synchronizing the ephemeral configuration database to the other Routing Engines.

See the following sections for instructions on synchronizing ephemeral instances:

- ["How to Configure GRES-Enabled Devices to Synchronize Ephemeral Configuration Data" on page 342](#)
- ["How to Synchronize an Ephemeral Instance on a Per-Commit Basis" on page 343](#)
- ["How to Synchronize an Ephemeral Instance on a Per-Session Basis" on page 344](#)
- ["How to Automatically Synchronize an Ephemeral Instance Upon Commit" on page 345](#)
- ["How to Configure Failover Configuration Synchronization for the Ephemeral Database" on page 346](#)

By default, the ephemeral commit model executes commit synchronize operations asynchronously. The NETCONF or Junos XML protocol server commits the configuration on the local Routing Engine and then copies the configuration to the remote Routing Engine and commits it. The requesting Routing Engine commits the ephemeral configuration and emits a commit complete notification without waiting for the other Routing Engine to first synchronize and commit the configuration.

On supported devices, you can also configure the ephemeral database to execute commit synchronize operations using a synchronous commit model. In this model, the primary Routing Engine only completes its commit operation if the commit on the other Routing Engine is successful. Synchronous commit operations are slower but more reliable than asynchronous commit operations. To use the synchronous model, configure the `commit-synchronize-model synchronous` statement at the `[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]` hierarchy level in the static configuration database.

When you synchronize an ephemeral instance, the Junos XML protocol server reports the results of the commit operation for the local Routing Engine in `<rpc-reply>`, `<commit-results>`, and `<routing-engine>` tag

elements. If the commit operation succeeds, the `<routing-engine>` tag element encloses the `<commit-success/>` tag and the `<name>` tag element, which specifies the target Routing Engine.

The server reply includes additional tags that depend on the commit synchronize model used by the database.

- If the ephemeral database uses the synchronous model for commit synchronize operations, the server reply includes a second `<routing-engine>` element for the commit operation on the other Routing Engine.
- If the ephemeral database uses the asynchronous model for commit synchronize operations, the server includes the `<commit-synchronize-server-success>` tag element, which indicates that the synchronize operation is scheduled on the other Routing Engine and provides the estimated time in seconds required for the operation to complete.

For example:

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <commit-results>
    <routing-engine>
      <name>re0</name>
      <commit-success/>
    </routing-engine>
  </commit-results>
  <commit-synchronize-server-success>
    <current-job-id>0</current-job-id>
    <number-of-jobs>1</number-of-jobs>
    <estimated-time>60</estimated-time>
  </commit-synchronize-server-success>
</rpc-reply>
```

The RPC reply for synchronous commit synchronize operations indicates the success or failure of the commit operation on the other Routing Engine. The device records the success or failure of asynchronous commit synchronize operations in the system log file, provided the device is configured to log events of the given facility and severity level. See the [System Log Explorer](#) for the various ephemeral database events and the facility and severity levels required to log them.

Similarly, in NETCONF sessions, the server confirms that the commit operation was successful by returning the `<ok/>` tag in an `<rpc-reply>` tag element. The response also includes the `<commit-results>`

element for synchronous commit synchronize operations or the `<commit-synchronize-server-success>` element for asynchronous commit synchronize operations. For example:

```
<rpc-reply xmlns="URN" xmlns:junos="URL">
  <ok/>
  <commit-synchronize-server-success>
    <current-job-id>0</current-job-id>
    <number-of-jobs>1</number-of-jobs>
    <estimated-time>60</estimated-time>
  </commit-synchronize-server-success>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>
```

NOTE: The device does not synchronize the ephemeral configuration database to the other Routing Engine when you issue the `commit synchronize` command on the static configuration database.

How to Configure GRES-Enabled Devices to Synchronize Ephemeral Configuration Data

By default, the ephemeral database performs commit synchronize operations asynchronously and does not synchronize ephemeral configuration data to the backup Routing Engine on devices that have graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) enabled. If the ephemeral database uses the asynchronous commit synchronize model, you must configure the `allow-commit-synchronize-with-gres` statement to allow GRES-enabled devices to perform commit synchronize operations. Alternatively, on supported devices, you can instead configure the ephemeral database to use a synchronous commit model to perform commit synchronize operations. Synchronous commit operations are slower but more reliable than asynchronous commit operations. We recommend that you use the synchronous commit model on devices that have GRES enabled.

To enable devices that have GRES configured to synchronize ephemeral configuration data:

1. (Optional) Configure the commit model that the ephemeral database uses to perform commit synchronize operations.

```
[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]
user@host# set commit-synchronize-model (asynchronous | synchronous)
```

2. If the device uses the asynchronous commit model, which is the default, configure the `allow-commit-synchronize-with-gres` statement in the static configuration database.

```
[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]
user@host# set allow-commit-synchronize-with-gres
```

3. Commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit synchronize
```

How to Synchronize an Ephemeral Instance on a Per-Commit Basis

You can synchronize an ephemeral instance to the other Routing Engine for a given commit operation on that instance.

To synchronize an ephemeral instance to the other Routing Engine on a per-commit basis:

1. Open the ephemeral instance.

```
<rpc>
  <open-configuration>
    <ephemeral-instance>instance-name</ephemeral-instance>
  </open-configuration>
</rpc>
```

2. Configure the ephemeral instance.

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <!--configuration-data-->
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>
```

3. Commit and synchronize the instance by enclosing the empty `<synchronize/>` tag in the `<commit-configuration>` and `<rpc>` tag elements.

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration>
    <synchronize/>
</rpc>
```

```

    </commit-configuration>
</rpc>

```

4. Repeat steps 2 and 3, as appropriate.
5. Close the ephemeral instance.

```

<rpc>
  <close-configuration/>
</rpc>

```

How to Synchronize an Ephemeral Instance on a Per-Session Basis

You can synchronize an ephemeral instance to the other Routing Engine for all commit operations performed for the duration that the ephemeral instance is open, which we are loosely referring to as a session. This should not be confused with the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol session. Synchronizing the instance on a per-session basis enables you to execute multiple load and commit operations and ensure that each commit operation automatically synchronizes the instance to the other Routing Engine until the instance is closed.

To synchronize an ephemeral instance for all commit operations performed for the duration that the instance is open:

1. Open the ephemeral instance, and include the `<commit-synchronize/>` tag.

```

<rpc>
  <open-configuration>
    <ephemeral-instance>instance-name</ephemeral-instance>
    <commit-synchronize/>
  </open-configuration>
</rpc>

```

2. Configure the ephemeral instance.

```

<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <!-- configuration-data -->
  </load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

3. Commit the instance, which also synchronizes it to the other Routing Engine.

```
<rpc>
  <commit-configuration/>
</rpc>
```

4. Repeat steps 2 and 3, as appropriate.
5. Close the ephemeral instance.

```
<rpc>
  <close-configuration/>
</rpc>
```

How to Automatically Synchronize an Ephemeral Instance Upon Commit

On devices running Junos OS Release 22.1R1 or later and devices running Junos OS Evolved, you can configure an ephemeral instance so that it synchronizes its configuration to the other Routing Engine every time you commit the instance.

To configure the ephemeral instance to synchronize every time you commit the instance:

1. Open the ephemeral instance.

```
<rpc>
  <open-configuration>
    <ephemeral-instance>instance-name</ephemeral-instance>
  </open-configuration>
</rpc>
```

2. Configure the ephemeral instance to include the `synchronize` statement at the `[edit system commit]` hierarchy level.

```
<rpc>
  <load-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <system>
        <commit>
          <synchronize/>
        </commit>
      </system>
    </configuration>
```

```

    </load-configuration>
</rpc>

```

3. Commit the instance, which also synchronizes its configuration to the other Routing Engine.

```

<rpc>
  <commit-configuration/>
</rpc>

```

4. Close the ephemeral instance.

```

<rpc>
  <close-configuration/>
</rpc>

```

After you add the `synchronize` statement at the `[edit system commit]` hierarchy level in the ephemeral instance's configuration, the device automatically synchronizes the instance to the other Routing Engine whenever you commit that instance, provided that the device meets the necessary requirements for synchronizing the database.

How to Configure Failover Configuration Synchronization for the Ephemeral Database

MX Series Virtual Chassis and dual Routing Engine devices support failover configuration synchronization for the ephemeral database, which helps ensure that the configuration database is synchronized between Routing Engines in the event of a Routing Engine switchover. This is achieved when you configure the `commit synchronize` statement at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level in the static configuration database.

If you configure the `commit synchronize` statement in the static configuration database, it has the following effects:

- The device synchronizes its static configuration database to the other Routing Engine during a commit operation.
- Starting in Junos OS Release 20.2R1, the backup Routing Engine synchronizes both the static and ephemeral configuration databases when it synchronizes with the primary Routing Engine. In earlier releases, the backup Routing Engine only synchronizes the static configuration database.

NOTE: Configuring the `commit synchronize` statement in the static configuration database does not synchronize an ephemeral instance to the backup Routing Engine when you commit the static configuration database or when you commit the instance.

When you configure the `commit synchronize` statement on the primary and backup Routing Engines, the backup Routing Engine synchronizes its configuration with the primary Routing Engine in the following scenarios:

- The backup Routing Engine is removed and reinserted
- The backup Routing Engine is rebooted
- The device performs a graceful Routing Engine switchover
- There is a manual change in roles
- A new backup Routing Engine is inserted that has the `commit synchronize` statement configured

On a dual Routing Engine system, the backup Routing Engine synchronizes its configuration databases with the primary Routing Engine. In an MX Series Virtual Chassis, the primary Routing Engine on the backup device synchronizes its configuration databases with the primary Routing Engine on the primary device.

To enable failover configuration synchronization for both the static and ephemeral databases on supported devices running Junos OS Release 20.2R1 or later or devices running Junos OS Evolved:

1. Configure the `synchronize` statement in the static configuration database.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system commit synchronize
```

2. Commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit synchronize
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
20.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 20.2R1, when you configure the synchronize statement at the [edit system commit] hierarchy level in the static configuration database, the backup Routing Engine synchronizes both the static and ephemeral configuration databases when it synchronizes with the primary Routing Engine. In earlier releases, the backup Routing Engine only synchronizes the static configuration database.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Enable and Configure Instances of the Ephemeral Configuration Database 325
Understanding the Ephemeral Configuration Database 311

4

PART

Request Operational and Configuration Information Using the Junos XML Protocol

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Request Operational Information Using the Junos XML Protocol

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- Specify the Output Format for Operational Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 353

Request Operational Information Using the Junos XML Protocol

Within a Junos XML protocol session, a client application can request information about the current status of a Junos device. To request operational information, a client application emits the specific request tag element from the Junos XML API that returns the desired information.

Table 7 on page 350 provides examples of request tags, which request the same information as the equivalent CLI command. For complete information about the operational request tag elements available in a given release, see the [Junos XML API Explorer](#).

Table 7: Examples of Request Tags and Equivalent CLI Command

Request Tag	CLI Command
<get-interface-information>	show interfaces
<get-chassis-inventory>	show chassis hardware
<get-system-inventory>	show software information

The application encloses the request tag in an <rpc> element. The syntax depends on whether the corresponding CLI command has any options included.

```
<rpc>
  <!-- If the command does not have options -->
```

```

<operational-request/>

<!-- If the command has options -->
<operational-request>
  <!-- tag elements representing the options -->
</operational-request>
</rpc>

```

The client application can specify the format of the information returned by the Junos XML protocol server. By setting the optional `format` attribute in the opening operational request tag, a client application can specify the format of the response as XML-tagged format, which is the default, formatted ASCII text, or JavaScript Object Notation (JSON). For more information about specifying the format, see ["Specify the Output Format for Operational Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 353](#).

NOTE: When displaying operational or configuration data that contains characters outside the 7-bit ASCII character set, the Junos device escapes and encodes these character using the equivalent UTF-8 decimal character reference. For more information see *How Character Encoding Works on Juniper Networks Devices*.

If the client application requests the output in XML-tagged format, the Junos XML protocol server encloses its response in the specific response tag element that corresponds to the request tag element, which is then enclosed in an `<rpc-reply>` tag element.

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <operational-response xmlns="URL-for-DTD">
    <!-- Junos XML tag elements for the requested information -->
  </operational-response>
</rpc-reply>

```

For XML-tagged format, the opening tag for each operational response includes the `xmlns` attribute to define the XML namespace for the enclosed tag elements that do not have a prefix (such as `junos:`) in their names. The namespace indicates which Junos XML document type definition (DTD) defines the set of tag elements in the response. The Junos XML API defines separate DTDs for operational responses from different software modules. For instance, the DTD for interface information is called `junos-interface.dtd` and the DTD for chassis information is called `junos-chassis.dtd`. The division into separate DTDs and XML namespaces means that a tag element with the same name can have distinct functions depending on which DTD it is defined in.

The namespace is a URL of the following form:

```
http://xml.juniper.net/junos/release-code/junos-category
```

release-code is the standard string that represents the Junos OS release that is running on the Junos XML protocol server device.

category specifies the DTD.

The *Junos XML API Operational Developer Reference* includes the text of the Junos XML DTDs for operational responses.

If the client application requests the output in formatted ASCII text, the Junos XML protocol server encloses its response in an <output> tag, which is enclosed in an <rpc-reply> tag.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <output>
    operational-response
  </output>
</rpc-reply>
```

Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, a client application can request operational and configuration information in JSON format. If the client application requests the output in JSON format, the Junos XML protocol server encloses the JSON data in the <rpc-reply> tag element.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns="URN" xmlns:junos="URL">
  operational-response
</rpc-reply>
```

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, devices running Junos OS emit JSON-formatted configuration data using a new default implementation for serialization.

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, devices running Junos OS emit JSON-formatted configuration data using a new default implementation for serialization.

14.2

Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, a client application can request operational and configuration information in JSON format.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding the Request Procedure in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 58](#)

[Specify the Output Format for Operational Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 353](#)

[Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365](#)

Specify the Output Format for Operational Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session

In a Junos XML protocol session, to request information about a routing, switching, or security platform running Junos OS, a client application encloses a Junos XML request tag element in an `<rpc>` tag element. By setting the optional `format` attribute in the opening operational request tag, the client application can specify the formatting of the output returned by the Junos XML protocol server. Information can be returned as XML-tagged format, JavaScript Object Notation (JSON), or formatted ASCII text. The basic syntax is as follows:

```
<rpc>
  <operational-request format="(ascii | json | text | xml)">
    <!-- tag elements for options -->
  </operational-request>
</rpc>
```

XML Format

By default, the Junos XML protocol server returns operational information in XML-tagged format. If the value of the `format` attribute is set to "xml", or if the `format` attribute is omitted, the server returns the response in XML. The following example requests information for the ge-0/3/0 interface. The `format` attribute is omitted.

```
<rpc>
  <get-interface-information>
    <brief/>
    <interface-name>ge-0/3/0</interface-name>
```

```

    </get-interface-information>
</rpc>

```

The Junos XML protocol server returns the information in XML-tagged format, which is identical to the output displayed in the CLI when you include the `| display xml` option after the operational mode command.

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/11.4R1/junos">
<interface-information
  xmlns="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/11.4R1/junos-interface" junos:style="brief">
  <physical-interface>
    <name>ge-0/3/0</name>
    <admin-status junos:format="Enabled">up</admin-status>
    <oper-status>down</oper-status>
    <link-level-type>Ethernet</link-level-type>
    <mtu>1514</mtu>
    <source-filtering>disabled</source-filtering>
    <speed>1000mbps</speed>
    <bpdu-error>none</bpdu-error>
    <l2pt-error>none</l2pt-error>
    <loopback>disabled</loopback>
    <if-flow-control>enabled</if-flow-control>
    <if-auto-negotiation>enabled</if-auto-negotiation>
    <if-remote-fault>online</if-remote-fault>
    <if-device-flags>
      <ifdf-present/>
      <ifdf-running/>
      <ifdf-down/>
    </if-device-flags>
    <if-config-flags>
      <iff-hardware-down/>
      <iff-snmp-traps/>
      <internal-flags>0x4000</internal-flags>
    </if-config-flags>
    <if-media-flags>
      <ifmf-none/>
    </if-media-flags>
  </physical-interface>
</interface-information>
</rpc-reply>

```

ASCII Format

To request that the Junos XML protocol server return operational information as formatted ASCII text instead of tagging it with Junos XML tag elements, the client application includes the `format="text"` or `format="ascii"` attribute in the opening request tag. The client application encloses the request in an `<rpc>` tag element.

```
<rpc>
  <get-interface-information format="(text | ascii)">
    <brief/>
    <interface-name>ge-0/3/0</interface-name>
  </get-interface-information>
</rpc>
```

When the client application includes the `format="text"` or `format="ascii"` attribute in the request tag, the Junos XML protocol server formats the reply as ASCII text and encloses it in an `<output>` tag element. The `format="text"` and `format="ascii"` attributes produce identical output.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/11.4R1/junos">
  <output>
Physical interface: ge-0/3/0, Enabled, Physical link is Down
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 1000mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
  Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled,
  Remote fault: Online
  Device flags   : Present Running Down
  Interface flags: Hardware-Down SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Link flags     : None
  </output>
</rpc-reply>
```

The following example shows the equivalent operational mode command executed in the CLI:

```
user@host> show interfaces ge-0/3/0 brief
Physical interface: ge-0/3/0, Enabled, Physical link is Down
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 1000mbps, Loopback: Disabled, Source filtering:
Disabled,
  Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled, Remote fault: Online
  Device flags   : Present Running Down
  Interface flags: Hardware-Down SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Link flags     : None
```

The formatted ASCII text returned by the Junos XML protocol server is identical to the CLI output except in cases where the output includes disallowed characters such as '<' (less-than sign), '>' (greater-than sign), and '&' (ampersand). The Junos XML protocol server substitutes these characters with the equivalent predefined entity reference of '<,' '>,' and '&,' respectively.

If the Junos XML API does not define a response tag element for the type of output requested by a client application, the Junos XML protocol server returns the reply as formatted ASCII text enclosed in an <output> tag element even if XML-tagged output is requested.

For information about the <output> tag element, see the *Junos XML API Operational Developer Reference*.

NOTE: The content and formatting of data within an <output> tag element are subject to change, so client applications must not depend on them.

JSON Format

Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, a client application can request operational and configuration information in JSON format. To request that the Junos XML protocol server return operational information using JSON format instead of tagging it with Junos XML tag elements, the client application includes the `format="json"` attribute in the opening request tag. The client application encloses the request in an <rpc> tag element.

```
<rpc>
  <get-interface-information format="json">
    <brief/>
    <interface-name>cbp0</interface-name>
  </get-interface-information>
</rpc>
]]>]]>
```

When the client application includes the `format="json"` attribute in the request tag, the Junos XML protocol server formats the reply using JSON.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/16.1R1/junos">
{
  "interface-information" : [
    {
      "attributes" : { "xmlns" : "http://xml.juniper.net/junos/16.1R1/junos-interface",
                      "junos:style" : "brief"
                    },

```

```

"physical-interface" : [
{
  "name" : [
    {
      "data" : "cbp0"
    }
  ],
  "admin-status" : [
    {
      "data" : "up",
      "attributes" : {"junos:format" : "Enabled"}
    }
  ],
  "oper-status" : [
    {
      "data" : "up"
    }
  ],
  "if-type" : [
    {
      "data" : "Ethernet"
    }
  ],
  "link-level-type" : [
    {
      "data" : "Ethernet"
    }
  ],
  "mtu" : [
    {
      "data" : "1514"
    }
  ],
  "speed" : [
    {
      "data" : "Unspecified"
    }
  ],
  "clocking" : [
    {
      "data" : "Unspecified"
    }
  ],
],

```

```

    "if-device-flags" : [
    {
        "ifdf-present" : [
        {
            "data" : [null]
        }
        ],
        "ifdf-running" : [
        {
            "data" : [null]
        }
        ]
    }
    ],
    "ifd-specific-config-flags" : [
    {
        "internal-flags" : [
        {
            "data" : "0x0"
        }
        ]
    }
    ],
    "if-config-flags" : [
    {
        "iff-snmp-traps" : [
        {
            "data" : [null]
        }
        ]
    }
    ]
    ]
}
]
}
</rpc-reply>

```

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, devices running Junos OS support emitting the device's operational state in compact JSON format, in which only objects that have multiple values are emitted

as JSON arrays. To configure the device to emit compact JSON format, configure the `compact` statement at the `[edit system export-format state-data json]` hierarchy level.

```
user@host# set system export-format state-data json compact
```

The following example executes the `show system uptime` command and displays the output in non-compact and compact JSON format.

```
user@host> show system uptime | display json
```

Non-compact JSON format:

```
{
  "system-uptime-information" : [
    {
      "attributes" : {"xmlns" : "http://xml.juniper.net/junos/18.1R1/junos"},
      "current-time" : [
        {
          "date-time" : [
            {
              "data" : "2018-05-15 13:43:46 PDT",
              "attributes" : {"junos:seconds" : "1526417026"}
            }
          ]
        }
      ],
      "time-source" : [
        {
          "data" : " NTP CLOCK "
        }
      ],
      "system-booted-time" : [
        {
          "date-time" : [
            {
              "data" : "2018-05-15 10:57:02 PDT",
              "attributes" : {"junos:seconds" : "1526407022"}
            }
          ],
          "time-length" : [
            {
```

```

        "data" : "02:46:44",
        "attributes" : {"junos:seconds" : "10004"}
    }
],
    "protocols-started-time" : [
    {
        "date-time" : [
        {
            "data" : "2018-05-15 10:59:33 PDT",
            "attributes" : {"junos:seconds" : "1526407173"}
        }
        ],
        "time-length" : [
        {
            "data" : "02:44:13",
            "attributes" : {"junos:seconds" : "9853"}
        }
        ]
    }
],
    "last-configured-time" : [
    {
        "date-time" : [
        {
            "data" : "2018-05-02 17:57:44 PDT",
            "attributes" : {"junos:seconds" : "1525309064"}
        }
        ],
        "time-length" : [
        {
            "data" : "1w5d 19:46",
            "attributes" : {"junos:seconds" : "1107962"}
        }
        ],
        "user" : [
        {
            "data" : "admin"
        }
        ]
    }
],

```

```

    "uptime-information" : [
    {
        "date-time" : [
        {
            "data" : "1:43PM",
            "attributes" : {"junos:seconds" : "1526417026"}
        }
        ],
        "up-time" : [
        {
            "data" : "2:47",
            "attributes" : {"junos:seconds" : "10034"}
        }
        ],
        "active-user-count" : [
        {
            "data" : "1",
            "attributes" : {"junos:format" : "1 user"}
        }
        ],
        "load-average-1" : [
        {
            "data" : "0.49"
        }
        ],
        "load-average-5" : [
        {
            "data" : "0.19"
        }
        ],
        "load-average-15" : [
        {
            "data" : "0.10"
        }
        ]
    }
    ]
}

```

The compact JSON format for the same command is:

```
{
  "system-uptime-information" :
  {
    "current-time" :
    {
      "date-time" : "2018-05-15 13:49:56 PDT"
    },
    "time-source" : " NTP CLOCK ",
    "system-booted-time" :
    {
      "date-time" : "2018-05-15 10:57:02 PDT",
      "time-length" : "02:52:54"
    },
    "protocols-started-time" :
    {
      "date-time" : "2018-05-15 10:59:33 PDT",
      "time-length" : "02:50:23"
    },
    "last-configured-time" :
    {
      "date-time" : "2018-05-15 13:49:40 PDT",
      "time-length" : "00:00:16",
      "user" : "admin"
    },
    "uptime-information" :
    {
      "date-time" : "1:49PM",
      "up-time" : "2:53",
      "active-user-count" : "1",
      "load-average-1" : "0.00",
      "load-average-5" : "0.06",
      "load-average-15" : "0.06"
    }
  }
}
```


Release History Table

Release	Description
17.3R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, devices running Junos OS support emitting the device's operational state in compact JSON format, in which only objects that have multiple values are emitted as JSON arrays.
14.2	Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, a client application can request operational and configuration information in JSON format.

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Request Configuration Information Using the Junos XML Protocol

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- Request an XML Schema for the Configuration Hierarchy Using the Junos XML Protocol | 442

Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to request configuration data for a routing, switching, or security platform, a client application encloses the `<get-configuration>` element in an `<rpc>` tag. By setting optional attributes, the client application can specify the source and formatting of the configuration information returned by the Junos XML protocol server. By including the appropriate optional child tag elements, the application can request the entire configuration or specific portions of the configuration. The basic syntax is as follows:

```
<rpc>
  <!-- If requesting the complete configuration -->
    <get-configuration [optional attributes]/>

  <!-- If requesting part of the configuration -->
    <get-configuration [optional attributes]
      <configuration>
        <!-- tag elements representing the data to return -->
      </configuration>
    </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

NOTE: To view configuration data in a specific instance of the ephemeral configuration database, a client application must open the ephemeral instance using the `<open-configuration>` operation with the appropriate child tags before executing the `<get-configuration>` request.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 13.1, within a Junos XML protocol session, a logical system user can use the Junos XML protocol `<get-configuration>` operation to request specific logical system configuration hierarchies using child configuration tags as well as request the entire logical system configuration. When requesting the entire logical system configuration, the RPC reply includes the `<configuration>` root tag. Prior to Junos OS Release 13.1, the `<configuration>` root tag was omitted.

The Junos XML protocol server encloses its reply in an `<rpc-reply>` tag element. It includes attributes with the `junos:` prefix in the opening `<configuration>` tag to indicate when the configuration was last changed or committed and the user who committed it (the attributes appear on multiple lines in the syntax

statement only for legibility). For more information about the attributes, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session"](#) on page 368.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <!-- If the application requests Junos XML tag elements -->
  <configuration junos:(changed | commit)-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:(changed | commit)-localtime="YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss TZ" \
    [junos:commit-user="username"]>
    <!-- Junos XML tag elements representing configuration elements -->
  </configuration>

  <!-- If the application requests formatted ASCII text -->
  <configuration-text>
    <!-- formatted ASCII configuration statements -->
  </configuration-text>

  <!-- If the application requests configuration mode set commands -->
  <configuration-set>
    <!-- configuration mode commands -->
  </configuration-set>

  <!-- If the application requests JSON format -->
  <configuration-json>
    <!-- JSON configuration data -->
  </configuration-json>
</rpc-reply>
```

If a Junos XML tag element is returned within an `<undocumented>` tag element, the corresponding configuration element is not documented in the Junos OS configuration guides or officially supported by Juniper Networks. Most often, the enclosed element is used for debugging only by support personnel. In a smaller number of cases, the element is no longer supported or has been moved to another area of the configuration hierarchy, but appears in the current location for backward compatibility.

NOTE: When displaying operational or configuration data that contains characters outside the 7-bit ASCII character set, Junos OS escapes and encodes these character using the equivalent UTF-8 decimal character reference. For more information see *Understanding Character Encoding on Devices Running Junos OS*.

For reference pages for the `<configuration>`, `<configuration-json>`, `<configuration-set>`, `<configuration-text>`, and `<undocumented>` tag elements, see the *Junos XML API Operational Developer Reference*.

NOTE: If the client application locks the candidate configuration before making requests, it needs to unlock it after making its read requests. Other users and applications cannot change the configuration while it remains locked. For more information, see ["Locking and Unlocking the Candidate Configuration or Creating a Private Copy Using the Junos XML Protocol"](#) on page 96.

The following topics describe how a client application specifies the source, format, and amount of information returned by the Junos XML protocol server:

- ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session"](#) on page 368
- ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session"](#) on page 372
- ["Specifying the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session"](#) on page 402

Applications can also request other configuration-related information, including an XML schema representation of the configuration hierarchy or information about previously committed configurations. For more information, see the following:

- ["Retrieving a Previous \(Rollback\) Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol"](#) on page 424
- ["Retrieving the Rescue Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol"](#) on page 431
- ["Comparing the Active or Candidate Configuration to a Prior Version Using the Junos XML Protocol"](#) on page 434
- ["Comparing Two Previous \(Rollback\) Configurations Using the Junos XML Protocol"](#) on page 438
- ["Requesting an XML Schema for the Configuration Hierarchy Using the Junos XML Protocol"](#) on page 442

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding the Request Procedure in a Junos XML Protocol Session](#) | 58

[Request the Complete Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol](#) | 403

[Request Operational Information Using the Junos XML Protocol](#) | 350

[<get-configuration>](#) | 125

Specify the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, a client application uses the `<get-configuration>` tag element to request configuration data from the device. A client application can request information from the candidate configuration, the active configuration (that is, the one most recently committed on the device), or from an open instance of the ephemeral configuration database.

The client application can instruct the device to return configuration information from either the candidate configuration or the active configuration by setting the `database` attribute to the appropriate value. To request information from the candidate configuration, a client application includes the `<get-configuration>` tag element and either includes the `database="candidate"` attribute or omits the attribute completely. The Junos XML protocol server returns Junos XML-tagged output by default, except when the `compare` attribute is included.

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration/>

<!-- OR -->

  <get-configuration>
    <!-- tag elements for the configuration elements to return -->
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

To request information from the active configuration, a client application includes the `<get-configuration>` tag element with the `database="committed"` attribute enclosed within the `<rpc>` element.

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration database="committed"/>

<!-- OR -->

  <get-configuration database="committed">
    <!-- tag elements for the configuration elements to return -->
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

For information about the tag elements to enclose in the `<get-configuration>` tag element, see ["Specifying the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 402](#).

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 13.1, when a logical system user requests the entire logical system configuration using the `<get-configuration>` operation, the RPC reply includes the `<configuration>` root tag. Prior to Junos OS Release 13.1, the `<configuration>` root tag was omitted.

To request information from a specific instance of the ephemeral configuration database, a client application first opens the ephemeral instance using the `<open-configuration>` operation with the appropriate child tags.

```
<rpc>
  <!-- Default instance -->
    <open-configuration>
      <ephemeral/>
    </open-configuration>

  <!-- Named instance -->
    <open-configuration>
      <ephemeral-instance>instance-name</ephemeral-instance>
    </open-configuration>
</rpc>
```

While the ephemeral instance is open, the client application requests information from that instance by using the `<get-configuration>` operation. After all operations on the ephemeral instance are complete, the client application closes the instance with the `<close-configuration/>` operation.

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration/>

  <!-- OR -->

  <get-configuration>
    <!-- tag elements for the configuration elements to return -->
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>

<rpc>
  <close-configuration/>
</rpc>
```

The Junos XML protocol server encloses its reply in the `<rpc-reply>` tag element. Within the `<rpc-reply>` element, the configuration data for the requested configuration is enclosed within the `<configuration>` element for Junos XML-tagged output, the `<configuration-text>` element for formatted ASCII output, the `<configuration-set>` element for configuration mode set commands, or the `<configuration-json>` element for configuration data represented using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON).

When returning information from the candidate configuration or from an instance of the ephemeral configuration database, the output includes information about when the configuration was last changed. When displaying the configuration as Junos XML tag elements, the Junos XML protocol server includes this information as attributes in the opening `<configuration>` tag (they appear on multiple lines here only for legibility).

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration junos:changed-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:changed-localtime="YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss TZ">
    <!-- Junos XML tag elements representing configuration elements -->
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

`junos:changed-localtime` represents the time of the last change as the date and time in the device's local time zone.

`junos:changed-seconds` represents the time of the last change as the number of seconds since midnight on 1 January 1970.

When returning information from the active configuration, the output includes information about when the configuration was last committed. When displaying the configuration as Junos XML tag elements, the Junos XML protocol server includes this information as attributes in the opening `<configuration>` tag (they appear on multiple lines here only for legibility).

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration junos:commit-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:commit-localtime="YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss TZ" \
    junos:commit-user="username">
    <!-- Junos XML tag elements representing configuration elements -->
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

`junos:commit-localtime` represents the commit time as the date and time in the device's local time zone.

`junos:commit-seconds` represents the commit time as the number of seconds since midnight on 1 January 1970.

`junos:commit-user` specifies the Junos OS username of the user who requested the commit operation.

The database attribute in the application's request can be combined with one or more of the following attributes in the `<get-configuration/>` tag or opening `<get-configuration>` tag:

- `changed`, which is described in ["Requesting Change Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 398](#)
- `commit-scripts`, which is described in ["Requesting Commit-Script-Style XML Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 377](#)
- `compare`, which is described in ["Comparing the Active or Candidate Configuration to a Prior Version Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 434](#)
- `format`, which is described in ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 372](#)
- `inherit` and optionally `groups` and `interface-ranges`, which are described in ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 380](#)

The application can also include the database attribute after requesting an indicator for identifiers (as described in ["Requesting Identifier Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 394](#)).

The following example shows how to request the entire committed configuration. In actual output, the *Junos-version* variable is replaced by a value such as 20.4R1 for the initial version of Junos OS Release 20.4.

Client Application

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration database="committed"/>
</rpc>
```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration \
    junos:commit-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:commit-localtime="timestamp" \
    junos:commit-user="username">
    <version>Junos-version </version>
    <system>
      <host-name>big-router</host-name>
      <!-- other children of <system> -->
    </system>
    <!-- other children of <configuration> -->
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

T1185

Release History Table

Release	Description
13.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 13.1, when a logical system user requests the entire logical system configuration using the <get-configuration> operation, the RPC reply includes the <configuration> root tag.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365](#)

[Specify the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 372](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 402](#)

[Retrieve a Previous \(Rollback\) Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 424](#)

[Retrieve the Rescue Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 431](#)

Specify the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to request information about a configuration on a routing, switching, or security platform, a client application encloses the <get-configuration> element in an <rpc> tag. The client application can specify the formatting of the configuration data returned by the Junos XML protocol server by setting optional attributes in the <get-configuration> tag.

To request that the Junos XML protocol server return configuration information in Junos XML-tagged output, the client application either includes the `format="xml"` attribute in the <get-configuration/> tag or opening <get-configuration> tag or omits the attribute completely. The Junos XML protocol server returns Junos XML-tagged output by default, except when the `compare` attribute is included.

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration/>

  <!-- OR -->

  <get-configuration>
    <!-- tag elements for the configuration elements to return -->
```

```

    </get-configuration>
</rpc>

```

To request that the Junos XML protocol server return configuration information as formatted ASCII text instead of tagging it with Junos XML tag elements, the client application includes the `format="text"` attribute in the `<get-configuration/>` tag or opening `<get-configuration>` tag.

```

<rpc>
  <get-configuration format="text"/>

  <!-- OR -->

  <get-configuration format="text">
    <!-- tag elements for the configuration elements to return -->
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1, the client application includes the `format="set"` attribute in the `<get-configuration/>` tag or opening `<get-configuration>` tag to request that the Junos XML protocol server return configuration information as configuration mode set commands instead of Junos XML tag elements. The client application encloses the request in an `<rpc>` tag element.

```

<rpc>
  <get-configuration format="set"/>

  <!-- OR -->

  <get-configuration format="set">
    <!-- tag elements for the configuration elements to return -->
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, a client application can request that the Junos XML protocol server return configuration information in JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) format. To return configuration data in JSON format instead of tagging it with Junos XML tag elements, the client application includes the `format="json"` attribute in the `<get-configuration/>` tag or opening `<get-configuration>` tag. The client application encloses the request in an `<rpc>` tag element.

```

<rpc>
  <get-configuration format="json"/>

```

```

<!-- OR -->

    <get-configuration format="json">
        <!-- tag elements for the configuration elements to return -->
    </get-configuration>
</rpc>

```

For information about the tag elements to enclose in the `<get-configuration>` tag element, see ["Specifying the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 402](#).

NOTE: Regardless of which output format they request, client applications use Junos XML tag elements to represent the configuration elements to display. The `format` attribute controls the format of the Junos XML protocol server's output only.

When the application requests Junos XML tag elements, the Junos XML protocol server encloses its output in `<rpc-reply>` and `<configuration>` tag elements. For information about the attributes in the opening `<configuration>` tag, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#).

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
    <configuration attributes>
        <!-- Junos XML tag elements representing configuration elements -->
    </configuration>
</rpc-reply>

```

When the application requests formatted ASCII output, the Junos XML protocol server formats its response in the same way that the CLI `show configuration` command displays configuration data—it uses the newline character, tabs, braces, and square brackets to indicate the hierarchical relationships between configuration statements. The server encloses formatted ASCII configuration statements in `<rpc-reply>` and `<configuration-text>` tag elements.

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
    <configuration-text>
        <!-- formatted ASCII configuration statements -->
    </configuration-text>
</rpc-reply>

```

When the application requests configuration mode set commands, the Junos XML protocol server formats its response in the same way that the CLI `show configuration | display set` command displays configuration data. The server encloses the data in `<rpc-reply>` and `<configuration-set>` tag elements.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <!-- configuration mode commands -->
</rpc-reply>
```

When the application requests JSON format, the Junos XML protocol server encloses the JSON data in `<rpc-reply>` and `<configuration-json>` tag elements.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration-json>
    <!-- JSON configuration data -->
  </configuration-json>
</rpc-reply>
```

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, devices running Junos OS emit JSON-formatted configuration data using a new default implementation for serialization.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Releases 16.1R4, 16.2R2, and 17.1R1, integers in Junos OS configuration data emitted in JSON format are not enclosed in quotation marks. In earlier releases, integers in JSON configuration data are treated as strings and enclosed in quotation marks.

The `format` attribute can be combined with one or more of the following other attributes in the `<get-configuration/>` tag or opening `<get-configuration>` tag:

- `compare` with the value `compare="rollback"` and with `rollback="0"`. When you compare the candidate configuration to the active configuration (`rollback="0"`), you can display the differences in formats other than text by including the appropriate value for the `format` attribute in the request. You can display the differences in XML format starting in Junos OS Release 15.1R1, and you can display the differences in JSON format starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R1.
- `commit-scripts` with a value of `commit-scripts="apply"` or `commit-scripts="apply-no-transients"`. The `commit-scripts="view"` attribute returns Junos XML-tagged output by default, even if the `format="text"` attribute is included, since this is the format that is input to commit scripts.

- database, which is described in ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#)
- inherit and optionally groups and interface-ranges, which are described in ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 380](#)

It does not make sense to combine the `format="text"` attribute with the `changed` attribute (described in ["Requesting Change Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 398](#)) or to include it after requesting an indicator for identifiers (described in ["Requesting Identifier Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 394](#)). The change and identifier indicators appear only in Junos XML-tagged and JSON output.

An application can request Junos-XML tagged output, formatted ASCII text, configuration mode set commands, or JSON output for the entire configuration or any portion of it. For instructions on specifying the amount of data to return, see ["Specifying the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 402](#).

The following example shows how to request formatted ASCII output from the `[edit policy-options]` hierarchy level in the candidate configuration.

Client Application

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration format="text">
    <configuration>
      <policy-options/>
    </configuration>
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration-text>
    policy-options {
      policy-statement load-balancing-policy {
        from {
          route-filter 192.168.10/24 orlonger;
          route-filter 10.114/16 orlonger;
        }
        then {
          load-balance per-packet;
        }
      }
    }
  </configuration-text>
</rpc-reply>
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.1R4	Starting in Junos OS Releases 16.1R4, 16.2R2, and 17.1R1, integers in Junos OS configuration data emitted in JSON format are not enclosed in quotation marks. In earlier releases, integers in JSON configuration data are treated as strings and enclosed in quotation marks.
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, devices running Junos OS emit JSON-formatted configuration data using a new default implementation for serialization.
15.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1, the client application includes the format="set" attribute in the <get-configuration/> tag or opening <get-configuration> tag to request that the Junos XML protocol server return configuration information as configuration mode set commands instead of Junos XML tag elements.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol 365
Request Commit-Script-Style XML Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol 377
Specify the Output Format for Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Using the Junos XML Protocol 380
Request Identifier Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol 394
Request Change Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol 398

Request Commit-Script-Style XML Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol

On devices running Junos OS, to view the current configuration in Extensible Markup Language (XML), you issue the `show configuration | display xml operational` mode command. To view the configuration in commit-script-style XML, you use the `show configuration | display commit-scripts view` command. This command displays the configuration in the format that would be input to a commit script.

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to request that the server display the configuration as commit-script-style XML data, a client application includes the `commit-scripts="view"`

attribute in the `<get-configuration/>` tag or opening `<get-configuration>` tag. It encloses the request in an `<rpc>` tag element:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration commit-scripts="view"/>

  <!-- OR -->

  <get-configuration commit-scripts="view">
    <!-- tag elements for the configuration elements to return -->
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

To view the configuration with commit script changes applied, including both transient and non-transient changes, issue the `show configuration | display commit-scripts` operational mode command on a device running Junos OS. Starting in Junos OS Release 12.1, you can also request this data through the Junos XML protocol server.

To request that the Junos XML protocol server display the configuration with commit script changes applied, including both transient and non-transient changes, a client application includes the `commit-scripts="apply"` attribute in the `<get-configuration/>` tag or opening `<get-configuration>` tag. It encloses the request in an `<rpc>` tag element:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration commit-scripts="apply"/>

  <!-- OR -->

  <get-configuration commit-scripts="apply">
    <!-- tag elements for the configuration elements to return -->
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

To view the configuration with commit script changes applied, but exclude transient changes, issue the `show configuration | display commit-scripts no-transients` operational mode command on a device running Junos OS. Starting in Junos OS Release 12.1, you can also request this data through the Junos XML protocol server.

To request that the Junos XML protocol server display the configuration with commit script changes applied, but exclude transient changes, a client application includes the `commit-scripts="apply-no-transients"`

attribute in the `<get-configuration/>` tag or opening `<get-configuration>` tag. It encloses the request in an `<rpc>` tag element:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration commit-scripts="apply-no-transients"/>

  <!-- OR -->

  <get-configuration commit-scripts="apply-no-transients">
    <!-- tag elements for the configuration elements to return -->
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

The `commit-scripts` attribute can be combined with one or more of the following other attributes in the `<get-configuration/>` tag or opening `<get-configuration>` tag:

- `changed`, which is described in ["Requesting Change Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 398](#).
- `database`, which is described in ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#).
- `format`, when using `commit-scripts="apply"` or `commit-scripts="apply-no-transients"`.
- `groups`, which is described in ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 380](#).
- `inherit`, which is described in ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 380](#).
- `interface-ranges`, which is described in ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 380](#).
- `junos:key`, which is described in ["Requesting Identifier Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 394](#).

You do not need to include the `changed`, `groups` or `inherit` attributes with the `commit-scripts="view"` attribute. The `commit-scripts-style XML view` includes the `junos:changed="changed"` attribute in the XML tags, and it displays the output with inheritance applied. The tag elements inherited from user-defined groups or interface ranges are displayed within the inheriting tag elements, and the XML tags already include the `junos:group` attribute. To explicitly display the `junos:interface-range` attribute in the `commit-scripts-style view`, you must include the `interface-ranges="interface-ranges"` attribute in the `<get-configuration>` tag.

If you specify a value of `commit-scripts="apply"` or `commit-scripts="apply-no-transients"`, you can specify an output format of formatted ASCII text by also including the `format="text"` attribute.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- [Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365](#)
- [Specify the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 372](#)
- [Specify the Output Format for Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Using the Junos XML Protocol | 380](#)
- [Request Identifier Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 394](#)
- [Request Change Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 398](#)

Specify the Output Format for Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Using the Junos XML Protocol

IN THIS SECTION

- [Specifying Whether Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Are Inherited or Displayed Separately | 381](#)
- [Displaying the Source Group for Inherited Configuration Group Elements | 383](#)
- [Displaying the Source Interface Range for Inherited Configuration Elements | 387](#)
- [Examples: Specifying Output Format for Configuration Groups | 390](#)

The `<groups>` tag element corresponds to the `[edit groups]` configuration hierarchy. It encloses tag elements representing *configuration groups*, each of which contains a set of configuration statements that are appropriate at multiple locations in the hierarchy. You use the `apply-groups` configuration statement or `<apply-groups>` tag element to insert a configuration group at the appropriate location, achieving the same effect as directly inserting the statements defined in the group. The section of configuration hierarchy to which a configuration group is applied is said to *inherit* the group's statements.

In addition to the groups defined at the `[edit groups]` hierarchy level, Junos OS predefines a group called `junos-defaults`. This group includes configuration statements judged appropriate for basic operations on any routing, switching, or security platform. By default, the statements in this group do not appear in the output of CLI commands that display the configuration, nor in the output returned by the Junos XML protocol server for the `<get-configuration>` tag element. For more information about user-defined configuration groups and the `junos-defaults` group, see the [CLI User Guide](#).

The `<interface-range>` tag element corresponds to the `[edit interfaces interface-range]` configuration hierarchy. An interface range is a set of interfaces to which you can apply a common configuration

profile. If an interface is a member of an interface range, it inherits the configuration statements set for that range.

The following sections explain how to display groups and interface range configurations within their inheriting elements in configuration data that is requested through a Junos XML protocol session. The sections also discuss how to view the source group or interface range for configuration elements that are inherited from a group or interface range.

Specifying Whether Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Are Inherited or Displayed Separately

By default, the Junos XML protocol server displays the tag element for each user-defined configuration group as a child of the `<groups>` tag element, instead of displaying them as children of the elements to which they are applied. Similarly, the server displays the tag elements for each user-defined interface range as a child of the `<interface-range>` tag element, instead of displaying them as children of the elements that are members of the interface range. This display mode parallels the default behavior of the CLI configuration mode `show` command, which displays `[edit groups]` and `[edit interfaces interface-range]` as separate hierarchies in the configuration.

To request that the Junos XML protocol server not display the `<groups>`, `<apply-groups>`, or `<interface-range>` elements separately, but instead enclose tag elements inherited from user-defined groups or interface ranges within the inheriting tag elements, a client application includes the `inherit="inherit"` attribute in the `<get-configuration>` tag. It encloses the request in an `<rpc>` tag element:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration inherit="inherit"/>

  <!-- OR -->

  <get-configuration inherit="inherit">
    <!-- tag elements for the configuration elements to return -->
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

To request that the Junos XML protocol server include tag elements that are inherited from the `junos-defaults` group as well as user-defined configuration groups and interface-ranges, the client application includes the `inherit="defaults"` attribute in the `<get-configuration>` tag.

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration inherit="defaults"/>

  <!-- OR -->
```

```
<get-configuration inherit="defaults">
  <!-- tag elements for the configuration elements to return -->
</get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

For information about the tag elements to enclose in the `<get-configuration>` tag element, see ["Specifying the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 402](#).

When the client includes the `inherit="inherit"` attribute, the output includes the same information as the output from the following CLI configuration mode command. The output does not include configuration elements inherited from the `junos-defaults` group.

```
user@host# show | display inheritance | except ##
```

When the client includes the `inherit="defaults"` attribute, the output includes the same information as the output from the following CLI configuration mode command:

```
user@host# show | display inheritance defaults | except ##
```

In both cases, the Junos XML protocol server encloses its output in the `<rpc-reply>` tag element and one of the following tag elements depending on the requested format: the `<configuration>` tag element (for Junos XML-tagged output), the `<configuration-text>` tag element (for formatted ASCII output), the `<configuration-set>` tag element (for configuration mode set commands), or the `<configuration-json>` tag element (for JSON-formatted data). For information about the attributes in the opening `<configuration>` tag, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#).

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration attributes>
    <!-- Junos XML tag elements representing configuration elements -->
  </configuration>

  <!-- OR -->

  <configuration-text>
    <!-- formatted ASCII configuration statements -->
  </configuration-text>

  <!-- OR -->
```

```

    <configuration-set>
      <!-- configuration mode commands -->
    </configuration-set>

    <!-- OR -->

    <configuration-json>
      <!-- JSON-formatted configuration data -->
    </configuration-json>
  </rpc-reply>

```

The `inherit` attribute can be combined with one or more of the following attributes in the `<get-configuration/>` tag or opening `<get-configuration>` tag:

- `changed`, which is described in ["Requesting Change Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 398](#)
- `database`, which is described in ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#)
- `format`, which is described in ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 372](#)
- `groups`, which is described in ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 380](#)
- `interface-ranges`, which is described in ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 380](#)
- `junos:key`, which is described in ["Requesting Identifier Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 394](#).

The application can also include the `inherit` attribute after requesting an indicator for identifiers (as described in ["Requesting Identifier Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 394](#)).

Displaying the Source Group for Inherited Configuration Group Elements

To request that the Junos XML protocol server indicate the configuration group from which each configuration element is inherited, a client application combines the `inherit` attribute with the `groups="groups"` attribute in the `<get-configuration>` tag. It encloses the request in an `<rpc>` tag element:

```

<rpc>
  <get-configuration inherit="(defaults | inherit)" groups="groups"/>

```

```

<!-- OR -->

<get-configuration inherit="(defaults | inherit)" groups="groups">
    <!-- tag elements indicating the configuration elements to return -->
</get-configuration>
</rpc>

```

For information about the tag elements to enclose in the `<get-configuration>` tag element, see ["Specifying the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 402](#).

When you include both the `inherit` and `groups="groups"` attributes in the request, the Junos XML protocol server displays each configuration group element within its inheriting element, and the inherited element then includes information that indicates the source group. The format for the output determines how the source group information is displayed in the resulting configuration.

If the output is tagged with Junos XML tag elements (the `format="xml"` attribute is included or the `format` attribute is omitted), the Junos XML protocol server includes the `junos:group="source-group"` attribute in the opening tags of configuration elements that are inherited from configuration groups. The response is enclosed in `<configuration>` and `<rpc-reply>` tag elements.

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration attributes>
    <!-- For each inherited element -->
      <!-- opening-tags-for-parents-of-the-element -->
        <inherited-element junos:group="source-group">
          <inherited-child-of-inherited-element junos:group="source-group">
            <!-- inherited-children-of-child junos:group="source-group" -->
            </inherited-child-of-inherited-element>
          </inherited-element>
        <!-- closing-tags-for-parents-of-the-element -->
      </configuration>
    </rpc-reply>

```

If the output is formatted ASCII text (the `format="text"` attribute is included), the Junos XML protocol server inserts three commented lines with the information about the source group immediately above each inherited element. The response is enclosed in `<configuration-text>` and `<rpc-reply>` tag elements.

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration-text>
    /* For each inherited element */
      /* parent levels for the element */
      ##

```

```

    ## 'inherited-element' was inherited from group 'source-group'
    ##
    inherited-element {
        ##
        ## 'inherited-child' was inherited from group 'source-group'
        ##
        inherited-child {
            ... child statements of inherited-child ...
        }
    }
    /* closing braces for parent levels of the element */
</configuration-text>
</rpc-reply>

```

If the output is in JSON format (the `format="json"` attribute is included), the Junos XML protocol server includes the `"junos:group" : "source-group"` attribute in the attribute list for the inherited element. The response is enclosed in `<configuration-json>` and `<rpc-reply>` tag elements.

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration-json>
  {
    "configuration" : {
      /* JSON objects for parent levels of the element */
      "inherited-child" : {
        "@" : {
          "junos:group" : "source-group"
        },
        "inherited-object" : [
          {
            "@" : {
              "junos:group" : "source-group"
            },
            "name" : "identifier"
          }
        ],
        "@inherited-statement" : {
          "junos:group" : "source-group"
        }
      }
      /* closing braces for parent levels of the element */
    }
  }
}

```

```
</configuration-json>
</rpc-reply>
```

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, devices running Junos OS emit JSON-formatted configuration data using a new default implementation for serialization. The new default uses the "@" symbol instead of the field name "attribute" to indicate an attribute.

When the `groups="groups"` attribute is combined with the `inherit="inherit"` attribute, the XML output includes the same information as the output from the following CLI configuration mode command. The output does not include configuration elements inherited from the `junos-defaults` group:

```
user@host# show | display inheritance | display xml groups
```

When the `groups="groups"` attribute is combined with the `inherit="defaults"` attribute, the XML output includes the same information as the output from the following CLI configuration mode command:

```
user@host# show | display inheritance defaults | display xml groups
```

The `inherit` and `groups` attributes can be combined with one or more of the following other attributes in the `<get-configuration/>` tag or opening `<get-configuration>` tag:

- `changed`, which is described in ["Requesting Change Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 398](#).
- `database`, which is described in ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#).
- `format`, which is described in ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 372](#). The application can request either Junos XML-tagged, formatted ASCII, or JSON output.
- `interface-ranges`, which is described in ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 380](#).
- `junos:key`, which is described in ["Requesting Identifier Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 394](#).

The application can also include the `inherit` and `groups` attributes after requesting an indicator for identifiers (as described in ["Requesting Identifier Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 394](#)).

Displaying the Source Interface Range for Inherited Configuration Elements

To request that the Junos XML protocol server indicate the interface range from which each configuration element is inherited, a client application combines the `inherit` attribute with the `interface-ranges="interface-ranges"` attribute in the `<get-configuration>` tag. It encloses the request in an `<rpc>` tag element:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration inherit="inherit" interface-ranges="interface-ranges"/>

  <!-- OR -->

  <get-configuration inherit="inherit" interface-ranges="interface-ranges">
    <!-- tag elements for the configuration elements to return -->
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

For information about the tag elements to enclose in the `<get-configuration>` tag element, see ["Specifying the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 402](#).

When you include both the `inherit` and `interface-ranges="interface-ranges"` attributes in the request, the Junos XML protocol server displays each interface range configuration element within its inheriting element, and the inherited element then includes information that indicates the source interface range. The format for the output determines how the source interface range information is displayed in the resulting configuration.

If the output is tagged with Junos XML tag elements (the `format="xml"` attribute is included or the `format` attribute is omitted), the Junos XML protocol server includes the `junos:interface-range="source-interface-range"` attribute in the opening tags of configuration elements that are inherited from an interface range. The response is enclosed in `<configuration>` and `<rpc-reply>` tag elements.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration attributes>
    <interfaces>
      <!-- For each inherited element -->
      <interface junos:interface-range="source-interface-range">
        <inherited-element junos:interface-range="source-interface-range">
          <inherited-child-of-inherited-element
            junos:interface-range="source-interface-range">
            <!-- inherited-children-of-child
              junos:interface-range="source-interface-range" -->
          </inherited-child-of-inherited-element>
```

```

        </inherited-element>
    </interface>
</interfaces>
</configuration>
</rpc-reply>

```

If the output is formatted ASCII text (the `format="text"` attribute is included), the Junos XML protocol server inserts three commented lines with the information about the source interface range immediately above each inherited element. The response is enclosed in `<configuration-text>` and `<rpc-reply>` tag elements.

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration-text>
    interfaces {
      <!-- For each inherited element -->
      ##
      ## 'interface-name' was expanded from interface-range 'source-interface-range'
      ##
      interface-name {
        ##
        ## 'inherited-element' was expanded from interface-range 'source-interface-range'
        ##
        inherited-element {
          inherited-child {
            ... child statements of inherited-child ...
          }
        }
      }
    }
  </configuration-text>
</rpc-reply>

```

If the output is in JSON format (the `format="json"` attribute is included), the Junos XML protocol server includes the `"junos:interface-range" : "source-interface-range"` attribute in the attribute list for the inherited element. The response is enclosed in `<configuration-json>` and `<rpc-reply>` tag elements.

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration-json>
  {
    "configuration" : {
      /* JSON objects for parent levels of the element */

```

```

        "inherited-child" : {
            "@" : {
                "junos:interface-range" : "source-interface-range"
            },
            "inherited-object" : [
                {
                    "@" : {
                        "junos:interface-range" : "source-interface-range"
                    },
                    "name" : "identifier"
                }
            ],
            "@inherited-statement" : {
                "junos:interface-range" : "source-interface-range"
            }
        }
    /* closing braces for parent levels of the element */
}
}
</configuration-json>
</rpc-reply>

```

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, devices running Junos OS emit JSON-formatted configuration data using a new default implementation for serialization. The new default uses the "@" symbol instead of the field name "attribute" to indicate an attribute.

When the `interface-ranges="interface-ranges"` attribute is combined with the `inherit="inherit"` attribute, the XML output includes the same information as the output from the following CLI configuration mode command:

```
user@host# show | display inheritance | display xml interface-ranges
```

The `inherit` and `interface-ranges` attributes can be combined with one or more of the following other attributes in the `<get-configuration/>` tag or opening `<get-configuration>` tag:

- `changed`, which is described in ["Requesting Change Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol"](#) on page 398.
- `database`, which is described in ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session"](#) on page 368.

- `format`, which is described in ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 372](#). The application can request Junos XML-tagged, formatted ASCII, or JSON output.
- `groups`, which is described in ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 380](#).
- `junos:key`, which is described in ["Requesting Identifier Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 394](#).

The application can also include the `inherit` and `interface-ranges` attributes after requesting an indicator for identifiers (as described in ["Requesting Identifier Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 394](#)).

Examples: Specifying Output Format for Configuration Groups

The following sample configuration hierarchy defines a configuration group called `interface-group`. The `apply-groups` statement applies the statements in the group at the `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
groups {
  interface-group {
    interfaces {
      so-1/1/1 {
        encapsulation ppp;
      }
    }
  }
}
apply-groups interface-group;
interfaces {
  fxp0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.4.207/24;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

When the `inherit` attribute is not included in the `<get-configuration/>` tag, the output includes the `<groups>` and `<apply-groups>` tag elements as separate items. The `<groups>` tag element encloses the tag elements defined in the `interface-group` configuration group. The placement of the `<apply-groups>` tag element

directly above the <interfaces> tag element indicates that the [edit interfaces] hierarchy inherits the statements defined in the interface-group configuration group.

Client Application Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration/>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration junos:changed-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:changed-localtime="timestamp">
    <groups>
      <name>interface-group</name>
      <interfaces>
        <interface>
          <name>so-1/1/1</name>
          <encapsulation>ppp</encapsulation>
        </interface>
      </interfaces>
    </groups>
    <apply-groups>interface-group</apply-groups>
    <interfaces>
      <interface>
        <name>fxp0</name>
        <unit>
          <name>0</name>
          <family>
            <inet>
              <address>
                <name>192.168.4.207/24</name>
              </address>
            </inet>
          </family>
        </unit>
      </interface>
    </interfaces>
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

T1188

When the inherit attribute is included in the <get-configuration/> tag, the <interfaces> tag element encloses the tag elements defined in the interface-group configuration group. The <groups> and <apply-groups> tag elements are not displayed.

Client Application Junos XML Protocol Server

```

<rpc>
  <get-configuration inherit="inherit"/>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration junos:changed-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:changed-localtime="timestamp">
    <interfaces>
      <interface>
        <name>fxp0</name>
        <unit>
          <name>0</name>
          <family>
            <inet>
              <address>
                <name>192.168.4.207/24</name>
              </address>
            </inet>
          </family>
        </unit>
      </interface>
      <interface>
        <name>so-1/1/1</name>
        <encapsulation>ppp</encapsulation>
      </interface>
    </interfaces>
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>

```

T1189

When the groups="groups" attribute is combined with the inherit attribute in the <get-configuration/> tag, the <interfaces> tag element encloses the tag elements defined in the interface-group configuration group, which are marked with the junos:group="interface-group" attribute.

Client Application

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration inherit="inherit" groups="groups"/>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration junos:changed-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:changed-localtime="timestamp">
    <interfaces>
      <interface>
        <name>fxp0</name>
        <unit>
          <name>0</name>
          <family>
            <inet>
              <address>
                <name>192.168.4.207/24</name>
              </address>
            </inet>
          </family>
        </unit>
      </interface>
      <interface junos:group="interface-group">
        <name junos:group="interface-group">so-1/1/1</name>
        <encapsulation junos:group="interface-group">ppp</encapsulation>
      </interface>
    </interfaces>
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

T1190

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, devices running Junos OS emit JSON-formatted configuration data using a new default implementation for serialization.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365
- Specify the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 372
- Request Commit-Script-Style XML Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 377
- Request Identifier Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 394
- Request Change Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 398

Request Identifier Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to request that the server indicate whether a child configuration element is an identifier for its parent element, a client application includes the `junos:key="key"` attribute in the opening `<junoscript>` tag for the Junos XML protocol session or includes the `junos:key="key"` or `key="key"` attribute in the `<get-configuration>` request tag:

```
<junoscript version="version" hostname="hostname" junos:key="key"
    release="release-code">

    <!-- OR -->

    <rpc>
        <get-configuration (junos:key | key)="key">
            <!-- tag elements for the configuration elements to return -->
        </get-configuration>
    </rpc>
```

For more information about the `<junoscript>` tag, see ["Starting Junos XML Protocol Sessions" on page 76](#).

When the identifier indicator is requested, the Junos XML protocol server includes the `junos:key="key"` attribute in the opening tag for each identifier. As always, the Junos XML protocol server encloses its response in `<rpc-reply>` and `<configuration>` tag elements. In the following example, the identifier tag element is called `<name>`:

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
    <configuration attributes>
        <!-- opening tag for each parent of the object -->

        <!-- For each configuration object with an identifier -->
        <object>
            <name junos:key="key">identifier</name>
            <!-- additional children of object -->
        </object>
        <!-- closing tag for each parent of the object -->

    </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```


If the requested output format is JSON, the Junos XML protocol server adds a metadata object that includes "junos:key" : "key" to indicate the identifier. If the Junos OS object uses `name` for the identifier, a metadata object with name "@" is added as a new member of the object. If the Junos OS object uses an identifier other than `name`, the metadata object is added as a sibling name/value pair that uses the name "@" concatenated with the identifier name. The response is enclosed in `<configuration-json>` and `<rpc-reply>` tag elements.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration-json>
  {
    "configuration" : {
      /* JSON objects for parent levels of the element */
      "object" : [
        {
          "@" : {
            "junos:key" : "key"
          },
          "name" : "identifier",
          "identifier-name" : "identifier-value",
          "@identifier-name" : {
            "junos:key" : "key"
          },
          /* additional data and child objects */ # if any
        }
      ]
      /* closing braces for parent levels of the element */
    }
  }
</configuration-json>
</rpc-reply>
```

In the following output, the combination of `name` and `next-hop` uniquely identify the static route:

```
{
  "configuration" : {
    "routing-options" : {
      "static" : {
        "route" : [
          {
            "@" : {
              "junos:key" : "key"
            }
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    },
    "name" : "172.16.0.0/12",
    "next-hop" : ["198.51.100.1"],
    "@next-hop" : {
        "junos:key" : "key"
    },
    "retain" : [null],
    "no-readvertise" : [null]
  }
]
}
}
}
}

```

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, devices running Junos OS emit JSON-formatted configuration data using a new default implementation for serialization. The new default uses the "@" symbol instead of the field name "attribute" to indicate an attribute.

The client application can include one or more of the following other attributes in the <get-configuration/> tag or opening <get-configuration> tag when the junos:key attribute is included in the opening <junoscript> or <get-configuration> tags:

- changed, which is described in ["Requesting Change Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 398](#)
- commit-scripts, which is described in ["Requesting Commit-Script-Style XML Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 377](#)
- database, which is described in ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#)
- inherit and optionally groups and interface-ranges, which are described in ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 380](#)

When requesting an indicator for identifiers, it does not make sense to include the format="text" attribute in the <get-configuration> tag element (as described in ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 372](#)). The junos:key="key" attribute appears only in Junos XML-tagged output, which is the default output format, and in JSON output. The compare attribute produces only text output, so when the compare attribute is included in the <get-configuration> tag, the junos:key="key" attribute does not appear in the output.

The following example shows how indicators for identifiers appear on configuration elements at the [edit interfaces] hierarchy level in the candidate configuration when the junos:key="key" attribute is included in the opening <junoscript> tag emitted by the client application for the session. The two opening <junoscript> tags appear on multiple lines for legibility only. Neither client applications nor the Junos XML protocol server insert newline characters within tags. Also, for brevity the output includes just one interface, the loopback interface lo0.

Client Application

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="us-ascii"?>
<junoscript version="1.0" \
  junos:key="key" \
  release="JUNOS-release">

<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <interfaces/>
    </configuration>
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="us-ascii"?>
<junoscript version="1.0" hostname="router1" \
  os="JUNOS" release="JUNOS-release" \
  xmlns="URL"xmlns:junos="URL" \
  xmlns:xnm="URL">

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration junos:changed-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:changed-localtime="timestamp">
    <interfaces>
      <!-- tag elements for other interfaces -->
      <interface>
        <name junos:key="key">lo0</name>
        <unit>
          <name junos:key="key">0</name>
          <family>
            <inet>
              <address>
                <name junos:key="key">127.0.0.1/32</name>
              </address>
            </inet>
          </family>
        </unit>
      </interface>
      <!-- tag elements for other interfaces -->
    </interfaces>
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

T1187

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, devices running Junos OS emit JSON-formatted configuration data using a new default implementation for serialization.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365](#)

[Specify the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 372](#)

[Request Commit-Script-Style XML Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 377](#)

[Specify the Output Format for Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Using the Junos XML Protocol | 380](#)

[Request Change Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 398](#)

Request Change Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to request that the server indicate which configuration elements have changed since the last commit, a client application includes the `changed="changed"` attribute in the `<get-configuration/>` request tag. It encloses the request in an `<rpc>` tag element:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration changed="changed"/>

  <!-- OR -->

  <get-configuration changed="changed">
    <!-- tag elements for the configuration elements to return -->
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

For information about the tag elements to enclose in the `<get-configuration>` tag element, see ["Specifying the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 402](#).

The configuration source determines which elements are marked as changed. When the `database="candidate"` attribute is included in the `<get-configuration/>` tag or when the `database` attribute is omitted, the candidate configuration is compared to the active configuration. Elements added to the candidate configuration after the last commit operation are marked with the `junos:changed="changed"` attribute. When the `database="committed"` attribute is included in the `<get-configuration/>` tag, the active configuration is compared to the first rollback configuration. Elements added to the active configuration by the most recent commit are marked with the `junos:changed="changed"` attribute.

The Junos XML protocol server indicates which elements have changed by including the `junos:changed="changed"` attribute in the opening tag of every parent tag element in the path to the changed

configuration element. If the changed configuration element is represented by a single (empty) tag, the `junos:changed="changed"` attribute appears in the tag. If the changed element is represented by a container tag element, the `junos:changed="changed"` attribute appears in the opening container tag and also in the opening tag for each child tag element enclosed in the container tag element.

The Junos XML protocol server encloses its response in `<rpc-reply>` and `<configuration>` tag elements. For information about the standard attributes in the opening `<configuration>` tag, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#).

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration standard-attributes junos:changed="changed">
    <!-- opening-tag-for-each-parent-level junos:changed="changed" -->

    <!-- For each changed element, EITHER -->
    <element junos:changed="changed"/>

    <!-- OR -->

    <element junos:changed="changed">
      <first-child-of-element junos:changed="changed">
        <second-child-of-element junos:changed="changed">
          <!-- additional children of element -->
        </element>
      <!-- closing-tag-for-each-parent-level -->
    </configuration>
  </rpc-reply>
```

If the requested output format is JSON, the Junos XML protocol server includes the `"junos:changed" : "changed"` attribute in the attribute lists for the same elements as described previously and encloses the response in `<configuration-json>` and `<rpc-reply>` tag elements.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, devices running Junos OS emit JSON-formatted configuration data using a new default implementation for serialization. The new default uses the `"@"` symbol instead of the field name `"attribute"` to indicate an attribute.

NOTE: When a commit operation succeeds, the Junos XML protocol server removes the `junos:changed="changed"` attribute from all tag elements. However, if warnings are generated during

the commit, the attribute is not removed. In this case, the `junos:changed="changed"` attribute appears on tag elements that changed before the commit as well as those that changed after the commit. An example of a commit-time warning is the message explaining that a configuration element will not actually apply until the device is rebooted. The warning appears in the tag string that the Junos XML protocol server returns to confirm the success of the commit, enclosed in an `<xnm:warning>` tag element.

To remove the `junos:changed="changed"` attribute from elements that changed before the commit, the client application must take any action necessary to eliminate the cause of the warning, and commit the configuration again.

The `changed` attribute can be combined with one or more of the following other attributes in the `<get-configuration/>` tag or opening `<get-configuration>` tag:

- `database`, which is described in ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#). Request change indicators in either the candidate or active configuration.
- `inherit` and optionally `groups` and `interface-ranges`, which are described in ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 380](#).
- `junos:key`, which is described in ["Requesting Identifier Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 394](#).

It does not make sense to combine the `changed` attribute with the `format="text"` attribute or with the `compare` attribute, which produces only text output. The `junos:changed="changed"` attribute appears only in Junos XML-tagged output, which is the default output format, and in JSON output. When the `commit-scripts="view"` attribute is included in the `<get-configuration>` tag, the `junos:changed="changed"` attribute is automatically included in the output, and you do not need to explicitly include this attribute in the `<get-configuration>` request.

The application can also include the `changed` attribute after requesting an indicator for identifiers (as described in ["Requesting Identifier Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 394](#)).

The following example shows how to request change indicators for configuration elements at the `[edit system syslog]` hierarchy level in the candidate configuration. The output indicates that a log file called **interactive-commands** has been configured since the last commit.

Client Application

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration changed="changed">
    <configuration>
      <system>
        <syslog/>
      </system>
    </configuration>
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration junos:changed-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:changed-localtime="timestamp" junos:changed="changed">
    <system junos:changed="changed">
      <syslog junos:changed="changed">
        <file>
          <name>messages</name>
          <contents>
            <name>any</name>
            <info/>
          </contents>
        </file>
        <file junos:changed="changed">
          <name junos:changed="changed">interactive-commands</name>
          <contents>
            <name junos:changed="changed">interactive-commands</name>
            <notice junos:changed="changed"/>
          </contents>
        </file>
      </syslog>
    </system>
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

T1186

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, devices running Junos OS emit JSON-formatted configuration data using a new default implementation for serialization.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365
- Specify the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 372
- Request Commit-Script-Style XML Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 377
- Specify the Output Format for Configuration Groups and Interface Ranges Using the Junos XML Protocol | 380
- Request Identifier Indicators for Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 394

Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, a client application can request the entire configuration or specific portions of the configuration by emitting the `<get-configuration>` tag element and including the appropriate child tag elements.

For information about requesting different amounts of configuration information, see the following topics:

- ["Requesting the Complete Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 403](#)
- ["Requesting a Configuration Hierarchy Level or Container Object Without an Identifier Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 404](#)
- ["Requesting All Configuration Objects of a Specific Type Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 407](#)
- ["Requesting a Specific Number of Configuration Objects Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 408](#)
- ["Requesting Identifiers for Configuration Objects of a Specific Type Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 412](#)
- ["Requesting a Single Configuration Object Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 415](#)
- ["Requesting Subsets of Configuration Objects Using Regular Expressions" on page 418](#)
- ["Requesting Multiple Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 422](#)

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365](#)

[Specify the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 368](#)

[Retrieve a Previous \(Rollback\) Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 424](#)

[Retrieve the Rescue Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 431](#)

[Compare the Active or Candidate Configuration to a Prior Version Using the Junos XML Protocol | 434](#)

[Compare Two Previous \(Rollback\) Configurations Using the Junos XML Protocol | 438](#)

Request the Complete Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to request the entire candidate configuration or the complete configuration in an open instance of the ephemeral configuration database, a client application encloses the `<get-configuration/>` tag in an `<rpc>` tag element:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration/>
</rpc>
```

NOTE: If a client application issues the Junos XML protocol `<open-configuration>` operation to open a specific configuration database before executing the `<get-configuration>` operation, the server returns the configuration data from the open configuration database. Otherwise, the server returns the configuration data from the candidate configuration, unless the active configuration is explicitly requested by including the `database="committed"` attribute.

When the application requests Junos XML-tagged output (the default), the Junos XML protocol server returns the requested configuration in `<configuration>` and `<rpc-reply>` tag elements. For information about the attributes in the opening `<configuration>` tag, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#).

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration attributes>
    <!-- Junos XML tag elements for all configuration elements -->
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

To specify the source of the output (candidate or active configuration) and request special formatting of the output (for example, formatted ASCII or JSON or an indicator for identifiers), the application can include attributes in the `<get-configuration/>` tag, its opening `<junoscript>` tag, or both. For more information, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#) and ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 372](#).

The following example shows how to request the complete candidate configuration tagged with Junos XML tag elements (the default). In actual output, the `JUNOS-version` variable is replaced by a value such as 20.4R1 for the initial version of Junos OS Release 20.4.

Client Application Junos XML Protocol Server

```

<rpc>
  <get-configuration/>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration junos:changed-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:changed-localtime="timestamp">
    <version>JUNOS-version</version>
    <system>
      <host-name>big-router</host-name>
      <!-- other children of <system> -->
    </system>
    <!-- other children of <configuration> -->
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>

```

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RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 402](#)

[Retrieve a Previous \(Rollback\) Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 424](#)

[Retrieve the Rescue Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 431](#)

[Compare the Active or Candidate Configuration to a Prior Version Using the Junos XML Protocol | 434](#)

[Compare Two Previous \(Rollback\) Configurations Using the Junos XML Protocol | 438](#)

Request a Configuration Hierarchy Level or Container Object Without an Identifier Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to request complete information about all child configuration elements at a hierarchy level or in a container object that does not have an identifier, a client application emits a `<get-configuration>` tag element that encloses the tag elements representing all levels in the configuration hierarchy from the root (represented by the `<configuration>` tag

element) down to the the immediate parent level of the level or container object, which is represented by an empty tag. The entire request is enclosed in an `<rpc>` tag element.

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tags for each parent of the level -->
        <requested-level/>
      <!-- closing tags for each parent of the level -->
    </configuration>
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

When the application requests Junos XML-tagged output (the default), the Junos XML protocol server returns the requested section of the configuration in `<configuration>` and `<rpc-reply>` tag elements. For information about the attributes in the opening `<configuration>` tag, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#).

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration attributes>
    <!-- opening tags for each parent of the level -->
      <hierarchy-level>
        <!-- child tag elements of the level -->
      </hierarchy-level>
    <!-- closing tags for each parent of the level -->
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

To specify the source of the output (candidate or active configuration) and request special formatting of the output (for example, formatted ASCII or JSON or an indicator for identifiers), the application can include attributes in the opening `<get-configuration>` tag, its opening `<junoscript>` tag, or both. For more information, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#) and ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 372](#).

The application can also request additional configuration elements of the same or other types by including the appropriate tag elements in the same `<get-configuration>` tag element. For more information, see ["Requesting Multiple Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 422](#).

The following example shows how to request the contents of the [edit system login] hierarchy level in the candidate configuration. The output is tagged with Junos XML tag elements, which is the default.

Client Application

```

<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <system>
        <login/>
      </system>
    </configuration>
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>

```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration junos:changed-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:changed-localtime="timestamp">
    <system>
      <login>
        <user>
          <name>barbara</name>
          <full-name>Barbara Anderson</full-name>
          <!-- other child tags for this user -->
        </user>
        <!-- other children of <login> -->
      </login>
    </system>
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>

```

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RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 402](#)

[Request the Complete Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 403](#)

[Request All Configuration Objects of a Specific Type Using the Junos XML Protocol | 407](#)

[Request a Specific Number of Configuration Objects Using the Junos XML Protocol | 408](#)

[Request Identifiers for Configuration Objects of a Specific Type Using the Junos XML Protocol | 412](#)

Request All Configuration Objects of a Specific Type Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to request complete information about all configuration objects of a specified type in a hierarchy level, a client application emits a `<get-configuration>` tag element that encloses the tag elements representing all levels of the configuration hierarchy from the root (represented by the `<configuration>` tag element) down to the immediate parent level for the object type. An empty tag represents the requested object type. The entire request is enclosed in an `<rpc>` tag element.

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tags for each parent of the object type -->
      <object-type>
      <!-- closing tags for each parent of the object type -->
    </configuration>
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

This type of request is useful when the object's parent hierarchy level has child objects of multiple types and the application is requesting just one of the types. If the requested object is the only possible child type, then this type of request yields the same output as a request for the complete parent hierarchy (described in ["Requesting a Configuration Hierarchy Level or Container Object Without an Identifier Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 404](#)).

When the application requests Junos XML-tagged output (the default), the Junos XML protocol server returns the requested objects in `<configuration>` and `<rpc-reply>` tag elements. For information about the attributes in the opening `<configuration>` tag, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#).

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration attributes>
    <!-- opening tags for each parent of the object type -->
    <first-object>
      <!-- child tag elements for the first object -->
    </first-object>
    <second-object>
      <!-- child tag elements for the second object -->
    </second-object>
    <!-- additional instances of the object -->
```

```

        <!-- closing tags for each parent of the object type -->
    </configuration>
</rpc-reply>

```

To specify the source of the output (candidate or active configuration) and request special formatting of the output (for example, formatted ASCII or JSON or an indicator for identifiers), the application can include attributes in the opening `<get-configuration>` tag, its opening `<junoscript>` tag, or both. For more information, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#) and ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 372](#).

The application can also request additional configuration elements of the same or other types by including the appropriate tag elements in the same `<get-configuration>` tag element. For more information, see ["Requesting Multiple Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 422](#).

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 402](#)

[Request the Complete Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 403](#)

[Request a Configuration Hierarchy Level or Container Object Without an Identifier Using the Junos XML Protocol | 404](#)

[Request a Specific Number of Configuration Objects Using the Junos XML Protocol | 408](#)

[Request Identifiers for Configuration Objects of a Specific Type Using the Junos XML Protocol | 412](#)

Request a Specific Number of Configuration Objects Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to request information about a specific number of configuration objects of a specific type, a client application emits the `<get-configuration>` tag element and encloses the tag elements that represent all levels of the configuration hierarchy from the root (represented by the `<configuration>` tag element) down to the immediate parent level for the object type. An empty tag represents the requested object type, and the tag includes the following attributes:

- `count` specifies the number of objects to return
- `start` specifies the index number of the first object to return (1 for the first object, 2 for the second, and so on)

If the application is requesting only the first object in the hierarchy, it includes the `count="1"` attribute and omits the `start` attribute. The application encloses the entire request in an `<rpc>` tag element.

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tags for each parent of the object -->
      <object-type count="count" start="index"/>
      <!-- closing tags for each parent of the object -->
    </configuration>
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

NOTE: The `count` and `start` attributes are not supported when requesting configuration data in JSON format.

The Junos XML protocol server returns the requested objects starting with the object specified by the `start` attribute and running consecutively. When the application requests Junos XML-tagged output (the default), the Junos XML protocol server returns the requested objects in `<configuration>` and `<rpc-reply>` tag elements, starting with the object specified by the `start` attribute and running consecutively.

For each object, the server includes two attributes:

- `junos:position`, to specify the object's numerical index
- `junos:total`, to report the total number of such objects that exist in the hierarchy

In the following example Junos XML output, the identifier tag element is called `<name>`. For information about the attributes in the opening `<configuration>` tag, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session"](#) on page 368.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration attributes>
    <!-- opening tags for each parent of the object type -->
    <first-object junos:position="index1" junos:total="total">
      <name>identifier-for-first-object</name>
      <!-- other child tag elements of the first object -->
    </first-object>
    <second-object junos:position="index2" junos:total="total">
      <name>identifier-for-second-object</name>
      <!-- other child tag elements of the second object -->
    </second-object>
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

```

        </second-object>
        <!-- additional objects -->
        <!-- closing tags for each parent of the object type -->
    </configuration>
</rpc-reply>

```

The `junos:position` and `junos:total` attributes do not appear if the client requests formatted ASCII output by including the `format="text"` attribute in the `<get-configuration>` tag element (as described in ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 372](#)).

To specify the source of the output (candidate or active configuration), the application can include attributes in the opening `<get-configuration>` tag, its opening `<junoscript>` tag, or both. For more information, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#).

The application can also request additional configuration elements of the same or other types by including the appropriate tag elements in the same `<get-configuration>` tag element. For more information, see ["Requesting Multiple Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 422](#).

The following example shows how to request the third and fourth Junos user accounts at the `[edit system login]` hierarchy level. The output is from the candidate configuration and is tagged with Junos XML tag elements (the default).

Client Application**Junos XML Protocol Server**

```

<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <system>
        <login>
          <user count="2" start="3"/>
        </login>
      </system>
    </configuration>
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration junos:changed-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:changed-localtime="timestamp">
    <system>
      <login>
        <user junos:position="3" junos:total="22">
          <name>barbara</name>
          <uid>1423</uid>
          <class>operator</class>
        </user>
        <user junos:position="4" junos:total="22">
          <name>carlo</name>
          <uid>1426</uid>
          <class>operator</class>
        </user>
      </login>
    </system>
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>

```

T1193

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 402](#)

[Request the Complete Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 403](#)

[Request a Configuration Hierarchy Level or Container Object Without an Identifier Using the Junos XML Protocol | 404](#)

[Request All Configuration Objects of a Specific Type Using the Junos XML Protocol | 407](#)

[Request Identifiers for Configuration Objects of a Specific Type Using the Junos XML Protocol | 412](#)

Request Identifiers for Configuration Objects of a Specific Type Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to request output that shows only the identifier for each configuration object of a specific type in a hierarchy, a client application emits a `<get-configuration>` tag element that encloses the tag elements representing all levels of the configuration hierarchy from the root (represented by the `<configuration>` tag element) down to the immediate parent level for the object type. An empty tag represents the requested object type, and the `recurse="false"` attribute is included. The entire request is enclosed in an `<rpc>` tag element.

To request the identifier for all objects of a specified type, the client application includes only the `recurse="false"` attribute:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tags for each parent of the object type -->
      <object-type recurse="false"/>
      <!-- closing tags for each parent of the object type -->
    </configuration>
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

To request the identifier for a specified number of objects, the client application combines the `recurse="false"` attribute with the `count` and `start` attributes discussed in ["Requesting a Specific Number of Configuration Objects Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 408](#):

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tags for each parent of the object type -->
      <object-type recurse="false" count="count" start="index"/>
      <!-- closing tags for each parent of the object type -->
    </configuration>
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

When the application requests Junos XML-tagged output (the default), the Junos XML protocol server returns the requested objects in `<configuration>` and `<rpc-reply>` tag elements. If the application has requested a specified number of objects, the `junos:position` and `junos:total` attributes are included in the

opening tag for each object, as described in ["Requesting a Specific Number of Configuration Objects Using the Junos XML Protocol"](#) on page 408.

In the following example output, the identifier tag element is called `<name>`. (For information about the attributes in the opening `<configuration>` tag, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session"](#) on page 368.)

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration attributes>
    <!-- opening tags for each parent of the object type -->
    <first-object [junos:position="index1" junos:total="total"]>
      <name>identifier-for-first-object</name>
    </first-object>
    <second-object [junos:position="index2" junos:total="total"]>
      <name>identifier-for-second-object</name>
    </second-object>
    <!-- additional instances of the object -->
    <!-- closing tags for each parent of the object type -->
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

The `junos:position` and `junos:total` attributes do not appear if the client requests formatted ASCII output by including the `format="text"` attribute or if the client requests JSON-formatted output by including the `format="json"` attribute in the `<get-configuration>` tag element (as described in ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session"](#) on page 372).

To specify the source of the output (candidate or active configuration), the application can include attributes in the opening `<get-configuration>` tag, its opening `<junoscript>` tag, or both. For more information, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session"](#) on page 368.

The application can also request additional configuration elements of the same or other types by including the appropriate tag elements in the same `<get-configuration>` tag element. For more information, see ["Requesting Multiple Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol"](#) on page 422.

The following example shows how to request the identifier for each interface configured at the `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy level. The output is from the candidate configuration and is tagged with Junos XML tag elements (the default).

Client Application**Junos XML Protocol Server**

```

<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <interfaces>
        <interface recurse="false"/>
      </interfaces>
    </configuration>
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration junos:changed-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:changed-localtime="timestamp">
    <interfaces>
      <interface>
        <name>fe-0/0/0</name>
      </interface>
      <interface>
        <name>fxp0</name>
      </interface>
      <interface>
        <name>lo0</name>
      </interface>
    </interfaces>
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>

```

T1194

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 402](#)

[Request the Complete Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 403](#)

[Request a Configuration Hierarchy Level or Container Object Without an Identifier Using the Junos XML Protocol | 404](#)

[Request All Configuration Objects of a Specific Type Using the Junos XML Protocol | 407](#)

[Request a Specific Number of Configuration Objects Using the Junos XML Protocol | 408](#)

Request a Single Configuration Object Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to request complete information about a single configuration object, a client application emits the `<get-configuration>` tag element that encloses the tag elements representing all levels of the configuration hierarchy from the root (represented by the `<configuration>` tag element) down to the immediate parent level for the object.

To represent the requested object, the application emits only the container tag element and each of its identifier tag elements, complete with identifier value, for the object. For objects with a single identifier, the `<name>` tag element can always be used, even if the actual identifier tag element has a different name. The actual name is also valid. For objects with multiple identifiers, the actual names of the identifier tag elements must be used. To verify the name of each of the identifiers for a configuration object, see the *Junos XML API Configuration Developer Reference*. The entire request is enclosed in an `<rpc>` tag element:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tags for each parent of the object -->
        <object>
          <name>identifier</name>
        </object>
      <!-- closing tags for each parent of the object -->
    </configuration>
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

When the client application requests Junos XML-tagged output (the default), the Junos XML protocol server returns the requested object in `<configuration>` and `<rpc-reply>` tag elements. For information about the attributes in the opening `<configuration>` tag, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#).

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration attributes>
    <!-- opening tags for each parent of the object -->
      <object>
        <!-- child tag elements of the object -->
      </object>
    <!-- closing tags for each parent of the object -->
```

```
</configuration>  
</rpc-reply>
```

To specify the source of the output (candidate or active configuration) and request special formatting of the output (for example, formatted ASCII or JSON or an indicator for identifiers), the application can include attributes in the opening `<get-configuration>` tag, its opening `<junoscript>` tag, or both. For more information, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#) and ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 372](#).

The application can also request additional configuration elements of the same or other types by including the appropriate tag elements in the same `<get-configuration>` tag element. For more information, see ["Requesting Multiple Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 422](#).

The following example shows how to request the contents of one multicasting scope called `local`, which is at the `[edit routing-options multicast]` hierarchy level. To specify the desired object, the client application emits the `<name>local</name>` identifier tag element as the innermost tag element. The output is from the candidate configuration and is tagged with Junos XML tag elements (the default).

Client Application**Junos XML Protocol Server**

```

<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <routing-options>
        <multicast>
          <scope>
            <name>local</name>
          </scope>
        </multicast>
      </routing-options>
    </configuration>
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration junos:changed-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:changed-localtime="timestamp">
    <routing-options>
      <multicast>
        <scope>
          <name>local</name>
          <prefix>239.255.0.0/16</prefix>
          <interface>ip-f/p/0</interface>
        </scope>
      </multicast>
    </routing-options>
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>

```

T1195

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 402](#)

[Request the Complete Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 403](#)

[Request a Configuration Hierarchy Level or Container Object Without an Identifier Using the Junos XML Protocol | 404](#)

[Request All Configuration Objects of a Specific Type Using the Junos XML Protocol | 407](#)

[Request Subsets of Configuration Objects Using Regular Expressions | 418](#)

[Request Multiple Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 422](#)

Request Subsets of Configuration Objects Using Regular Expressions

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to request information about only those instances of a configuration object type that have a specified set of characters in their identifier names, a client application includes the `matching` attribute with a regular expression that matches the identifier name. For example, the application can request information about just the SONET/SDH interfaces at the `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy level by specifying the characters `so-` at the start of the regular expression.

Using the `matching` attribute enables the application to represent the objects to return in a form similar to the XML Path Language (XPath) representation, which is described in *XML Path Language (XPath) Version 1.0*, available from the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) at <http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath>. In an XPath representation, an object and its parent levels are an ordered series of tag element names separated by forward slashes. The angle brackets around tag element names are omitted, and the opening tag is used to represent the entire tag element. For example, the following XPath:

```
configuration/system/radius-server/name
```

is equivalent to the following tagged representation:

```
<configuration>
  <system>
    <radius-server>
      <name/>
    </radius-server>
  </system>
</configuration>
```

The application includes the `matching` attribute in the empty tag that represents a parent level for the object type. As with all requests for configuration information, the client emits a `<get-configuration>` tag element that encloses the tag elements representing all levels of the configuration hierarchy from the root (represented by the `<configuration>` tag element) down to the level at which the `matching` attribute is included. The entire request is enclosed in an `<rpc>` tag element:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <!-- opening tags for each parent of the level -->
        <level matching="matching-expression"/>
      <!-- closing tags for each parent of the level -->
```



```
        </configuration>
    </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

In the value for the `matching` attribute, each level in the XPath-like representation can be either a full level name or a regular expression that matches the identifier name of one or more instances of an object type:

```
object-type[name='regular-expression']"
```

The regular expression uses the notation defined in POSIX Standard 1003.2 for extended (modern) UNIX regular expressions. Explaining regular expression syntax is beyond the scope of this document, but [Table 8 on page 419](#) specifies which character or characters are matched by some of the regular expression operators that can be used in the expression. In the descriptions, the term *term* refers to either a single alphanumeric character or a set of characters enclosed in square brackets, parentheses, or braces.

NOTE: The `matching` attribute is not case-sensitive.

Table 8: Regular Expression Operators for the `matching` Attribute

Operator	Matches
. (period)	One instance of any character except the space.
* (asterisk)	Zero or more instances of the immediately preceding term.
+ (plus sign)	One or more instances of the immediately preceding term.
? (question mark)	Zero or one instance of the immediately preceding term.
(pipe)	One of the terms that appear on either side of the pipe operator.

Table 8: Regular Expression Operators for the matching Attribute *(Continued)*

Operator	Matches
^ (caret)	The start of a line, when the caret appears outside square brackets. One instance of any character that does not follow it within square brackets, when the caret is the first character inside square brackets.
\$ (dollar sign)	The end of a line.
[] (paired square brackets)	One instance of one of the enclosed alphanumeric characters. To indicate a range of characters, use a hyphen (-) to separate the beginning and ending characters of the range. For example, [a-z0-9] matches any letter or number.
() (paired parentheses)	One instance of the evaluated value of the enclosed term. Parentheses are used to indicate the order of evaluation in the regular expression.

When the application requests Junos XML-tagged output (the default), the Junos XML protocol server returns the requested object in <configuration> and <rpc-reply> tag elements. For information about the attributes in the opening <configuration> tag, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#).

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration attributes>
    <!-- opening tags for each parent of the parent level -->
    <parent-level>
      <first-matching-object>
        <!-- child tag elements for the first object -->
      </first-matching-object>
      <second-matching-object>
        <!-- child tag elements for the second object -->
      </second-matching-object>
      <!-- additional instances of the object -->
    </parent-level>
    <!-- closing tags for each parent of the object type -->
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>

```

The application can combine one or more of the `count`, `start`, and `recurse` attributes along with the `matching` attribute, to limit the set of possible matches to a specific range of objects, to request only identifiers, or both. For more information about those attributes, see ["Requesting a Specific Number of Configuration Objects Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 408](#) and ["Requesting Identifiers for Configuration Objects of a Specific Type Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 412](#).

To specify the source of the output (candidate or active configuration) and request special formatting of the output (for example, formatted ASCII or JSON or an indicator for identifiers), the application can include attributes in the opening `<get-configuration>` tag, its opening `<junoscript>` tag, or both. For more information, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#) and ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 372](#).

The application can request additional configuration elements of the same or other types in the same `<get-configuration>` tag element by including the appropriate tag elements. For more information, see ["Requesting Multiple Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 422](#).

The following example shows how to request just the identifier for the first two SONET/SDH interfaces configured at the `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy level.

Client Application Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <interfaces matching="interface[name='so-.*']" count="2" recurse="false">
    </configuration>
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <configuration junos:changed-seconds="seconds" \
    junos:changed-localtime="timestamp">
    <interfaces>
      <interface junos:position="41" junos:total="65">
        <name>so-0/0/0</name>
      </interface>
      <interface junos:position="42" junos:total="65">
        <name>so-0/0/1</name>
      </interface>
    </interfaces>
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 402](#)

[Request the Complete Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 403](#)

[Request Identifiers for Configuration Objects of a Specific Type Using the Junos XML Protocol | 412](#)

[Request a Single Configuration Object Using the Junos XML Protocol | 415](#)

[Request Multiple Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol | 422](#)

Request Multiple Configuration Elements Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, a client application can request multiple configuration elements of the same type or different types within a `<get-configuration>` tag element. The request includes only one `<configuration>` tag element (the Junos XML protocol server returns an error if there is more than one).

If two requested objects have the same parent hierarchy level, the client can either include both requests within one parent tag element, or repeat the parent tag element for each request. For example, at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level, the client can request the list of configured services and the identifier tag element for RADIUS servers in either of the following two ways:

```
<!-- both requests in one parent tag element -->
<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
      <system>
        <services/>
        <radius-server>
          <name/>
        </radius-server>
      </system>
    </configuration>
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>

<!-- separate parent tag element for each request -->
<rpc>
  <get-configuration>
    <configuration>
```

```

    <system>
      <services/>
    </system>
    <system>
      <radius-server>
        <name/>
      </radius-server>
    </system>
  </configuration>
</get-configuration>
</rpc>

```

The client can combine requests for any of the types of information discussed in the following sections:

- ["Requesting a Configuration Hierarchy Level or Container Object Without an Identifier Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 404](#)
- ["Requesting All Configuration Objects of a Specific Type Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 407](#)
- ["Requesting a Specific Number of Configuration Objects Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 408](#)
- ["Requesting Identifiers for Configuration Objects of a Specific Type Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 412](#)
- ["Requesting a Single Configuration Object Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 415](#)
- ["Requesting Subsets of Configuration Objects Using Regular Expressions" on page 418](#)

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 402](#)

[Request the Complete Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 403](#)

[Request Identifiers for Configuration Objects of a Specific Type Using the Junos XML Protocol | 412](#)

[Request a Single Configuration Object Using the Junos XML Protocol | 415](#)

[Request Subsets of Configuration Objects Using Regular Expressions | 418](#)

Retrieve a Previous (Rollback) Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol

IN THIS SECTION

- [How to Retrieve a Configuration Using the Rollback Number | 424](#)
- [How to Retrieve a Configuration Using the Configuration Revision Identifier | 427](#)

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, a client application can request a previously committed (rollback) configuration. The client can retrieve the configuration by referencing the configuration's rollback index or its configuration revision identifier.

How to Retrieve a Configuration Using the Rollback Number

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to request a previously committed (rollback) configuration, a client application executes the `<get-rollback-information>` RPC with the `<rollback>` element. This operation is equivalent to the `show system rollback operational mode` command. The `<rollback>` element specifies the rollback index of the previous configuration to display; its value can be from 0 (zero, for the most recently committed configuration) through one less than the number of stored previous configurations (maximum is 49).

To request Junos XML-tagged output, which is the default, the application either includes the `<format>` element with the value `xml` or omits the `<format>` element.

```
<rpc>
  <get-rollback-information>
    <rollback>index-number</rollback>
  </get-rollback-information>
</rpc>
```

The Junos XML protocol server encloses its response in `<rpc-reply>`, `<rollback-information>`, and `<configuration>` tag elements. The `<load-success/>` tag is a side effect of the implementation and does not affect the results. For information about the attributes in the opening `<configuration>` tag, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#).

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <rollback-information>
```

```

    <load-success/>
    <configuration attributes>
      <!-- tag elements for the complete previous configuration -->
    </configuration>
  </rollback-information>
</rpc-reply>

```

To request formatted ASCII output, the application includes the `<format>` element with the value `text`.

```

<rpc>
  <get-rollback-information>
    <rollback>index-number</rollback>
    <format>text</format>
  </get-rollback-information>
</rpc>

```

The Junos XML protocol server encloses its response in `<rpc-reply>`, `<rollback-information>`, `<configuration-information>`, and `<configuration-output>` tag elements. For more information about the formatted ASCII notation used in Junos OS configuration statements, see ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 372](#).

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <rollback-information>
    <load-success/>
    <configuration-information>
      <configuration-output>
        <!-- formatted ASCII text for the complete previous configuration -->
      </configuration-output>
    </configuration-information>
  </rollback-information>
</rpc-reply>

```

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, to request a previously committed (rollback) configuration in JSON format, the application includes the `<format>` element with the value `json` in the `<get-rollback-information>` element. Prior to Junos OS Release 16.1, JSON-formatted data is requested by including the `format="json"` attribute in the opening `<get-rollback-information>` tag.

```

<rpc>
  <get-rollback-information>
    <rollback>index-number</rollback>

```

```

    <format>json</format>
  </get-rollback-information>
</rpc>

```

When you use the `format="json"` attribute to specify the format, the Junos XML protocol server encloses its response in an `<rpc-reply>` element, the field name for the top-level JSON member is "rollback-information", and the emitted configuration data uses an older implementation for serialization. When you use the `<format>json</format>` element to request JSON-formatted data, the Junos XML protocol server encloses its response in `<rpc-reply>`, `<rollback-information>`, `<configuration-information>`, and `<json-output>` tag elements, the field name for the top-level JSON member is "configuration", and the emitted configuration data uses a newer implementation for serialization.

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <rollback-information>
    <load-success/>
    <configuration-information>
      <json-output>
        <!-- JSON data for the complete previous configuration -->
      </json-output>
    </configuration-information>
  </rollback-information>
</rpc-reply>

```

The following example shows how to request Junos XML-tagged output for the rollback configuration that has an index of 2. In actual output, the *JUNOS-version* variable is replaced by a value such as 20.4R1 for the initial version of Junos OS Release 20.4.

Client Application

```
<rpc>
  <get-rollback-information>
    <rollback>2</rollback>
  </get-rollback-information>
</rpc>
```

Junos XML Protocol Server

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <rollback-information>
    <load-success/>
    <configuration junos:changed-seconds="seconds" \
      junos:changed-localtime="timestamp">
      <version>JUNOS-version</version>
      <system>
        <host-name>big-router</host-name>
        <!-- other children of <system> -->
      </system>
      <!-- other children of <configuration> -->
    </configuration>
  </rollback-information>
</rpc-reply>
```

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How to Retrieve a Configuration Using the Configuration Revision Identifier

When you successfully commit a configuration, Junos OS assigns that configuration a unique configuration revision identifier. Whereas the rollback index for a previously committed configuration increments with each commit, the configuration revision identifier remains static for the same configuration.

Starting in Junos OS Release 20.4R1, a Junos XML protocol client application can use the `<get-configuration-by-revision>` RPC to retrieve the configuration corresponding to a given configuration revision identifier. For example:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration-by-revision>
    <revision-string>re0-1605226203-331</revision-string>
  </get-configuration-by-revision>
</rpc>
```

The server returns the requested configuration enclosed in the `<configuration-revision-information>` element.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/20.4R1/junos">
  <configuration-revision-information>
    <load-success/>
    <configuration junos:changed-seconds="1605226201" junos:changed-localtime="2020-11-12 16:10:01 PST">
      ...
    </configuration>
  </configuration-revision-information>
</rpc-reply>
```

By default, the `<get-configuration-by-revision>` RPC returns the configuration in XML format. To return the configuration as text or JSON, include the `<format>` element in the RPC and specify `text` or `json`.

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration-by-revision>
    <revision-string>re0-1605226203-331</revision-string>
    <format>text</format>
  </get-configuration-by-revision>
</rpc>
```

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration-by-revision>
    <revision-string>re0-1605226203-331</revision-string>
    <format>json</format>
  </get-configuration-by-revision>
</rpc>
```

You can determine the mapping between a configuration revision identifier and the current rollback index for a particular configuration. Remember that the configuration revision identifier for a given committed configuration is static whereas the rollback index increments with each commit.

To determine the rollback number corresponding to a specific configuration revision identifier, execute the `<get-configuration-by-revision>` RPC, specify the revision identifier, and include the empty `<rollback-number/>` tag.

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration-by-revision>
```

```

    <revision-string>re0-1605226203-331</revision-string>
    <rollback-number/>
  </get-configuration-by-revision>
</rpc>

```

The device returns the rollback index currently associated with that configuration revision identifier.

```

<rpc-reply>
  <configuration-revision-information>
    <rollback-number>2</rollback-number>
  </configuration-revision-information>
</rpc-reply>

```

Similarly, to determine the configuration revision identifier currently associated with a specific rollback number, execute the `<get-rollback-information>` RPC, specify the rollback index, and include the empty `<configuration-revision/>` tag.

```

<rpc>
  <get-rollback-information>
    <rollback>2</rollback>
    <configuration-revision/>
  </get-rollback-information>
</rpc>

```

The device returns the configuration revision identifier currently associated with that rollback index.

```

<rpc-reply>
  <rollback-information>
    <configuration-revision>re0-1605226203-331</configuration-revision>
  </rollback-information>

```

A client application can also retrieve the mapping of configuration revision identifiers to rollback indices by viewing the device's commit history. To view the commit history and include the configuration revision identifiers, a client application executes the `<get-commit-information>` RPC with the `<include-configuration-revision/>` child element. The server returns XML output equivalent to the `show system commit include-configuration-revision` operational mode command output.

```

<rpc>
  <get-commit-information>
    <include-configuration-revision/>

```

```
</get-commit-information>
</rpc>
```

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/20.4R1/junos">
  <commit-information>
    <commit-history>
      <sequence-number>0</sequence-number>
      <user>admin</user>
      <client>netconf</client>
      <date-time junos:seconds="1605236880">2020-11-12 19:08:00 PST</date-time>
      <configuration-revision>re0-1605236878-333</configuration-revision>
    </commit-history>
    <commit-history>
      <sequence-number>1</sequence-number>
      <user>user1</user>
      <client>netconf</client>
      <date-time junos:seconds="1605228068">2020-11-12 16:41:08 PST</date-time>
      <configuration-revision>re0-1605228066-332</configuration-revision>
    </commit-history>
  </commit-information>
  <commit-history>
    <sequence-number>2</sequence-number>
    <user>admin</user>
    <client>cli</client>
    <date-time junos:seconds="1605226205">2020-11-12 16:10:05 PST</date-time>
    <configuration-revision>re0-1605226203-331</configuration-revision>
  </commit-history>
  ...
</rpc-reply>
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, to request a previously committed (rollback) configuration in JSON format, the application includes the <format> element with the value json in the <get-rollback-information> element.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 402](#)

[Request the Complete Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 403](#)

[Retrieve the Rescue Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 431](#)

[Compare the Active or Candidate Configuration to a Prior Version Using the Junos XML Protocol | 434](#)

[Compare Two Previous \(Rollback\) Configurations Using the Junos XML Protocol | 438](#)

Retrieve the Rescue Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol

The rescue configuration is a configuration saved in case it is necessary to restore a valid, nondefault configuration. (To create a rescue configuration, use the Junos XML `<request-save-rescue-configuration>` tag element in a Junos XML protocol session or the `request system configuration rescue save operational mode` command in the CLI. For more information, see the *Junos XML API Operational Developer Reference* or the [CLI Explorer](#).)

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, a client application requests the rescue configuration by emitting the Junos XML `<get-rescue-information>` tag element in an `<rpc>` element. This operation is equivalent to the `show system configuration rescue operational mode` command.

To request Junos XML-tagged output, the application either includes the `<format>` tag element with the value `xml` or omits the `<format>` tag element (Junos XML output is the default):

```
<rpc>
  <get-rescue-information/>
</rpc>
```

The Junos XML protocol server encloses its response in `<rpc-reply>`, `<rescue-information>`, and `<configuration>` tag elements. The `<load-success/>` tag is a side effect of the implementation and does not affect the results. For information about the attributes in the opening `<configuration>` tag, see ["Specifying the Source for Configuration Information Requests in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 368](#).

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <rescue-information>
    <load-success/>
    <configuration attributes>
      <!-- tag elements representing the rescue configuration -->
```

```

        </configuration>
    </rescue-information>
</rpc-reply>

```

To request formatted ASCII output, the application includes the `<format>` tag element with the value `text`.

```

<rpc>
  <get-rescue-information>
    <format>text</format>
  </get-rescue-information>
</rpc>

```

The Junos XML protocol server encloses its response in `<rpc-reply>`, `<rescue-information>`, `<configuration-information>`, and `<configuration-output>` tag elements. For more information about the formatted ASCII notation used in Junos OS configuration statements, see ["Specifying the Output Format for Configuration Data in a Junos XML Protocol Session" on page 372](#).

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <rescue-information>
    <load-success/>
    <configuration-information>
      <configuration-output>
        <!-- formatted ASCII text representing the rescue configuration -->
      </configuration-output>
    </configuration-information>
  </rescue-information>
</rpc-reply>

```

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, to request the rescue configuration in JSON format, the application includes the `<format>` tag element with the value `json` in the `<get-rescue-information>` element. Prior to Junos OS Release 16.1, JSON-formatted data is requested by including the `format="json"` attribute in the opening `<get-rescue-information>` tag.

```

<rpc>
  <get-rescue-information>
    <format>json</format>
  </get-rescue-information>
</rpc>

```

When you use the `format="json"` attribute to specify the format, the Junos XML protocol server encloses its response in an `<rpc-reply>` element, the field name for the top-level JSON member is "rescue-information", and the emitted configuration data uses an older implementation for serialization. When you use the `<format>json</format>` element to request JSON-formatted data, the Junos XML protocol server encloses its response in `<rpc-reply>`, `<rescue-information>`, `<configuration-information>`, and `<json-output>` tag elements, the field name for the top-level JSON member is "configuration", and the emitted configuration data uses a newer implementation for serialization.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <rescue-information>
    <load-success/>
    <configuration-information>
      <json-output>
        {
          "configuration" : {
            <!-- JSON data representing the rescue configuration -->
          }
        }
      </json-output>
    </configuration-information>
  </rescue-information>
</rpc-reply>
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, to request the rescue configuration in JSON format, the application includes the <code><format></code> tag element with the value <code>json</code> in the <code><get-rescue-information></code> element.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol	365
Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session	402
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Compare the Active or Candidate Configuration to a Prior Version Using the Junos XML Protocol	434
Compare Two Previous (Rollback) Configurations Using the Junos XML Protocol	438

Compare the Active or Candidate Configuration to a Prior Version Using the Junos XML Protocol

In the Junos OS CLI, you use the `compare` command to compare the active or candidate configuration to a previously committed configuration and display the differences. You can specify the comparison configuration by referencing its configuration revision identifier or its rollback number.

For example, in operational mode, you can compare the active configuration to a previously committed configuration by using the following commands:

- `show configuration | compare revision revision-id`
- `show configuration | compare rollback rollback-number`

Similarly in configuration mode, you can compare the candidate configuration to a previously committed configuration by using the following commands:

- `show | compare revision revision-id`
- `show | compare rollback rollback-number`

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to request that the server display the differences between the active or candidate configuration and a previously committed configuration (the comparison configuration), a client application uses the `<get-configuration>` operation with the `compare` attribute. The `compare` attribute accepts the following values, which indicate the method used to reference the comparison configuration:

- `configuration-revision`—Reference the comparison configuration by its configuration revision identifier string, which you define in the `configuration-revision="revision-id"` attribute.
- `rollback`—Reference the comparison configuration by its rollback index, which you define in the `rollback="rollback-number"` attribute.

The `compare` attribute can be combined with the `database` attribute to indicate whether the candidate configuration or the active configuration is compared to the previously committed configuration. To compare the active configuration, specify `database="committed"`. To compare the candidate configuration, specify `database="candidate"` or omit the `database` attribute.

You define the comparison configuration by defining the `configuration-revision` or `rollback` attribute and specifying the appropriate configuration revision identifier or rollback index. If you include the `compare` attribute but either omit the corresponding `configuration-revision` or `rollback` attribute or provide an invalid configuration revision identifier, the server uses the active configuration as the comparison configuration. The active configuration corresponds to rollback number 0.

For example, to compare the candidate configuration to the configuration that has the given configuration revision identifier, use the following syntax:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration compare="configuration-revision" configuration-revision="revision-id"
  format="text">
    <!-- optional - configuration elements to compare -->
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

Similarly, to compare the candidate configuration to the configuration that has the given rollback index, use the following syntax:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration compare="rollback" rollback="[0-49]" format="text">
    <!-- optional - configuration elements to compare -->
  </get-configuration>
</rpc>
```

To compare the active configuration to a previous configuration, include the `database="committed"` attribute. For example:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration database="committed" compare="configuration-revision" configuration-
  revision="re0-1605138555-328"/>
</rpc>
```

You can also specify the scope of the comparison. You can compare the full configuration or you can compare a subset of the configuration. To compare a subset of the configuration, define a subtree filter that selects the elements to compare, as shown in the following example:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration compare="configuration-revision" configuration-
  revision="re0-1605288042-335">
    <configuration>
      <system>
        <scripts/>
      </system>
    </configuration>
```

```

    </get-configuration>
</rpc>

```

When you compare the candidate configuration to the active configuration, the `compare` operation returns XML output. For all other comparisons, it returns the output as text using a patch format. The text output is enclosed in the `<configuration-information>` and `<configuration-output>` tags. The output uses the following conventions to specify the differences between configurations:

- Statements that are only in the active or candidate configuration are prefixed with a plus sign (+).
- Statements that are only in the comparison file are prefixed with a minus sign (-).
- Statements that are unchanged are prefixed with a single blank space ().

```

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/20.4R1/junos">
  <configuration-information>
    <configuration-output>
      [edit system scripts op]
      -   file bgp-summary.py;
      +   file bgp-neighbors.py;
    </configuration-output>
  </configuration-information>
</rpc-reply>

```

When you compare the candidate configuration to the active configuration, you can display the differences in text, XML, or JSON format by including the appropriate value for the `format` attribute in the request. You can display the differences in XML format starting in Junos OS Release 15.1R1, and you can display the differences in JSON format starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R1.

```

<rpc>
  <get-configuration compare="rollback" rollback="0" format="xml"/>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/16.1R1/junos">
  <configuration>
    <system>
      <scripts operation="create">
        <op>
          <file>
            <name>bgp.slax</name>
          </file>
        </op>
      </scripts>
    </system>
  </configuration>
</rpc-reply>

```

```

        </scripts>
    </system>
</configuration>
</rpc-reply>

```

```

<rpc>
  <get-configuration compare="rollback" rollback="0" format="json"/>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/16.1R1/junos">
  <configuration-information>
  <json-output>
  {
    "configuration" : {
      "system" : {
        "scripts" : {
          "@" : {
            "operation" : "create"
          },
          "op" : {
            "file" : [
              {
                "name" : "bgp.slax"
              }
            ]
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
</json-output>
</configuration-information>
</rpc-reply>

```

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 16.2R2, when you compare the candidate and active configurations and display the differences in XML or JSON format, the device omits the <configuration> tag in the XML output and omits the configuration object in the JSON output if the comparison either returns no differences or if the comparison returns differences for only non-

native configuration data, for example, configuration data associated with an OpenConfig data model.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 402](#)

[Request the Complete Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 403](#)

[Retrieve a Previous \(Rollback\) Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 424](#)

[Retrieve the Rescue Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 431](#)

[Compare Two Previous \(Rollback\) Configurations Using the Junos XML Protocol | 438](#)

Compare Two Previous (Rollback) Configurations Using the Junos XML Protocol

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, a client application can compare the contents of two previously committed (rollback) configurations by using either of the following RPCs with the `<compare>` element:

- `<get-configuration-by-revision>`—Compare configurations by referencing a configuration revision identifier.
- `<get-rollback-information>`—Compare configurations by referencing a rollback index.

The `<get-configuration-by-revision>` RPC with the `<compare>` element is equivalent to the `show system configuration revision operational mode command` with the `compare` option. The `<compare>` element specifies the configuration revision identifier of the configuration that is the basis for comparison. The `<revision-string>` element defines the configuration revision identifier of the configuration to compare with the base configuration. The syntax is:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration-by-revision>
    <revision-string>revision-id</revision-string>
    <compare>revision-id</compare>
  </get-configuration-by-revision>
</rpc>
```

For example, the following RPC compares two configurations by referencing their configuration revision identifier strings:

```
<rpc>
  <get-configuration-by-revision>
    <revision-string>re0-1605288042-335</revision-string>
    <compare>re0-1605288033-334</compare>
  </get-configuration-by-revision>
</rpc>
```

Similarly, the `<get-rollback-information>` RPC with the `<compare>` element is equivalent to the `show system rollback operational mode` command with the `compare` option. The `<compare>` element specifies the rollback index of the configuration that is the basis for comparison. The `<rollback>` element specifies the rollback index of the configuration to compare with the base configuration. Valid values in both tag elements range from 0 (zero, for the most recently committed configuration) through 49. The syntax is:

```
<rpc>
  <get-rollback-information>
    <rollback>index-number</rollback>
    <compare>index-number</compare>
  </get-rollback-information>
</rpc>
```

NOTE: The output corresponds more logically to the chronological order of changes if the older configuration is the base configuration. Its index is enclosed in the `<compare>` element, and the index of the more recent configuration is enclosed in the `<rollback>` or `<revision-string>` tag element.

The Junos XML protocol server encloses its response in an `<rpc-reply>` element, a `<rollback-information>` or `<configuration-revision-information>` element, depending on the RPC, and `<configuration-information>` and `<configuration-output>` elements. The `<load-success/>` tag is a side effect of the implementation and does not affect the results.

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <rollback-information>
    <load-success/>
    <configuration-information>
      <configuration-output>
```

```
        <!-- formatted ASCII text representing the changes -->
    </configuration-output>
</configuration-information>
</rollback-information>
</rpc-reply>
```

The information in the `<configuration-output>` tag element is formatted ASCII text and includes a banner line (such as `[edit interfaces]`) for each hierarchy level at which the two configurations differ. Each line between banner lines begins with either a plus sign (+) or a minus sign (-). The plus sign indicates that adding the statement to the base configuration results in the second configuration, whereas a minus sign means that removing the statement from the base configuration results in the second configuration.

The following example shows how to request a comparison of the rollback configurations that have indexes of 20 and 4.

Client Application**Junos XML Protocol Server**

```

<rpc>
  <get-rollback-information>
    <rollback>20</rollback>
    <compare>4</compare>
  </get-rollback-information>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <rollback-information>
    <load-success/>
    <configuration-information>
      <configuration-output>
        [edit interfaces]
        -   ge-0/2/0 {
        -     stacked-vlan-tagging;
        -     mac 00.01.02.03.04.05;
        -     gigether-options {
        -       loopback;
        -     }
        -   }
        [edit]
        +   services {
        +     l2tp {
        +       tunnel-group 12 {
        +         local-gateway;
        +       }
        +     }
        +   }
      </configuration-output>
    </configuration-information>
  </rollback-information>
</rpc-reply>

```

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RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365](#)

[Specify the Scope of Configuration Data to Return in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 402](#)

[Request the Complete Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 403](#)

[Retrieve a Previous \(Rollback\) Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 424](#)

[Retrieve the Rescue Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 431](#)

Request an XML Schema for the Configuration Hierarchy Using the Junos XML Protocol

IN THIS SECTION

- Requesting an XML Schema for the Configuration Hierarchy | 442
- Creating the junos.xsd File | 443
- Example: Requesting an XML Schema | 444

The schema represents all configuration elements available in the version of the Junos OS that is running on a device. (To determine the Junos OS version, emit the `<get-software-information>` operational request tag, which is documented in the *Junos XML API Operational Developer Reference*.)

Client applications can use the schema to validate the configuration on a device, or simply to learn which configuration statements are available in the version of the Junos OS running on the device. The schema does not indicate which elements are actually configured, or even that an element can be configured on that type of device (some configuration statements are available only on certain device types). To request the set of currently configured elements and their settings, emit the `<get-configuration>` tag element instead, as described in "Requesting Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol" on page 365.

Explaining the structure and notational conventions of the XML Schema language is beyond the scope of this document. For information, see *XML Schema Part 0: Primer*, available from the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) at <http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-0/>. The primer provides a basic introduction and lists the formal specifications where you can find detailed information.

For further information, see the following sections:

Requesting an XML Schema for the Configuration Hierarchy

In a Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS, to request an XML Schema-language representation of the entire configuration hierarchy, a client application emits the Junos XML `<get-xnm-`

information> tag element and its <type>, and <namespace> child tag elements with the indicated values in an <rpc> tag element:

```
<rpc>
  <get-xnm-information>
    <type>xml-schema</type>
    <namespace>junos-configuration</namespace>
  </get-xnm-information>
</rpc>
```

The Junos XML protocol server encloses the XML schema in <rpc-reply> and <xsd:schema> tags:

```
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
  <xsd:schema>
    <!-- tag elements for the Junos schema -->
  </xsd:schema>
</rpc-reply>
```

Creating the junos.xsd File

Most of the tag elements defined in the schema returned in the <xsd:schema> tag belong to the default namespace for Junos OS configuration elements. However, at least one tag, <junos:comment>, belongs to a different namespace: <http://xml.juniper.net/junos/Junos-version/junos>. By XML convention, a schema describes only one namespace, so schema validators need to import information about any additional namespaces before they can process the schema.

Starting in Junos OS Release 6.4, the <xsd:import> tag element is enclosed in the <xsd:schema> tag element and references the file **junos.xsd**, which contains the required information about the junos namespace. For example, the following <xsd:import> tag element specifies the file for Junos OS Release 20.4R1 (and appears on two lines for legibility only):

```
<xsd:import schemaLocation="junos.xsd" \
  namespace="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/20.4R1/junos"/>
```

To enable the schema validator to interpret the <xsd:import> tag, you must manually create a file called **junos.xsd** in the directory where you place the .xsd file that contains the complete Junos configuration schema. Include the following text in the file. Do not use line breaks in the list of attributes in the opening <xsd:schema> tag. Line breaks appear in the following example for legibility only. For the *Junos-*

version variable, substitute the release number of the Junos OS running on the device (for example, 20.4R1 for the first release of Junos OS 20.4).

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="us-ascii"?>
<xsd:schema elementFormDefault="qualified" \
    attributeFormDefault="unqualified" \
    xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" \
    targetNamespace="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/Junos-version/junos">
  <xsd:element name="comment" type="xsd:string"/>
</xsd:schema>
```

NOTE: Schema validators might not be able to process the schema if they cannot locate or open the **junos.xsd** file.

Whenever you change the version of Junos OS running on the device, remember to update the *Junos-version* variable in the **junos.xsd** file to match.

Example: Requesting an XML Schema

The following examples show how to request the Junos OS configuration schema. In the Junos XML protocol server's response, the first `<xsd:element>` statement defines the `<undocumented>` Junos XML tag element, which can be enclosed in most other container tag elements defined in the schema (container tag elements are defined as `<xsd:complexType>`).

The attributes in the opening tags of the Junos XML protocol server's response appear on multiple lines for legibility only. The Junos XML protocol server does not insert newline characters within tags or tag elements. Also, in actual output the *JUNOS-version* variable is replaced by a value such as 20.4R1 for the initial version of Junos OS Release 20.4.

Client Application Junos XML Protocol Server

```

<rpc>
  <get-xnm-information>
    <type>xml-schema</type>
    <namespace>junos-configuration</namespace>
  </get-xnm-information>
</rpc>

  <rpc-reply xmlns:junos="URL">
    <xsd:schema xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" \
      elementFormDefault="qualified">
      <xsd:import schemaLocation="junos.xsd" \
        namespace="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/Junos-version/junos"/>
      <xsd:element name="undocumented">
        <xsd:complexType>
          <xsd:sequence>
            <xsd:any namespace="##any" processContents="skip"/>
          </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
      </xsd:element>
      <xsd:complexType name="hostname">
        <xsd:simpleContent>
          <xsd:extension base="xsd:string"/>
        </xsd:simpleContent>
      </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
  </rpc-reply>

```

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Another `<xsd:element>` statement near the beginning of the schema defines the Junos XML `<configuration>` tag element. It encloses the `<xsd:element>` statement that defines the `<system>` tag element, which corresponds to the `[edit system]` hierarchy level. The statements corresponding to other hierarchy levels are omitted for brevity.

Client Application Junos XML Protocol Server

```

</xsd:element>
  <xsd:element name="configuration">
    <xsd:complexType>
      <xsd:sequence>
        <xsd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
          <xsd:element ref="undocumented"/>
          <xsd:element ref="comment"/>
          <xsd:element name="system" minOccurs="0">
            <xsd:complexType>
              <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
                  <xsd:element ref="undocumented"/>
                  <xsd:element ref="comment"/>
                  <!-- child elements of <system> -->
                </xsd:choice>
              </xsd:sequence>
            </xsd:complexType>
          </xsd:element>
          <!-- definitions for other hierarchy levels -->
        </xsd:choice>
      </xsd:sequence>
    </xsd:complexType>
  </xsd:element>
</xsd:schema>
</rpc-reply>

```

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RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding the Request Procedure in a Junos XML Protocol Session | 58](#)

[Request Operational Information Using the Junos XML Protocol | 350](#)

[Request Configuration Data Using the Junos XML Protocol | 365](#)

[Request the Complete Configuration Using the Junos XML Protocol | 403](#)

5

PART

Junos XML Protocol Utilities

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Junos XML Protocol Perl Client

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- Download the Junos XML Protocol Perl Client and Prerequisites Package | 450
- Install the Junos XML Protocol Perl Client and Prerequisites Package | 451

Understanding the Junos XML Protocol Perl Distribution and Sample Scripts

Juniper Networks provides a Perl module `JUNOS::Device` to enable you to develop custom Perl scripts for configuring and monitoring Junos devices. The module implements a `JUNOS::Device` object that client applications can use to communicate with the Junos XML protocol server on a Junos device. The Perl distribution includes several sample Perl scripts, which illustrate how to use the module in scripts that perform various functions.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 22.1R1 and Junos OS Evolved Release 22.1R1, we no longer provide the Junos XML protocol Perl client for download. To use Perl to manage Junos devices, use the `NETCONF` Perl library instead. For more information, see *Understanding the NETCONF Perl Client and Sample Scripts*.

The Junos XML protocol Perl distribution uses the same directory structure for Perl modules as the [Comprehensive Perl Archive Network](#). This includes a `lib` directory for the `JUNOS` module and its supporting files, and an `examples` directory for the sample scripts.

Client applications use the `JUNOS::Device` object to communicate with a Junos XML protocol server. The library contains several modules, but client applications directly invoke only the `JUNOS::Device` object. All of the sample scripts use this object.

The sample scripts illustrate how to perform the following functions:

- **diagnose_bgp.pl**—Illustrates how to write scripts to monitor device status and diagnose problems. The sample script extracts and displays information about a device's unestablished Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) peers from the full set of BGP configuration data. The script is in the **examples/diagnose_bgp** directory in the Junos XML protocol Perl distribution.
- **get_chassis_inventory.pl**—Illustrates how to use a predefined query to request information from a device. The sample script invokes the `get_chassis_inventory` method with the `detail` option to request the same information as the Junos XML `get-chassis-inventorydetail/get-chassis-inventory` tag sequence and the command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command `show chassis hardware detail`. The script is in the **examples/get_chassis_inventory** directory in the Junos XML protocol Perl distribution.
- **load_configuration.pl**—Illustrates how to change a device configuration by loading a file that contains configuration data formatted with Junos XML tag elements. The distribution includes two sample configuration files, **set_login_class_bar.xml** and **set_login_user_foo.xml**; however, you can specify a different configuration file on the command line. The script is in the **examples/load_configuration** directory in the Junos XML protocol Perl distribution.

The following sample scripts are used together to illustrate how to store and retrieve data from the Junos XML API (or any XML-tagged data set) in a relational database. Although these scripts create and manipulate MySQL tables, the data manipulation techniques that they illustrate apply to any relational database. The scripts are provided in the **examples/RDB** directory in the Perl distribution:

- **get_config.pl**—Illustrates how to retrieve routing platform configuration information.
- **make_tables.pl**—Generates a set of Structured Query Language (SQL) statements for creating relational database tables.
- **pop_tables.pl**—Populates existing relational database tables with data extracted from a specified XML file.
- **unpop_tables.pl**—Transforms data stored in a relational database table into XML and writes it to a file.

For instructions on running the scripts, see the **README** or **README.html** file included in the Perl distribution.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Supported Access Protocols for Junos XML Protocol Sessions | 56](#)

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[Write Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Applications | 456](#)

[Connect to the Junos XML Protocol Server Using Perl Client Applications | 458](#)

Download the Junos XML Protocol Perl Client and Prerequisites Package

To download the compressed tar archives that contain the Junos XML protocol Perl client distribution and the prerequisites package, perform the following steps:

1. Access the download page for Junos XML management protocol at <https://www.juniper.net/support/downloads/?p=junoscript>.
2. Select the appropriate software release.
3. Select the Software tab.
4. Click the links to download the client distribution and the prerequisites package that support the appropriate access protocols. Customers in the United States and Canada can download the packages that support all access protocols including SSH, SSL, clear-text and Telnet protocols (the domestic package). Customers in other countries can download the packages that support only the clear-text and Telnet protocols (the export package).

NOTE: The Junos XML protocol Perl client software should be installed and run on a regular computer with a UNIX-like operating system; it is not meant to be installed on a Juniper Networks device.

Optionally, download the packages containing the document type definitions (DTDs) and the XML Schema language representation of the Junos OS configuration hierarchy:

1. Access the download page for the Junos XML API at <https://www.juniper.net/support/downloads/?p=junosxml>.
2. Select the appropriate software release.
3. Select the Software tab.
4. Click the links to download the desired packages.

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Install the Junos XML Protocol Perl Client and Prerequisites Package

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying Installation and Version of Perl | 451
- Extracting the Junos XML Protocol Perl Client and Sample Scripts | 451
- Extracting and Installing the Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Prerequisites Package | 452
- Installing the Junos XML Protocol Perl Client | 454

To install the Junos XML protocol Perl client and the prerequisites package, perform the following procedures:

Verifying Installation and Version of Perl

Perl must be installed on your system before you install the Junos XML protocol Perl client prerequisites package or client software. The Junos XML protocol Perl client requires Perl version 5.0004 or later. To confirm whether Perl is installed on your system and to determine which version of Perl is currently running, issue the following commands:

```
% which perl
% perl -v
```

If the issued output indicates that Perl is not installed or the version is older than the required version, you must download and install Perl version 5.0004 or later in order to use the Junos XML protocol Perl client. The Perl source packages are located at:

<http://www.cpan.org/src/>.

After installing a suitable version of Perl, extract the Junos XML protocol Perl client, extract and install the prerequisites package, and then install the Junos XML protocol Perl client application.

Extracting the Junos XML Protocol Perl Client and Sample Scripts

To uncompress and extract the contents of the compressed tar archive that contains the Junos XML protocol Perl client and sample scripts, perform the following steps:

1. Create the directory where you want to store the Junos XML protocol Perl client application and sample scripts, and move the downloaded client application file into this directory. Then make this directory the working directory:

```
% mkdir parent-directory
% mv junoscript-perl-release-type.tar.gz parent-directory
% cd parent-directory
```

2. Issue the following command to uncompress and extract the contents of the Junos XML protocol Perl client package:

- On FreeBSD and Linux systems:

```
% tar xzf junoscript-perl-release-type.tar.gz
```

- On Solaris systems:

```
% gzip -dc junoscript-perl-release-type.tar.gz | tar xf
```

where *release* is the release code, for example 20.4R1.1, and *type* is domestic or export.

Step 2 creates a directory called **junoscript-perl-*release*** and extracts the contents of the tar archive to it. For example, a typical filename for the compressed tar archive is **junoscript-perl-9.5R1.8-domestic.tar.gz**. Extracting the contents of this archive creates the directory **junoscript-perl-9.5R1.8** directly under *parent-directory* and places the application files and sample scripts into this new directory.

The **junoscript-perl-*release*/README** file contains instructions for extracting and installing the Perl prerequisite modules, creating a **Makefile**, and installing and testing the JUNOS::Device module.

Extracting and Installing the Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Prerequisites Package

The prerequisites package consists of C libraries, executables, and Perl modules. It must be installed on the client machine in order for the Junos XML protocol Perl client and the included examples to work correctly. To uncompress and extract the contents of the compressed tar archive containing the prerequisite files, perform the following steps:

1. Move the downloaded prerequisites package into the *parent-directory/junoscript-perl-*release** directory that was created in ["Extracting the Junos XML Protocol Perl Client and Sample Scripts" on page 451](#). The compressed tar archive containing the prerequisite files must be uncompressed, unpacked, and installed in this directory.
2. Issue the following command to uncompress and extract the contents of the package:

- On FreeBSD and Linux systems:

```
% tar xzf junoscript-perl-prereqs-release-type.tar.gz
```

- On Solaris systems:

```
% gzip -dc junoscript-perl-prereqs-release-type.tar.gz | tar xf
```

where *release* is the release code, for example 20.4R1.1, and *type* is domestic or export. This command creates a directory called **prereqs/** and extracts the contents of the tar archive to it.

By default, the prerequisite Perl modules are installed in the standard directory. The standard directory is normally **/usr/local/lib/**. You need root privileges to access the standard directory. You can opt to install the modules in a private directory.

- To install the required modules in the standard directory:
 1. Go to the **junoscript-perl-*release/*** directory where you extracted the contents of the prerequisites package.
 2. Issue the following command:

```
% perl install-prereqs.pl -used_by example -force
```

where the `-used_by example` option is invoked to install only modules used by a specific example, and the `-force` option installs the module even if an older version exists or if the `make test` command fails.

- To install the required modules in a private directory:
 1. Set the PERL5LIB, MANPATH, and PATH environment variables.

```
% setenv PERL5LIB private-directory-path
% setenv MANPATH "$MANPATH/:$PERL5LIB/./man"
% setenv PATH "$PATH/:$PERL5LIB/./bin"
```

For sh, ksh, and bash shells, PERL5LIB can be set with `EXPORT PERL5LIB=private-directory-path`

2. Go to the **junoscript-perl-*release*** directory where you extracted the contents of the prerequisites package.

3. Issue the following command:

```
% perl install-prereqs.pl -used_by example -install_directory $PERL5LIB -force
```

where the `-used_by example` option is invoked to install only modules used by a specific example, and the `-force` option installs the module even if an older version exists or if the `make test` command fails. The `-install_directory $PERL5LIB` option installs the prerequisite Perl modules in the private directory that you specified in Step "1" on page 453.

Installation log files are written to `junoscript-perl-release/tmp/output/`. After installation, you can view any missing dependencies by issuing the following command:

```
% perl required-mod.pl
```

This command lists the modules that still require installation.

Installing the Junos XML Protocol Perl Client

After installing the prerequisites package as detailed in ["Extracting and Installing the Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Prerequisites Package" on page 452](#), install the Junos XML protocol Perl client software. Go to the `junoscript-perl-release/` directory that was created in ["Extracting the Junos XML Protocol Perl Client and Sample Scripts" on page 451](#). Perform the following steps to install the client software:

1. Create the makefile:

- To install the Perl client in the standard directory (generally `/usr/local/lib`):

```
% perl Makefile.PL
```

```
Checking if your kit is complete...
Looks good
Writing Makefile for junoscript-perl
```

- To install the Perl client in a private directory:

Make sure that the PERL5LIB, MANPATH, and PATH environment variables are set as detailed in ["Extracting and Installing the Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Prerequisites Package" on page 452](#). Then create the makefile:

```
% perl Makefile.PL LIB=$PERL5LIB INSTALLMAN3DIR=$PERL5LIB/./man/man3
```

2. Test and install the application:

```
% make  
% make test  
% make install
```

The Junos XML protocol Perl client application is installed and ready for use. For information about the JUNOS::Device object and a list of valid queries, consult the man page by invoking the `man` command for the JUNOS::Device object:

```
% man JUNOS::Device
```

The sample scripts reside in the `junoscript-perl-release/examples/` directory. You can review and run these examples to acquire some familiarity with the client before writing your own applications.

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Develop Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Applications

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- [Connect to the Junos XML Protocol Server Using Perl Client Applications | 458](#)
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Write Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Applications

The following outline lists the basic tasks involved in writing a Junos XML protocol Perl client application that requests operational or configuration information from the Junos XML protocol server or loads configuration information onto a device running Junos OS. Each task provides a link to detailed information about performing the task. The tasks reference the sample scripts included with the Junos XML Protocol Perl distribution as examples.

1. Import Perl Modules and Declare Constants— and ["Importing Perl Modules and Declaring Constants in Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Applications" on page 457](#)
2. Connect to the Junos XML protocol Server—"Connecting to the Junos XML Protocol Server Using Perl Client Applications" on page 458 and "Collecting Parameters Interactively in Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Applications" on page 462

3. Submit Requests to the Junos XML protocol Server—["Submitting a Request to the Junos XML Protocol Server in Perl Client Applications" on page 469](#)
4. Parse and Format the Response from the Junos XML protocol Server—["Parsing and Formatting Junos XML Protocol Server Responses in Perl Client Applications" on page 482](#)
5. Close the Connection to the Junos XML protocol Server—["Closing the Connection to the Junos XML Protocol Server in Perl Client Applications" on page 490](#)

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[Convert Disallowed Characters in Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Applications | 466](#)

[Map Junos OS Commands to Perl Methods | 468](#)

[Request an Inventory of Hardware Components Using Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Applications | 475](#)

[Example: Change the Configuration Using Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Applications | 476](#)

Import Perl Modules and Declare Constants in Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Applications

When creating a Junos XML protocol Perl client application, include the following statements at the start of the application. The `use JUNOS::Device;` statement imports the functions provided by the `JUNOS::Device` object, which the application uses to connect to the Junos XML protocol server on a device running Junos OS. The `use strict` statement provides error checking and enforces Perl coding practices such as declaration of variables before use.

```
use JUNOS::Device;
use strict;
```

Include statements to import other Perl modules as appropriate for your application. For example, several of the sample scripts included in the Junos XML protocol Perl distribution import the following standard Perl modules, which include functions that handle input from the command line:

- `File::Basename`—Includes functions for processing filenames.
- `Getopt::Std`—Includes functions for reading in keyed options from the command line.
- `Term::ReadKey`—Includes functions for controlling terminal modes, for example suppressing onscreen echo of a typed string such as a password.

If the application uses constants, declare their values at this point. For example, the sample **diagnose_bgp.pl** script includes the following statements to declare constants for formatting output:

```
use constant OUTPUT_FORMAT => "%-20s%-8s%-8s%-11s%-14s%\n";
use constant OUTPUT_TITLE =>
    "\n===== BGP PROBLEM SUMMARY =====\n\n";
use constant OUTPUT_ENDING =>
    "\n===== \n\n";
```

The **load_configuration.pl** sample script includes the following statements to declare constants for reporting return codes and the status of the configuration database:

```
use constant REPORT_SUCCESS => 1;
use constant REPORT_FAILURE => 0;
use constant STATE_CONNECTED => 1;
use constant STATE_LOCKED => 2;
use constant STATE_CONFIG_LOADED => 3;
```

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Connect to the Junos XML Protocol Server Using Perl Client Applications

IN THIS SECTION

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- [Obtaining and Recording Parameters Required by the JUNOS::Device Object | 459](#)
- [Obtaining Application-Specific Parameters | 460](#)

The following sections explain how to use the `JUNOS::Device` object in a Perl client application to connect to the Junos XML protocol server on a device running Junos OS:

Satisfying Protocol Prerequisites

The Junos XML protocol server supports several access protocols. For each connection to the Junos XML protocol server on a device running Junos OS, the application must specify the protocol it is using. Using SSH or Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) is recommended because they provide greater security by encrypting all information before transmission across the network.

Before your application can run, you must satisfy the prerequisites for the access protocol it uses. For some protocols this involves activating configuration statements on the device, creating encryption keys, or installing additional software on the device running Junos OS or the machine where the application runs. For instructions, see ["Satisfying the Prerequisites for Establishing a Connection to the Junos XML Protocol Server" on page 61](#).

Grouping Requests

Establishing a connection to the Junos XML protocol server on a device running Junos OS is one of the more time-intensive and resource-intensive functions performed by an application. If the application sends multiple requests to a routing platform, it makes sense to send all of them within the context of one connection. If your application sends the same requests to multiple devices, you can structure the script to iterate through either the set of devices or the set of requests. Keep in mind, however, that your application can effectively send only one request to one Junos XML protocol server at a time. This is because the `JUNOS::Device` object does not return control to the application until it receives the closing `</rpc-reply>` tag that represents the end of the Junos XML protocol server's response to the current request.

Obtaining and Recording Parameters Required by the `JUNOS::Device` Object

The `JUNOS::Device` object takes the following parameters, specified as keys in a Perl hash:

- `access`—(Required) The access protocol to use when communicating with the Junos XML protocol server. Acceptable values are "telnet", "ssh", "clear-text", and "ssl". Before the application runs, satisfy any protocol-specific prerequisites.
- `hostname`—(Required) The name of the device to which to connect. For best results, specify either a fully qualified hostname or an IP address.

- **login**—(Required) The username under which to establish the connection to the Junos XML protocol server and issue requests. The username must already exist on the specified device and have the permission bits necessary for making the requests invoked by the application.
- **password**—(Required) The password corresponding to the username.
- **junos_key**—(Optional) When requesting configuration data using the `get_configuration()` method, set the value of the parameter to 1 to include the `junos:key="key"` attribute in the output of XML-formatted configuration data. The default value of the parameter is 0. The `junos:key="key"` attribute indicates that a child configuration tag element is the identifier for its parent tag element. The attribute does not appear in formatted ASCII output.

The sample scripts record the parameters in a Perl hash called `%deviceinfo`, declared as follows:

```
my %deviceinfo = (
    access => $access,
    login => $login,
    password => $password,
    hostname => $hostname,
    junos_key => $junos_key,
);
```

The sample scripts included in the Junos XML Protocol Perl client distribution obtain the parameters from options entered on the command line by a user. For more information about collecting parameter values interactively, see ["Collecting Parameters Interactively in Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Applications" on page 462](#). Your application can also obtain values for the parameters from a file or database, or you can hardcode one or more of the parameters into the application code if they are constant.

Obtaining Application-Specific Parameters

In addition to the parameters required by the `JUNOS::Device` object, applications might need to define other parameters, such as the name of the file to which to write the data returned by the Junos XML protocol server in response to a request, or the name of the Extensible Stylesheet Transformation Language (XSLT) file to use for transforming the data.

As with the parameters required by the `JUNOS::Device` object, the client application can hardcode the values in the application code, obtain them from a file, or obtain them interactively. The sample scripts obtain values for these parameters from command-line options in the same manner as they obtain the parameters required by the `JUNOS::Device` object (discussed in ["Obtaining and Recording Parameters Required by the JUNOS::Device Object" on page 459](#)). Several examples follow.

The following line enables a debugging trace if the user includes the `-d` command-line option. It invokes the `JUNOS::Trace::init` routine defined in the `JUNOS::Trace` module, which is imported with the `JUNOS::Device` object.

```
JUNOS::Trace::init(1) if $opt{d};
```

The following line sets the `$outputfile` variable to the value specified by the `-o` command-line option. It names the local file to which the Junos XML protocol server's response is written. If the `-o` option is not provided, the variable is set to the empty string.

```
my $outputfile = $opt{o} || " " ;
```

The following code from the **diagnose_bgp.pl** script defines which XSLT file to use to transform the Junos XML protocol server's response. The first line sets the `$xslfile` variable to the value specified by the `-x` command-line option. If the option is not provided, the script uses the **text.xsl** file supplied with the script, which transforms the data to ASCII text. The `if` statement verifies that the specified XSLT file exists; the script terminates if it does not.

```
# Retrieve the XSLT file, default is parsed by perl
my $xslfile = $opt{x} || "xsl/text.xsl";
if ($xslfile && ! -f $xslfile) {
    die "ERROR: XSLT file $xslfile does not exist";
}
```

The following code from the **load_configuration.pl** script defines whether to merge, replace, update, or overwrite the new configuration data into the configuration database. The first two lines set the `$load_action` variable to the value of the `-a` command-line option, or to the default value `merge` if the option is not provided. If the specified value does not match one of the valid actions defined by the `VALID_ACTIONS` constant, the script invokes the `output_usage` subroutine to print the usage message.

```
# The default action for load_configuration is 'merge'
my $load_action = "merge";
$load_action = $opt{a} if $opt{a};
use constant VALID_ACTIONS => "merge|replace|override";
output_usage() unless (VALID_ACTIONS =~ /$load_action/);
```

Establishing the Connection

After obtaining values for the parameters required for the `JUNOS::Device` object, each sample script records them in the `%deviceinfo` hash.

```
my %deviceinfo = (
    access => $access,
    login => $login,
    password => $password,
    hostname => $hostname,
    junos_key => $junos_key,
);
```

The script then invokes the Junos XML protocol-specific `new` subroutine to create a `JUNOS::Device` object and establish a connection to the specified routing, switching, or security platform. If the connection attempt fails (as tested by the `ref` operator), the script exits.

```
my $jnx = new JUNOS::Device(%deviceinfo);
unless ( ref $jnx ) {
    die "ERROR: $deviceinfo{hostname}: failed to connect.\n";
}
```

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[Satisfy the Prerequisites for Establishing a Connection to the Junos XML Protocol Server | 61](#)

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Collect Parameters Interactively in Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Applications

In a Junos XML protocol Perl client application, a script can interactively obtain the parameters required by the `JUNOS::Device` object from command-line. The Junos XML Protocol Perl distribution includes several sample Perl scripts that perform various functions on devices running Junos OS. Each sample script

obtains the parameters required by the `JUNOS::Device` object from command-line options provided by the user who invokes the script. The script records the options in a Perl hash called `%opt`, using the `getopts` function defined in the `Getopt::Std` Perl module to read the options from the command line. (Scripts used in production environments probably do not obtain parameters interactively, so this section is important mostly for understanding the sample scripts.)

In the following example from the `get_chassis_inventory.pl` sample script, the first parameter to the `getopts` function defines the acceptable options, which vary depending on the application. A colon after the option letter indicates that it takes an argument.

The second parameter, `\%opt`, specifies that the values are recorded in the `%opt` hash. If the user does not provide at least one option, provides an invalid option, or provides the `-h` option, the script invokes the `output_usage` subroutine, which prints a usage message to the screen.

```
my %opt;
getopts('l:p:dx:m:o:h', \%opt) || output_usage();
output_usage() if $opt{h};
```

The following code defines the `output_usage` subroutine for the `get_chassis_inventory.pl` sample script. The contents of the `my $usage` definition and the `Where` and `Options` sections are specific to the script, and differ for each application.

```
sub output_usage
{
    my $usage = "Usage: $0 [options] <target>

    Where:
        <target>    The hostname of the target device.

    Options:

        -l <login>    A login name accepted by the target device.
        -p <password> The password for the login name.
        -m <access>    Access method. It can be clear-text, ssl, ssh or telnet.
                        Default: telnet.
        -x <format>    The name of the XSL file to display the response.
                        Default: xsl/chassis_inventory_csv.xml
        -o <filename>  File to which to write output, instead of standard output.
        -d            Turn on debugging.\n\n";
```

```

    die $usage;
}

```

The **get_chassis_inventory.pl** script includes the following code to obtain values from the command line for the four parameters required by the `JUNOS::Device` object. A detailed discussion of the various functional units follows the complete code sample.

```

# Get the hostname
my $hostname = shift || output_usage();

# Get the access method
my $access = $opt{m} || "telnet";
use constant VALID_ACSESSES => "telnet|ssh|clear-text|ssl";
output_usage() unless (VALID_ACSESSES =~ /$access/);

# Check for login name. If not provided, prompt for it
my $login = "";
if ($opt{l}) {
    $login = $opt{l};
} else {
    print STDERR "login: ";
    $login = ReadLine 0;
    chomp $login;
}

# Check for password. If not provided, prompt for it
my $password = "";
if ($opt{p}) {
    $password = $opt{p};
} else {
    print STDERR "password: ";
    ReadMode 'noecho';
    $password = ReadLine 0;
    chomp $password;
    ReadMode 'normal';
    print STDERR "\n";
}

```

In the first line of the preceding code sample, the script uses the Perl `shift` function to read the hostname from the end of the command line. If the hostname is missing, the script invokes the `output_usage` subroutine to print the usage message, which specifies that a hostname is required.

```
my $hostname = shift || output_usage();
```

The script next determines which access protocol to use, setting the `$access` variable to the value of the `-m` command-line option or to the value "telnet" if the `-m` option is not provided. If the specified value does not match one of the values defined by the `VALID_ACCESSSES` constant, the script invokes the `output_usage` subroutine to print the usage message.

```
my $access = $opt{m} || "telnet";
use constant VALID_ACCESSSES => "telnet|ssh|clear-text|ssl";
output_usage() unless (VALID_ACCESSSES =~ /$access/);
```

The script then determines the username, setting the `$login` variable to the value of the `-l` command-line option. If the option is not provided, the script prompts for it and uses the `ReadLine` function (defined in the standard Perl `Term::ReadKey` module) to read it from the command line.

```
my $login = "";
if ($opt{l}) {
    $login = $opt{l};
} else {
    print STDERR "login: ";
    $login = ReadLine 0;
    chomp $login;
}
```

The script finally determines the password for the username, setting the `$password` variable to the value of the `-p` command-line option. If the option is not provided, the script prompts for it. It uses the `ReadMode` function (defined in the standard Perl `Term::ReadKey` module) twice: first to prevent the password from echoing visibly on the screen and then to return the shell to normal (echo) mode after it reads the password.

```
my $password = "";
if ($opt{p}) {
    $password = $opt{p};
} else {
    print STDERR "password: ";
    ReadMode 'noecho';
```

```

$password = ReadLine 0;
chomp $password;
ReadMode 'normal';
print STDERR "\n";
}

```

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Convert Disallowed Characters in Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Applications

Junos XML protocol Perl client applications that handle configuration data usually accept and output the data either as Junos XML tag elements or as formatted ASCII statements like those used in the Junos OS CLI. As described in "[XML and Junos XML Management Protocol Conventions Overview](#)" on page 11, certain characters cannot appear in their regular form in an XML document. These characters include the apostrophe ('), the ampersand (&), the greater-than (>) and less-than (<) symbols, and the quotation mark ("). Because these characters might appear in formatted ASCII configuration statements, the script must convert the characters to the corresponding predefined entity references.

The Junos XML Protocol Perl distribution includes several sample Perl scripts that perform various functions on devices running Junos OS. The sample scripts include code to convert all disallowed characters to predefined entity references. The **load_configuration.pl** sample script uses the `get_escaped_text` subroutine to substitute predefined entity references for disallowed characters (the **get_configuration.pl** script includes similar code). The script first defines the mappings between the disallowed characters and predefined entity references, and sets the variable `$char_class` to a regular expression that contains all of the entity references, as follows:

```

my %escape_symbols = (
    qq(") => '&quot;';
    qq(>) => '&gt;';
    qq(<) => '&lt;';
    qq(') => '&apos;';

```



```

qq(&) => '&';
);
my $char_class = join ("|", map { "($_)" } keys %escape_symbols);

```

The following code defines the `get_escaped_text` subroutine for the **load_configuration.pl** script. A detailed discussion of the subsections in the routine follows the complete code sample.

```

sub get_escaped_text
{
    my $input_file = shift;
    my $input_string = "";

    open(FH, $input_file) or return undef;

    while(<FH>) {
        my $line = $_;
        $line =~ s/<configuration-text>\/\/g;
        $line =~ s/<\/configuration-text>\/\/g;
        $line =~ s/($char_class)/$escape_symbols{$1}/ge;
        $input_string .= $line;
    }

    return "<configuration-text>$input_string</configuration-text>";
}

```

The first subsection of the preceding code sample reads in a file containing formatted ASCII configuration statements.

```

sub get_escaped_text
{
    my $input_file = shift;
    my $input_string = "";

    open(FH, $input_file) or return undef;

```

In the next subsection, the subroutine temporarily discards the lines that contain the opening `<get-configuration>` and closing `</get-configuration>` tags, then replaces the disallowed characters on each remaining line with predefined entity references and appends the line to the `$input_string` variable:

```
while(<FH>) {
    my $line = $_;
    $line =~ s/<configuration-text>//g;
    $line =~ s/<\/configuration-text>//g;
    $line =~ s/($char_class)/$escape_symbols{$1}/ge;
    $input_string .= $line;
}
```

The subroutine concludes by replacing the opening `<get-configuration>` and closing `</get-configuration>` tags, and returning the converted set of statements:

```
return "<configuration-text>$input_string</configuration-text>";
}
```

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Map Junos OS Commands to Perl Methods

Juniper Networks provides Perl modules to help you more quickly and easily develop custom Perl scripts for configuring and monitoring switches, routers, and security devices running Junos OS. The modules implement an object that client applications can use to communicate with the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol server on a device running Junos OS. The NETCONF and Junos XML protocol Perl distributions include sample Perl scripts, which illustrate how to use the modules in scripts that perform various functions.

The Junos XML API is an XML representation of Junos OS configuration statements and operational mode commands. It defines an XML equivalent for all statements in the Junos OS configuration hierarchy and many of the commands that you issue in CLI operational mode. Each operational mode

command with a Junos XML counterpart maps to a request tag element and, if necessary, a response tag element. You can map the request tag element for operational mode commands to Perl methods. There is a Perl method for every Junos XML request tag element.

To derive the Perl method name from the request tag element name, replace each hyphen in the tag element name with an underscore and remove the enclosing angle brackets from the tag element name. For example, the `<get-bgp-group-information>` tag element maps to the `get_bgp_group_information` Perl method.

The sample scripts included with the Perl distributions invoke only a small number of the Junos XML Perl methods available in Junos OS. For a list of all of the request tag elements available in the current version of the Junos OS, see the chapter in the *Junos XML API Operational Developer Reference* that maps Junos XML request tag elements to CLI commands and Perl methods. For information about optional and required attributes for a particular Perl method, see the entry for the corresponding Junos XML request tag element in the chapters titled “Summary of Operational Request Tag Elements” in the *Junos XML API Operational Developer Reference*.

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Submit a Request to the Junos XML Protocol Server in Perl Client Applications

IN THIS SECTION

- [Providing Method Options or Attributes | 470](#)
- [Submitting a Request | 473](#)

In a Junos XML Protocol Perl client application, after establishing a connection to a Junos XML protocol server, the client application can submit one or more requests by invoking the Perl methods that are supported in the version of the Junos XML protocol and Junos XML API used by the application.

- Each version of software supports a set of methods that correspond to CLI operational mode commands. For a list of the operational methods supported in the current version, see ["Mapping Junos OS Commands to Perl Methods" on page 468](#) and the files stored in the **lib/JUNOS/release** directory of the Junos XML protocol Perl distribution (*release* is the Junos OS version code, such as 20.4R1 for the initial version of Junos OS Release 20.4). The files have names in the format *package_methods.pl*, where *package* is a software package.
- The set of methods that correspond to operations on configuration objects is defined in the **lib/JUNOS/Methods.pm** file in the Junos XML protocol Perl distribution.

See the following sections for more information:

Providing Method Options or Attributes

Many Perl methods have one or more options or attributes. The following list describes the notation used to define a method's options in the **lib/JUNOS/Methods.pm** and **lib/JUNOS/release/package_methods.pl** files, and the notation that an application uses when invoking the method:

- A method without options is defined as \$NO_ARGS, as in the following entry for the `get_system_uptime_information` method:

```
## Method : <get-system-uptime-information>
## Returns: <system-uptime-information>
## Command: "show system uptime"
get_system_uptime_information => $NO_ARGS,
```

To invoke a method without options, follow the method name with an empty set of parentheses as in the following example:

```
$jnx->get_system_uptime_information( );
```

- A fixed-form option is defined as type \$TOGGLE. In the following example, the `get_software_information` method takes two fixed-form options, `brief` and `detail`:

```
## Method : <get-software-information>
## Returns: <software-information>
## Command: "show version"
get_software_information =>
```

```

    brief => $TOGGLE,
    detail => $TOGGLE,
  },

```

To include a fixed-form option when invoking a method, set it to the value 1 (one) as in the following example:

```
$jnx->get_software_information(brief => 1);
```

- An option with a variable value is defined as type \$STRING. In the following example, the `get_cos_drop_profile_information` method takes the `profile_name` argument:

```

## Method : <get-cos-drop-profile-information>
## Returns: <cos-drop-profile-information>
## Command: "show class-of-service drop-profile"
get_cos_drop_profile_information => {
    profile_name => $STRING,
  },

```

To include a variable value when invoking a method, enclose the value in single quotes as in the following example:

```
$jnx->get_cos_drop_profile_information(profile_name => 'user-drop-profile');
```

- An attribute is defined as type \$ATTRIBUTE. In the following example, the `load_configuration` method takes the `rollback` attribute:

```

load_configuration => {
    rollback => $ATTRIBUTE
  },

```

To include a numerical attribute value when invoking a method, set it to the appropriate value. The following example rolls the candidate configuration back to the previous configuration that has an index of 2:

```
$jnx->load_configuration(rollback => 2);
```

To include a string attribute value when invoking a method, enclose the value in single quotes as in the following example:

```
$jnx->get_configuration(format => 'text');
```

- A set of configuration statements or corresponding tag elements is defined as type \$DOM. In the following example, the `get_configuration` method takes a set of configuration statements (along with two attributes):

```
get_configuration => {
    configuration => $DOM,
    format => $ATTRIBUTE,
    database => $ATTRIBUTE,
},
```

To include a set of configuration statements when invoking a method, provide a parsed set of statements or tag elements. The following example refers to a set of Junos XML configuration tag elements in the **config-input.xml** file. For a more detailed discussion about modifying the configuration, see ["Example: Changing the Configuration Using Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Applications" on page 476](#).

```
my $parser = new XML::DOM::Parser;
$jnx->load_configuration(
    format => 'xml',
    action => 'merge',
    configuration => $parser->parsefile(config-input.xml)
);
```

A method can have a combination of fixed-form options, options with variable values, attributes, and a set of configuration statements. For example, the `get_forwarding_table_information` method has four fixed-form options and five options with variable values:

```
## Method : <get-forwarding-table-information>
## Returns: <forwarding-table-information>
## Command: "show route forwarding-table"
get_forwarding_table_information => {
    detail => $TOGGLE,
    extensive => $TOGGLE,
    multicast => $TOGGLE,
```

```

    family => $STRING,
    vpn => $STRING,
    summary => $TOGGLE,
    matching => $STRING,
    destination => $STRING,
    label => $STRING,
  },

```

Submitting a Request

The following code is the recommended way to send a request to the Junos XML protocol server and shows how to handle error conditions. The `$jnx` variable is defined to be a `JUNOS::Device` object, as discussed in ["Connecting to the Junos XML Protocol Server Using Perl Client Applications" on page 458](#). A detailed discussion of the functional subsections follows the complete code sample.

```

my %arguments = ( );
%arguments = ( argument1 => value1 ,
               argument2 => value2 , ...);
               argument3 => value3 ,
               ...);

my $res = $jnx-> method (%args);

unless ( ref $res ) {
    $jnx->request_end_session( );
    $jnx->disconnect( );
    print "ERROR: Could not send request to $hostname\n";
}

my $err = $res->getFirstError( );
if ($err) {
    $jnx->request_end_session( );
    $jnx->disconnect();
    print "ERROR: Error for $hostname: " . $err->{message} . "\n";
}

```

The first subsection of the preceding code sample creates a hash called %arguments to define values for a method's options or attributes. For each argument, the application uses the notation described in ["Providing Method Options or Attributes" on page 470](#).

```
my %arguments = ( );
%arguments = ( argument1 => value1 ,
               argument2 => value2 , ...);
               argument3 => value3 ,
               ...);
```

The application then invokes the method, defining the \$res variable to point to the JUNOS::Response object that the Junos XML protocol server returns in response to the request (the object is defined in the **lib/JUNOS/Response.pm** file in the Junos XML protocol Perl distribution):

```
my $res = $jnx-> method (%args);
```

If the attempt to send the request failed, the application prints an error message and closes the connection:

```
unless ( ref $res ) {
    $jnx->request_end_session();
    $jnx->disconnect();
    print "ERROR: Could not send request to $hostname\n";
}
```

If there was an error in the Junos XML protocol server's response, the application prints an error message and closes the connection. The getFirstError function is defined in the JUNOS::Response module (**lib/JUNOS/Response.pm**) in the Junos XML protocol Perl distribution.

```
my $err = $res->getFirstError( );
if ($err) {
    $jnx->request_end_session( );
    $jnx->disconnect( );
    print "ERROR: Error for $hostname: " . $err->{message} . "\n";
}
```


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Request an Inventory of Hardware Components Using Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Applications

The Junos XML protocol Perl distribution includes several sample Perl scripts that perform various functions on devices running Junos OS. The `get_chassis_inventory.pl` script retrieves and displays a detailed inventory of the hardware components installed in a routing, switching, or security platform. The output is equivalent to issuing the `show chassis hardware detail operational mode` command in the Junos OS command-line interface (CLI). This topic describes the portion of the script that executes the query.

After establishing a connection to the Junos XML protocol server, the script sends the `get_chassis_inventory` request and includes the `detail` argument.

```
my $query = "get_chassis_inventory";
my %queryargs = ( detail => 1 );
```

The script sends the query and assigns the results to the `$res` variable. It performs two tests on the results, and prints an error message if it cannot send the request or if errors occurred when executing it. If no errors occur, the script uses XSLT to transform the results. For more information, see "[Parsing and Formatting Junos XML Protocol Server Responses in Perl Client Applications](#)" on page 482.

```
# send the command and receive a XML::DOM object
my $res = $jnx->$query( %queryargs );
unless ( ref $res ) {
    die "ERROR: $deviceinfo{hostname}: failed to execute command $query.\n";
}
# Check and see if there were any errors in executing the command.
my $err = $res->getFirstError( );
if ($err) {
```

```

    print STDERR "ERROR: $deviceinfo{'hostname'} - ", $err->{message}, "\n";
} else {
    # Now do the transformation using XSLT
    ... code that uses XSLT to process results ...
}

```

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Example: Change the Configuration Using Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Applications

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The Junos XML protocol Perl distribution includes several sample Perl scripts that perform various functions on devices running Junos OS. The **load_configuration.pl** script locks, modifies, uploads, and commits the configuration on a device. It uses the basic structure for sending requests described in ["Submitting a Request to the Junos XML Protocol Server in Perl Client Applications" on page 469](#) but also defines a `graceful_shutdown` subroutine that handles errors. The following sections describe the different functions that the script performs:

Handling Error Conditions

The `graceful_shutdown` subroutine in the `load_configuration.pl` script handles errors encountered in the Junos XML protocol session. It employs the following additional constants:

```
use constant REPORT_SUCCESS => 1;
use constant REPORT_FAILURE => 0;
use constant STATE_CONNECTED => 1;
use constant STATE_LOCKED => 2;
use constant STATE_CONFIG_LOADED => 3;
```

The first two `if` statements in the subroutine refer to the `STATE_CONFIG_LOADED` and `STATE_LOCKED` conditions, which apply specifically to loading a configuration in the `load_configuration.pl` script. The `eval` statement ensures that any errors that occur during execution of the enclosed function call are trapped so that failure of the function call does not cause the script to exit.

```
sub graceful_shutdown
{
    my ($jnx, $req, $state, $success) = @_;
```

```
    if ($state >= STATE_CONFIG_LOADED) {
        print "Rolling back configuration ...\n";
        eval {
            $jnx->load_configuration(rollback => 0);
        };
    }
```

```
    if ($state >= STATE_LOCKED) {
        print "Unlocking configuration database ...\n";
        eval {
            $jnx->unlock_configuration();
        };
    }
```

```
    if ($state >= STATE_CONNECTED) {
        print "Disconnecting from the device ...\n";
        eval {
            $jnx->request_end_session()
            $jnx->disconnect();
        };
    }
```

```

    if ($success) {
        die "REQUEST $req SUCCEEDED\n";
    } else {
        die "REQUEST $req FAILED\n";
    };
}

```

Locking the Configuration

The main section of the **load_configuration.pl** script begins by establishing a connection to a Junos XML protocol server. It then invokes the `lock_configuration` method to lock the configuration database. If an error occurs, the script invokes the `graceful_shutdown` subroutine described in ["Handling Error Conditions" on page 477](#).

```

print "Locking configuration database ...\n";
my $res = $jnx->lock_configuration();
my $err = $res->getFirstError();
if ($err) {
    print "ERROR: $deviceinfo{hostname}: failed to lock configuration. Reason: $err-
>{message}.\n";
    graceful_shutdown($jnx, $xmlfile, STATE_CONNECTED, REPORT_FAILURE);
}

```

Reading In and Parsing the Configuration Data

In the following code sample, the **load_configuration.pl** script reads in and parses a file that contains Junos XML configuration tag elements or ASCII-formatted statements. A detailed discussion of the functional subsections follows the complete code sample.

```

# Load the configuration from the given XML file
print "Loading configuration from $xmlfile ...\n";
if (! -f $xmlfile) {
    print "ERROR: Cannot load configuration in $xmlfile\n";
    graceful_shutdown($jnx, $xmlfile, STATE_LOCKED, REPORT_FAILURE);
}

my $parser = new XML::DOM::Parser;
...

my $doc;
if ($opt{t}) {

```

```

    my $xmlstring = get_escaped_text($xmlfile);
    $doc = $parser->parsestring($xmlstring) if $xmlstring;

} else {
    $doc = $parser->parsefile($xmlfile);
}

unless ( ref $doc ) {
    print "ERROR: Cannot parse $xmlfile, check to make sure the XML data is well-formed\n";
    graceful_shutdown($jnx, $xmlfile, STATE_LOCKED, REPORT_FAILURE);
}

```

The first subsection of the preceding code sample verifies the existence of the file containing configuration data. The name of the file was previously obtained from the command line and assigned to the `$xmlfile` variable. If the file does not exist, the script invokes the `graceful_shutdown` subroutine:

```

print "Loading configuration from $xmlfile ...\n";
if (! -f $xmlfile) {
    print "ERROR: Cannot load configuration in $xmlfile\n";
    graceful_shutdown($jnx, $xmlfile, STATE_LOCKED, REPORT_FAILURE);
}

```

If the `-t` command-line option was included when the `load_configuration.pl` script was invoked, the file referenced by the `$xmlfile` variable should contain formatted ASCII configuration statements like those returned by the CLI configuration-mode `show` command. The script invokes the `get_escaped_text` subroutine described in ["Converting Disallowed Characters in Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Applications" on page 466](#), assigning the result to the `$xmlstring` variable. The script invokes the `parsestring` function to transform the data in the file into the proper format for loading into the configuration hierarchy, and assigns the result to the `$doc` variable. The `parsestring` function is defined in the `XML::DOM::Parser` module, and the first line in the following sample code instantiates the module as an object, setting the `$parser` variable to refer to it:

```

my $parser = new XML::DOM::Parser;
...
my $doc;
if ($opt{t}) {
    my $xmlstring = get_escaped_text($xmlfile);
    $doc = $parser->parsestring($xmlstring) if $xmlstring;
}

```

If the `-t` command-line option was included when the `load_configuration.pl` script was invoked, the file referenced by the `$xmlfile` variable contains Junos XML configuration tag elements instead. In this case, the script invokes the `parsefile` function (also defined in the `XML::DOM::Parser` module) on the file.

```
} else {
    $doc = $parser->parsefile($xmlfile);
}
```

If the parser cannot transform the file, the script invokes the `graceful_shutdown` subroutine described in ["Handling Error Conditions" on page 477](#).

```
unless ( ref $doc ) {
    print "ERROR: Cannot parse $xmlfile, check to make sure the XML data is well-formed\n";
    graceful_shutdown($jnx, $xmlfile, STATE_LOCKED, REPORT_FAILURE);
}
```

Loading the Configuration Data

The script now invokes the `load_configuration` method to load the configuration changes onto the device. It places the statement inside an `eval` block to ensure that the `graceful_shutdown` subroutine is invoked if the response from the Junos XML protocol server has errors.

```
eval {
    $res = $jnx->load_configuration(
        format => $config_format,
        action => $load_action,
        configuration => $doc);
};
if ($?) {
    print "ERROR: Failed to load the configuration from $xmlfile. Reason: $@\n";
    graceful_shutdown($jnx, $xmlfile, STATE_CONFIG_LOADED, REPORT_FAILURE);
    exit(1);
}
```

The variables used to define the method's three arguments were set at previous points in the application file:

- The `$config_format` variable is set to "xml" unless the `-t` command-line option was included when invoking the script.

```
my $config_format = "xml";
$config_format = "text" if $opt{t};
```

- The `$load_action` variable is set to "merge" unless the `-a` command-line option was included when invoking the script. The final two lines verify that the specified value is valid.

```
my $load_action = "merge";
$load_action = $opt{a} if $opt{a};
use constant VALID_ACTIONS => "merge|replace|override";
output_usage() unless ( $load_action =~ /VALID_ACTIONS/);
```

- The `$doc` variable contains the output from the `parsestring` or `parsefile` function (defined in the `XML::DOM::Parser` module).

The script performs two additional checks for errors and invokes the `graceful_shutdown` subroutine in either case.

```
unless ( ref $res ) {
    print "ERROR: Failed to load the configuration from $xmlfile\n";
    graceful_shutdown($jnx, $xmlfile, STATE_LOCKED, REPORT_FAILURE);
}
$err = $res->getFirstError();
if ($err) {
    print "ERROR: Failed to load the configuration. Reason: $err->{message}\n";
    graceful_shutdown($jnx, $xmlfile, STATE_CONFIG_LOADED, REPORT_FAILURE);
}
```

Committing the Configuration

If there are no errors up to this point, the script invokes the `commit_configuration` method (defined in the file `lib/JUNOS/Methods.pm` in the Junos XML protocol Perl distribution) to commit the configuration on the device and make it the active configuration.

```
print "Committing configuration from $xmlfile ...\n";
$res = $jnx->commit_configuration();
$err = $res->getFirstError();
```

```

if ($err) {
    print "ERROR: Failed to commit configuration. Reason: $err->{message}.\n";
    graceful_shutdown($jnx, $xmlfile, STATE_CONFIG_LOADED, REPORT_FAILURE);
}

```

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Parse and Format Junos XML Protocol Server Responses in Perl Client Applications

IN THIS SECTION

- [Parsing and Formatting an Operational Response | 483](#)
- [Parsing and Outputting Configuration Data | 485](#)

In a Junos XML Protocol Perl client application, as the last step in sending a request, the application verifies that there are no errors with the response from the Junos XML protocol server. It can then write the response to a file, to the screen, or both. If the response is for an operational query, the application usually uses XSLT to transform the output into a more readable format, such as HTML or formatted ASCII text. If the response consists of configuration data, the application can store it as XML (the Junos XML tag elements generated by default from the Junos XML protocol server) or transform it into formatted ASCII text.

The following sections discuss parsing and formatting options:

Parsing and Formatting an Operational Response

The Junos XML protocol Perl distribution includes several sample Perl scripts that perform various functions on devices running Junos OS. The following code sample from the **diagnose_bgp.pl** and **get_chassis_inventory.pl** sample scripts uses XSLT to transform an operational response from the Junos XML protocol server into a more readable format. A detailed discussion of the functional subsections follows the complete code sample.

```
# Get the name of the output file
my $outputfile = $opt{o} || "";

# Retrieve the XSLT file
my $xslfile = $opt{x} || "xsl/text.xsl";
if ($xslfile && ! -f $xslfile) {
    die "ERROR: XSLT file $xslfile does not exist";
}

#Get the xmlfile
my $xmlfile = "$deviceinfo{hostname}.xml";
$res->printToFile($xmlfile);

my $nm = $res->translateXSLtoRelease('xmlns:lc', $xslfile, "$xslfile.tmp");

if ($nm) {
    print "Transforming $xmlfile with $xslfile...\n" if $outputfile;
    my $command = "xsltproc $nm $deviceinfo{hostname}.xml";

    $command .= "> $outputfile" if $outputfile;
    system($command);
    print "Done\n" if $outputfile;
    print "See $outputfile\n" if $outputfile;
}

else {
    print STDERR "ERROR: Invalid XSL file $xslfile\n";
}
```

The first line of the preceding code sample illustrates how the scripts read the `-o` option from the command line to obtain the name of the file into which to write the results of the XSLT transformation:

```
my $outputfile = $opt{o} || "";
```

The scripts use an XSLT file to transform the output. If the `-x` command-line option is included when the script is invoked, the script uses the XSLT file specified in the option. Otherwise, it uses the default XSLT file specified in the code. The script exits if the file does not exist. The following example is from the `diagnose_bgp.pl` script:

```
my $xslfile = $opt{x} || "xsl/text.xsl";
if ($xslfile && ! -f $xslfile) {
    die "ERROR: XSLT file $xslfile does not exist";
}
```

For examples of XSLT files, see the following directories in the Junos XML protocol Perl distribution:

- The `examples/diagnose_bpg/xsl` directory contains XSLT files for the `diagnose_bpg.pl` script: `dhtml.xsl` generates dynamic HTML, `html.xsl` generates HTML, and `text.xsl` generates ASCII text.
- The `examples/get_chassis_inventory/xsl` directory contains XSLT files for the `get_chassis_inventory.pl` script: `chassis_inventory_csv.xsl` generates a list of comma-separated values, `chassis_inventory_html.xsl` generates HTML, and `chassis_inventory_xml.xsl` generates XML.

The actual parsing operation begins by setting the variable `$xmlfile` to a filename of the form *device-name.xml* and invoking the `printToFile` function to write the Junos XML protocol server's response into the file (the `printToFile` function is defined in the `XML::DOM::Parser` module):

```
my $xmlfile = "$deviceinfo{hostname}.xml";
$res->printToFile($xmlfile);
```

The next line invokes the `translateXSLtoRelease` function (defined in the `Junos::Response` module) to alter one of the namespace definitions in the XSLT file. This is necessary because the XSLT 1.0 specification requires that every XSLT file define a specific value for each default namespace used in the data being transformed. The `xmlns` attribute in a Junos XML operational response tag element includes a code representing the Junos OS version, such as 20.4R1 for the initial version of Junos OS Release 20.4. Because the same XSLT file can be applied to operational response tag elements from devices running different versions of the Junos OS, the XSLT file cannot predefine an `xmlns` namespace value that matches all versions. The `translateXSLtoRelease` function alters the namespace definition in the XSLT file identified by the `$xslfile` variable to match the value in the Junos XML protocol server's response. It assigns the resulting XSLT file to the `$nm` variable.

```
my $nm = $res->translateXSLtoRelease('xmlns:lc', $xslfile, "$xslfile.tmp");
```

After verifying that the `translateXSLtoRelease` function succeeded, the invokes the `format_by_xslt`, which builds a command string and assigns it to the `$command` variable. The first part of the command string

invokes the `xsltproc` command and specifies the names of the XSLT and configuration data files (stored in `$nm` and `$deviceinfo{hostname}.xml`):

```
if ($nm) {
    print "Transforming $xmlfile with $xslfile...\n" if $outputfile;
    my $command = "xsltproc $nm $deviceinfo{hostname}.xml";
```

If the `$outputfile` variable is defined (the file for storing the result of the XSLT transformation exists), the script appends a string to the `$command` variable to write the results of the `xsltproc` command to the file. (If the file does not exist, the script writes the results to standard out [stdout].) The script then invokes the `system` function to execute the command string and prints status messages to stdout.

```
    $command .= "> $outputfile" if $outputfile;
    system($command);
    print "Done\n" if $outputfile;
    print "See $outputfile\n" if $outputfile;
}
```

If the `translateXMLtoRelease` function fails (the `if ($nm)` expression evaluates to "false"), the script prints an error:

```
else {
    print STDERR "ERROR: Invalid XSL file $xslfile\n";
}
```

Parsing and Outputting Configuration Data

The `get_config.pl` script in the `examples\RDB` directory uses the `outconfig` subroutine to write the configuration data obtained from the Junos XML protocol server to a file either as Junos XML tag elements or as formatted ASCII text.

The `outconfig` subroutine takes four parameters. Three must have defined values: the directory in which to store the output file, device hostname, and the XML DOM tree (the configuration data) returned by the Junos XML protocol server. The fourth parameter indicates whether to output the configuration as formatted ASCII text, and has a null value if the requested output is Junos XML tag elements. In the following code sample, the script obtains values for the four parameters and passes them to the `outconfig` subroutine. A detailed discussion of each line follows the complete code sample.

```
my(%opt,$login,$password);
```

```

getopts('l:p:dm:hit', \%opt) || output_usage();
output_usage() if $opt{h};

my $basepath = shift || output_usage;

my $hostname = shift || output_usage;

my $config = getconfig( $hostname, $jnx, $opt{t} );

outconfig( $basepath, $hostname, $config, $opt{t} );

```

In the first lines of the preceding sample code, the **get_config.pl** script uses the following statements to obtain values for the four parameters to the `outconfig` subroutine:

- If the user provides the `-t` option on the command line, the `getopts` subroutine records it in the `%opt` hash. The value keyed to `$opt{t}` is passed as the fourth parameter to the `outconfig` subroutine. (For more information about reading options from the command line, see ["Collecting Parameters Interactively in Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Applications"](#) on page 462.)

```
getopts('l:p:dm:hit', \%opt) || output_usage();
```

- The following line reads the first element of the command line that is not an option preceded by a hyphen. It assigns the value to the `$basepath` variable, defining the name of the directory in which to store the file containing the output from the `outconfig` subroutine. The variable value is passed as the first parameter to the `outconfig` subroutine.

```
my $basepath = shift || output_usage;
```

- The following line reads the next element on the command line. It assigns the value to the `$hostname` variable, defining the routing, switching, or security device hostname. The variable value is passed as the second parameter to the `outconfig` subroutine.

```
my $hostname = shift || output_usage;
```

- The following line invokes the `getConfig` subroutine to obtain configuration data from the Junos XML protocol server on the specified device, assigning the resulting XML DOM tree to the `$config` variable. The variable value is passed as the third parameter to the `outconfig` subroutine.

```
my $config = getConfig( $hostname, $jnx, $opt{t} );
```

The following code sample invokes and defines the `outconfig` subroutine. A detailed discussion of each functional subsection in the subroutine follows the complete code sample.

```
outconfig( $basepath, $hostname, $config, $opt{t} );

sub outconfig( $$$$ ) {
    my $leader = shift;
    my $hostname = shift;
    my $config = shift;
    my $text_mode = shift;
    my $trailer = "xmlconfig";
    my $filename = $leader . "/" . $hostname . "." . $trailer;

    print "# storing configuration for $hostname as $filename\n";

    my $config_node;
    my $top_tag = "configuration";
    $top_tag .= "-text" if $text_mode;
    if ($config->getTagName() eq $top_tag) {
        $config_node = $config;
    } else {
        print "# unknown response component ", $config->getTagName(), "\n";
    }

    if ( $config_node && $config_node ne "" ) {
        if ( open OUTPUTFILE, ">$filename" ) {
            if (!$text_mode) {
                print OUTPUTFILE "<?xml version=\"1.0\"?>\n";
                print OUTPUTFILE $config_node->toString(), "\n";
            } else {
                my $buf = $config_node->getFirstChild()->toString();
                $buf =~ s/($char_class)/$escapes{$1}/ge;
                print OUTPUTFILE "$buf\n";
            }
        }
        close OUTPUTFILE;
    }
}
```

```

    }
    else {
        print "ERROR: could not open output file $filename\n";
    }
}
else {
    print "ERROR: empty configuration data for $hostname\n";
}
}

```

The first lines of the `outconfig` subroutine read in the four parameters passed in when the subroutine is invoked, assigning each to a local variable:

```

outconfig( $basepath, $hostname, $config, $opt{t} );
sub outconfig( $$$$ ) {
    my $leader = shift;
    my $hostname = shift;
    my $config = shift;
    my $text_mode = shift;

```

The subroutine constructs the name of the file to which to write the subroutine's output and assigns the name to the `$filename` variable. The filename is constructed from the first two parameters (the directory name and hostname) and the `$trailer` variable, resulting in a name of the form ***directory-name/hostname.xmlconfig***:

```

my $trailer = "xmlconfig";
my $filename = $leader . "/" . $hostname . "." . $trailer;

print "# storing configuration for $hostname as $filename\n";

```

The subroutine checks that the first tag in the XML DOM tree correctly indicates the type of configuration data in the file. If the user included the `-t` option on the command line, the first tag should be `<configuration-text>` because the file contains formatted ASCII configuration statements; otherwise, the first tag should be `<configuration>` because the file contains Junos XML tag elements. The subroutine sets the `$top_tag` variable to the appropriate value depending on the value of the `$text_mode` variable (which takes its value from `opt{t}`, passed as the fourth parameter to the subroutine). The subroutine invokes the `getTagName` function (defined in the `XML::DOM::Element` module) to retrieve the name of the first tag in the input file, and compares the name to the value of the `$top_tag` variable. If the comparison

succeeds, the XML DOM tree is assigned to the `$config_node` variable. Otherwise, the subroutine prints an error message because the XML DOM tree is not valid configuration data.

```
my $config_node;
my $top_tag = "configuration";
$top_tag .= "-text" if $text_mode;
if ($config->getTagName( ) eq $top_tag) {
    $config_node = $config;
} else {
    print "# unknown response component ", $config->getTagName( ), "\n";
}
```

The subroutine then uses several nested if statements. The first if statement verifies that the XML DOM tree exists and contains data:

```
if ( $config_node && $config_node ne "" ) {
    ... actions if XML DOM tree contains data ...
}
else {
    print "ERROR: empty configuration data for $hostname\n";
}
```

If the XML DOM tree contains data, the subroutine verifies that the output file can be opened for writing:

```
if ( open OUTPUTFILE, ">$filename" ) {
    ... actions if output file is writable ...
}
else {
    print "ERROR: could not open output file $filename\n";
}
```

If the output file can be opened for writing, the script writes the configuration data into it. If the user requested Junos XML tag elements—the user did not include the `-t` option on the command line, so the `$text_mode` variable does not have a value—the script writes the string `<?xml version=1.0?>` as the first line in

the output file, and then invokes the `toString` function (defined in the `XML::DOM` module) to write each Junos XML tag element in the XML DOM tree on a line in the output file:

```
if (!$text_mode) {
    print OUTPUTFILE "<?xml version=\"1.0\"?>\n";
    print OUTPUTFILE $config_node->toString( ), "\n";
}
```

If the user requested formatted ASCII text, the script invokes the `getFirstChild` and `toString` functions (defined in the `XML::DOM` module) to write the content of each tag on its own line in the output file. The script substitutes predefined entity references for disallowed characters (which are defined in the `%escapes` hash), writes the output to the output file, and closes the output file. (For information about defining the `%escapes` hash to contain the set of disallowed characters, see ["Converting Disallowed Characters in Junos XML Protocol Perl Client Applications" on page 466.](#))

```
} else {
    my $buf = $config_node->getFirstChild( )->toString( );
    $buf =~ s/($char_class)/$escapes{$1}/ge;
    print OUTPUTFILE "$buf\n";
}
close OUTPUTFILE;
```

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Close the Connection to the Junos XML Protocol Server in Perl Client Applications

In Junos XML protocol Perl client applications, you can end the Junos XML protocol session and close the connection to the device by invoking the `request_end_session` and `disconnect` methods. Several of the

sample scripts included in the Junos XML protocol Perl client distribution invoke the `request_end_session` and `disconnect` methods in standalone statements. For example:

```
$jnx->request_end_session( );  
$jnx->disconnect();
```

The **load_configuration.pl** script invokes the `graceful_shutdown` subroutine instead (for more information, see ["Handling Error Conditions" on page 477](#)).

```
graceful_shutdown($jnx, $xmlfile, STATE_LOCKED, REPORT_SUCCESS);
```

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Develop Junos XML Protocol C Client Applications

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Establish a Junos XML Protocol Session Using C Client Applications

This example illustrates how a Junos XML protocol C client application uses the SSH or Telnet protocol to establish a connection and Junos XML protocol session with a device running Junos OS. In the line that begins with the string `execlp`, the client application invokes the `ssh` command. (Substitute the `telnet` command if appropriate.) The *routing-platform* argument to the `execlp` routine specifies the hostname or IP address of the Junos XML protocol server device. The `junoscript` argument is the command that converts the connection to a Junos XML protocol session.

```
int ipipes[ 2 ], opipes[ 2 ];
pid_t pid;
int rc;
char buf[ BUFSIZ ];

if (pipe(ipipes) <0 || pipe(opipes) <0)
    err(1, "pipe failed");

pid = fork( );
if (pid <0)
    err(1, "fork failed");

if (pid == 0) {
    dup2(opipes[ 0 ], STDIN_FILENO);
    dup2(ipipes[ 1 ], STDOUT_FILENO);
    dup2(ipipes[ 1 ], STDERR_FILENO);
    close(ipipes[ 0 ]); /* close read end of pipe */
}
```

```

        close(ipipes[ 1 ]); /* close write end of pipe */
        close(opipes[ 0 ]); /* close read end of pipe */
        close(opipes[ 1 ]); /* close write end of pipe */

        execlp("ssh", "ssh", "-x", routing-platform , "junoscript", NULL);
        err(1, "unable to execute: ssh %s junoscript," device);
    }

    close(ipipes[ 1 ]); /* close write end of pipe */
    close(opipes[ 0 ]); /* close read end of pipe */

```

```

    if (write(opipes[ 1 ], initial_handshake, strlen(initial_handshake)) < 0 )
        err(1, "writing initial handshake failed");

    rc=read(ipipes[ 0 ], buf, sizeof(buf));
    if (rc < 0)
        err(1, "read initial handshake failed");

```

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Access and Edit Device Configurations Using Junos XML Protocol C Client Applications

This example script presents a C client application that can be used to access, edit, and commit configurations on routers, switches, and security devices running Junos OS

```

//--Includes--//
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/resource.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <netdb.h>

```

```

#include <fcntl.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <libxml/parser.h>
#include <libxml/xpath.h>

//--Defines--//
//define PRINT
    //--Toggles printing of all data to and from js server--//

//--Global Variables and Initialization--//
int sockfd;
char *xmlns_start_ptr = NULL;
char *xmlns_end_ptr = NULL;
int sock_bytes, pim_output_len, igmp_output_len, count_a, count_x, count_y,
    count_z, repl_str_len, orig_len, up_to_len, remain_len, conf_chg;
struct sockaddr_in serv_addr;
struct hostent *server;
char temp_buff[1024];          //--Temporary buffer used when --//
                                //--sending js configuration commands--//
char rcvbuffer[255];          //--Stores data from socket--//
char *pim_output_ptr = NULL;   //--Pointer for pim_output from socket--//
                                //--buffer--//
char *igmp_output_ptr = NULL;  //--Pointer for igmp_output from socket buffer--//
char small_buff[2048];        //--Buffer to support js communication--//
char jserver[16];             //--Junos XML protocol server IP address--//
int jport = 3221;             //--Junos XML protocol server port --//
                                //--(xnm-clear-text)--//
char msource[16];             //--Multicast source of group being
                                //--configured under igmp--//
char minterface[16];          //--Local multicast source interface--//
                                //--###change in igmp_xpath_ptr as well###--//
xmlDocPtr doc;                //--Pointer struct for parsing XML--//
xmlChar *pim_xpath_ptr =
    (xmlChar*) "/rpc-reply/pim-join-information/join-family
    /join-group[upstream-state-flags/local-source]
    /multicast-group-address";
xmlChar *temp_xpath_ptr =
    (xmlChar*) "/rpc-reply/igmp-group-information
    /mgm-interface-groups/mgm-group
    [../interface-name = '%s']/multicast-group-address";
xmlChar *igmp_xpath_ptr = NULL;
xmlNodeSetPtr nodeset;
xmlXPathObjectPtr pim_result;  //--Pointer for pim result xml parsing--//

```

```

xmlXPathObjectPtr igmp_result; //--Pointer for igmp result xml parsing--//
xmlChar *keyword_ptr = NULL; //--Pointer for node text--//
char pim_result_buff[128][64]; //--Char array to store pim xPath results--//
char igmp_result_buff[128][64]; //--Char array to store igmp xPath results--//

//--js commands--//
char js_handshake1[64] = "<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"us-ascii\"?>\n";
char js_handshake2[128] = "<junoscript version=\"1.0\"
    hostname=\"client1\" release=\"8.4R1\">\n";
char js_login[512] = "<rpc>\n<request-login>\n<username>lab</username>
    \n<challenge-response>Lablab</challenge-response>
    \n</request-login>\n</rpc>\n";
char js_show_pim[512] = "<rpc>\n<get-pim-join-information>
    \n<extensive/></get-pim-join-information></rpc>\n";
char js_show_igmp[512] = "<rpc>\n<get-igmp-group-information/>\n</rpc>\n";
char js_rmv_group[512] = "<rpc>\n<load-configuration>\n<configuration>
    \n<protocols>\n<igmp>\n<interface>\n<name>%s</name>
    \n<static>\n<group delete='delete'>\n<name>%s</name>
    \n</group>\n</static>\n</interface>\n</igmp>\n</protocols>
    \n</configuration>\n</load-configuration>\n</rpc>\n\n\n\n";
char js_add_group[512] = "<rpc>\n<load-configuration>
    \n<configuration>\n<protocols>\n<igmp>
    \n<interface>\n<name>%s</name>\n<static>
    \n<group>\n<name>%s</name>\n<source>
    \n<name>%s</name>\n</source>\n</group>\n</static>
    \n</interface>\n</igmp>\n</protocols>\n</configuration>
    \n</load-configuration>\n</rpc>\n";
char js_commit[64] = "<rpc>\n<commit-configuration/>\n</rpc>\n";

//--Function prototypes--//
void error(char *msg); //--Support error messaging--//
xmlDocPtr getdoc(char *buffer); //--Parses XML content and loads it into memory--//
xmlXPathObjectPtr getnodeset (xmlDocPtr doc, xmlChar *xpath);
    //--Parses xml content for result node(s) from XPath search--//

//--Functions--//
void error(char *msg) {
    perror(msg);
    exit(0);
}

xmlDocPtr getdoc(char *buffer) {

```

```

xmlDocPtr doc;

doc = xmlReadMemory(buffer, strlen((char *)buffer), "temp.xml", NULL, 0);
if (doc == NULL ) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Document not parsed successfully. \n");
    return NULL;
} else {
    #ifdef PRINT
    printf("Document parsed successfully. \n");
    #endif
}
return doc;
}

xmlXPathObjectPtr getnodeset (xmlDocPtr doc, xmlChar *xpath) {

    xmlXPathContextPtr context;
    xmlXPathObjectPtr result;

    context = xmlXPathNewContext(doc);
    if (context == NULL) {
        printf("Error in xmlXPathNewContext\n");
        return NULL;
    }
    result = xmlXPathEvalExpression(xpath, context);
    xmlXPathFreeContext(context);
    if (result == NULL) {
        printf("Error in xmlXPathEvalExpression\n");
        return NULL;
    }
    if(xmlXPathNodeSetIsEmpty(result->nodesetval)) {
        xmlXPathFreeObject(result);
        #ifdef PRINT
        printf("No result\n");
        #endif
        return NULL;
    }
    return result;
}

/--Main--//
int main(int argc, char **argv) {

```

```

if(argc != 4) {
    printf("\nUsage: %s <device Address> <Interface Name>
           <Multicast Source>\n\n", argv[0]);
    exit(0);
} else {
    strcpy(jserver, argv[1]);
    strcpy(minterface, argv[2]);
    strcpy(msource, argv[3]);
}
igmp_xpath_ptr = (xmlChar *)realloc((xmlChar *)igmp_xpath_ptr, 1024);
sprintf(igmp_xpath_ptr, temp_xpath_ptr, minterface);

sockfd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
server = gethostbyname(jserver);
bzero((char*) &serv_addr, sizeof(serv_addr));
serv_addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
bcopy((char*) server->h_addr, (char*)
      &serv_addr.sin_addr.sin_addr, server->h_length);
serv_addr.sin_port = htons(jport);

//--Connect to the js server--//
if(connect(sockfd, (struct sockaddr*)&serv_addr, sizeof(serv_addr)) < 0) {
    printf("Socket connect error\n");
}

if(fcntl(sockfd, F_SETOWN, getpid()) < 0)
    error("Unable to set process owner to us\n");
printf("\nConnected to %s on port %d\n", jserver, jport);

//--Read data from the initial connect--//
sock_bytes = read(sockfd, rcvbuffer, 255);
#ifdef PRINT
printf("\n%s", rcvbuffer);
#endif

//--js intialization handshake--//
sock_bytes = write(sockfd, js_handshake1, strlen(js_handshake1));
    //--Send xml PI to js server--//
sock_bytes = write(sockfd, js_handshake2, strlen(js_handshake2));
    //--Send xml version and encoding to js server--//
sock_bytes = read(sockfd, rcvbuffer, 255);
    //--Read return data from sock buffer--//
rcvbuffer[sock_bytes] = 0;

```

```

printf("XML connection to the Junos XML protocol server has been initialized\n");
#ifdef PRINT
printf("\n%s", rcvbuffer);
#endif

/--js login--//
sock_bytes = write(sockfd, js_login, strlen(js_login));
    //--Send js command--//
while(strstr(small_buff, "superuser") == NULL) {
    //--Continue to read from the buffer until match--//
    sock_bytes = read(sockfd, rcvbuffer, 255);
    rcvbuffer[sock_bytes] = 0;
    strcat(small_buff, rcvbuffer);
    //--Copy buffer contents into pim_buffer--//
}
printf("Login completed to the Junos XML protocol server\n");
#ifdef PRINT
printf("%s\n", small_buff); //--Print the small buff contents--//
#endif
//regfree(&regex_struct);
bzero(small_buff, strlen(small_buff));
    //--Erase small buffer contents--//

/--Begin the for loop here--//
printf("Running continuous IGMP and PIM group comparison...\n\n");
for(;;) {                //--Begin infinite for loop--//

/--Get PIM join information--//
    pim_output_ptr = (char *)realloc((char *)pim_output_ptr,
        strlen(js_handshake1));
        //--Allocate memory for xml PI concatenation --//
        //--to pim_output_ptr--//
    strcpy(pim_output_ptr, js_handshake1);
        //--Copy PI to pim_output_ptr--//
    sock_bytes = write(sockfd, js_show_pim, strlen(js_show_pim));
        //--Send show pim joins command--//
    while(strstr(pim_output_ptr, "</rpc-reply>") == NULL) {
        //--Continue to read from the buffer until match--//
        sock_bytes = read(sockfd, rcvbuffer, 255);
            //--Read from buffer--//
        rcvbuffer[sock_bytes] = 0;
        pim_output_len = strlen((char *)pim_output_ptr);
            //--Determine current string length of pim_output_ptr--//

```



```

        pim_output_ptr = (char *)realloc((char *)pim_output_ptr,
            strlen(rcvbuffer)+pim_output_len);
        //--Reallocate memory for additional data--//
        strcat(pim_output_ptr, rcvbuffer);
        //--Copy data from rcvbuffer to pim_output_ptr--//
    }

    //--Remove the xmlns entry--//
    xmlns_start_ptr = strstr(pim_output_ptr, "xmlns=\"http:");
        //--Find the start of the xmlns entry--pointer --//
        //--returned by strstr()--//
    xmlns_end_ptr = strstr(xmlns_start_ptr, ">");
        //--Find the end of the xmlns entry--pointer --//
        //--returned by strstr()--//
    repl_str_len = xmlns_end_ptr - xmlns_start_ptr;
        //--Determine the length of the string to be replaced--//
    orig_len = strlen((char *)pim_output_ptr) + 1;
        //--Determine the original length of pim_output--//
    up_to_len = xmlns_start_ptr - pim_output_ptr;
        //--Determine the length up to the beginning --//
        //--of the xmlns entry--//
    remain_len = orig_len - (up_to_len + repl_str_len);
        //--Determine what the remaining length is minus --//
        //--what we are removing--//
    memcpy(xmlns_start_ptr - 1, xmlns_start_ptr + repl_str_len, remain_len);
        //--copy the remaining string to the beginning --//
        //--of the replacement string--//

#ifdef PRINT
    printf("\n%s\n", pim_output_ptr);
#endif

    //--End of GET PIM join information--//

    //--Get IGMP membership information--//
    igmp_output_ptr = (char *)realloc((char *)igmp_output_ptr,
        strlen(js_handshake1));
    strcpy(igmp_output_ptr, js_handshake1);
    sock_bytes = write(sockfd, js_show_igmp, strlen(js_show_igmp));
    while(strstr(igmp_output_ptr, "</rpc-reply>") == NULL) {
        sock_bytes = read(sockfd, rcvbuffer, 255);
        rcvbuffer[sock_bytes] = 0;
        igmp_output_len = strlen((char *)igmp_output_ptr);
        igmp_output_ptr = (char *)realloc((char *)igmp_output_ptr,
            strlen(rcvbuffer)+igmp_output_len);
    }

```

```

        strcat(igmp_output_ptr, rcvbuffer);
    }
    #ifdef PRINT
    printf("\n%s\n", igmp_output_ptr);
    #endif
    //--End of GET IGMP membership information--//

    //--Store xPath results for pim buffer search--//
    doc = getdoc(pim_output_ptr);
        //--Call getdoc() to parse XML in pim_output--//
    pim_result = getnodeset (doc, pim_xpath_ptr);
        //--Call getnodeset() which provides xPath result--//
    if (pim_result) {
        nodeset = pim_result->nodesetval;
        for (count_a=0; count_a < nodeset->nodeNr; count_a++) {
            //--Run through all node values found--//
            keyword_ptr = xmlNodeListGetString
                (doc, nodeset->nodeTab[count_a]->xmlChildrenNode, 1);
            strcpy(pim_result_buff[count_a], (char *)keyword_ptr);
            //--Copy each node value to its own array element--//
            #ifdef PRINT
            printf("PIM Groups: %s\n", pim_result_buff[count_a]);
            //--Print the node value--//
            #endif

            xmlFree(keyword_ptr);    //--Free memory used by keyword_ptr--//
            xmlChar *keyword_ptr = NULL;
        }
        xmlXPathFreeObject(pim_result);
            //--Free memory used by result--//
    }

    xmlFreeDoc(doc);                //--Free memory used by doc--//
    xmlCleanupParser();              //--Clean everything else--//
    //--End of xPath search--//

    //--Store xPath results for igmp buffer search--//
    doc = getdoc(igmp_output_ptr);
    igmp_result = getnodeset (doc, igmp_xpath_ptr);
    if (igmp_result) {
        nodeset = igmp_result->nodesetval;
        for (count_a=0; count_a < nodeset->nodeNr; count_a++) {
            keyword_ptr = xmlNodeListGetString
                (doc, nodeset->nodeTab[count_a]->xmlChildrenNode, 1);

```

```

    strcpy(igmp_result_buff[count_a], (char *)keyword_ptr);
#ifdef PRINT
    printf("IGMP Groups: %s\n", igmp_result_buff[count_a]);
#endif

    xmlFree(keyword_ptr);
    xmlChar *keyword_ptr = NULL;
}
xmlXPathFreeObject(igmp_result);
}
xmlFreeDoc(doc);
xmlCleanupParser();
//--End of XPath search--//

//--Code to compare pim groups to configured igmp static membership--//
conf_chg = 0;
count_x=0;                //--Track pim groups--//
count_y=0;                //--Track igmp groups--//
count_z=0;                //--Track matches (if set to 1, igmp group matched pim group)--//
while(strstr(pim_result_buff[count_x], "2") != NULL) {
    //--Run through igmp pim groups--//
    if(strstr(igmp_result_buff[count_y], "2") == NULL) {
        count_z = 0;
        conf_chg = 1;
    }
    while(strstr(igmp_result_buff[count_y], "2") != NULL) {
        //--For each pim group, run through all igmp groups--//
        if(strcmp(igmp_result_buff[count_y], pim_result_buff[count_x]) == 0) {
            //--If igmp group matches pim group, set z to 1 --//
            //-- (ie count_z=1; --//
            //--Set z to 1 if there was a match (ie - the static --//
            //--membership is configured)--//
        }
        count_y++;          //--Increment igmp result buffer--//
    }
    if(count_z == 0) {      //--If no igmp group matched the --//
        //--pim group (z stayed at 0), configure--//
        //--static membership--//
        printf("Adding this group to igmp: %s\n", pim_result_buff[count_x]);
        sprintf(temp_buff, js_add_group, minterface,
            pim_result_buff[count_x], msource);
        //--Copy js_add_group with pim group to temp_buff--//
#ifdef PRINT

```

```

    printf("%s", temp_buff);
#endif
    sock_bytes = write(sockfd, temp_buff, strlen(temp_buff));
    while(strstr(small_buff, "</rpc-reply>") == NULL) {
        sock_bytes = read(sockfd, rcvbuffer, 255);
        rcvbuffer[sock_bytes] = 0;
        strcat(small_buff, rcvbuffer);
    }
#ifdef PRINT
    printf("%s\n", small_buff);
#endif
    bzero(small_buff, strlen(small_buff));
        //--Erase (copy all 0's) small buffer contents--//
    bzero(temp_buff, strlen(temp_buff));
        //--Erase temp_buff contents--//
    conf_chg = 1;
        //--Set conf_chg value to 1 to signify that a --//
        //--commit is needed--//
}

count_x++;                //--increment pim result buffer--//
count_y=0;                //--reset igmp result buffer to start--//
                        //-- at first element--//
count_z=0;                //--reset group match to 0 --//
                        //--(config needed due to no match)--//
}

//--Code for comparing igmp static membership to pim groups--//
count_x=0;
count_y=0;
count_z=0;
while(strstr(igmp_result_buff[count_y], "2") != NULL) {
    if(strstr(pim_result_buff[count_x], "2") == NULL) {
        count_z = 0;
        conf_chg = 1;
    }
    while(strstr(pim_result_buff[count_x], "2") != NULL) {
        if(strcmp(pim_result_buff[count_x], igmp_result_buff[count_y]) == 0) {
            count_z = 1;
        }
        count_x++;
    }
}
if(count_z == 0) {
    printf("Removing this group from igmp: %s\n", igmp_result_buff[count_y]);
}

```

```

        sprintf(temp_buff, js_rmv_group, minterface, igmp_result_buff[count_y]);
#ifdef PRINT
        printf("%s", temp_buff);
#endif
        sock_bytes = write(sockfd, temp_buff,
strlen(temp_buff));
        while(strstr(small_buff, "</rpc-reply>") == NULL) {
            sock_bytes = read(sockfd, rcvbuffer, 255);
            rcvbuffer[sock_bytes] = 0;
            strcat(small_buff, rcvbuffer);
        }
#ifdef PRINT
        printf("%s\n", rcvbuffer);
#endif
        bzero(small_buff, strlen(small_buff));
        bzero(temp_buff, strlen(temp_buff));
        conf_chg = 1;
    }
    count_y++;
    count_x=0;
    count_z=0;
}

if(conf_chg == 1) {
    sock_bytes = write(sockfd, js_commit, strlen(js_commit));
    while(strstr(small_buff, "</rpc-reply>") == NULL) {
        sock_bytes = read(sockfd, rcvbuffer, 255);
        rcvbuffer[sock_bytes] = 0;
        strcat(small_buff, rcvbuffer);
    }
    bzero(small_buff, strlen(small_buff));
    printf("\nCommitted configuration change\n");
} else {
#ifdef PRINT
    printf("\nNo configuration changes made\n");
#endif
}
#ifdef PRINT
printf("\n%s\n", small_buff);
#endif

/--Cleanup before next round of checks--/
bzero(rcvbuffer, strlen(rcvbuffer));

```

```

        //--Erase contents of rcvbuffer--//
char *xmlns_start_ptr = NULL;
        //--Nullify the contents--//
char *xmlns_end_ptr = NULL;
        //--Nullify the contents--//
for(count_x = 0; count_x < 129; count_x++) {
        //--Erase contents of both pim_result_buff and igmp_result_buff--//
        bzero(pim_result_buff[count_x], strlen(pim_result_buff[count_x]));
        bzero(igmp_result_buff[count_x], strlen(igmp_result_buff[count_x]));
    }
}
}

```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

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Configuration Statements and Operational Commands

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Configuration Statements

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connection-limit

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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](#)

ephemeral

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Syntax

```
ephemeral {  
    allow-commit-synchronize-with-gres;  
    commit-synchronize-model (asynchronous | synchronous);  
    delete-ephemeral-default;  
    ignore-ephemeral-default;  
    instance instance-name;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system configuration-database]
```

Description

Configure settings for the ephemeral configuration database.

The ephemeral database is an alternate configuration database that enables Juniper Extension Toolkit (JET) applications and NETCONF and Junos XML protocol client applications to simultaneously load and commit configuration changes on Junos devices and with significantly greater throughput than when committing data to the candidate configuration database. Junos devices provide a default ephemeral database instance as well as the ability to configure multiple user-defined instances of the ephemeral configuration database.

The ephemeral database is not subject to the same verification required in the static configuration database. As a result, the ephemeral configuration database does not support configuration groups or interface ranges, or macros, commit scripts, or translation scripts. Additionally, certain configuration statements cannot be configured through the ephemeral database as described in "[Unsupported Configuration Statements in the Ephemeral Configuration Database](#)" on page 322. A Junos device validates the syntax but does not validate the semantics of configuration data committed to the ephemeral database. Therefore, all configuration data must be validated before loading it into the ephemeral database and committing it on the device. If you commit invalid configuration data to the database, it can cause Junos processes to restart or even crash and result in disruption to the system or network.

NOTE: When you configure statements at the `[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]` hierarchy level and commit the configuration, all Junos processes must check and evaluate their complete configuration, which might cause a spike in CPU utilization, potentially impacting other critical software processes.

NOTE: When you use the ephemeral configuration database, commit operations on the static configuration database might take longer, because additional operations must be performed to merge the static and ephemeral configuration data.

By default, the ephemeral database performs commit synchronize operations asynchronously. We do *not* recommend using the ephemeral database with the asynchronous commit model on devices that have graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) enabled. If you elect to use the ephemeral database when GRES is enabled, you must explicitly configure the `allow-commit-synchronize-with-gres` statement to enable the device to synchronize ephemeral configuration data to the backup Routing Engine when you request a commit synchronize operation on an ephemeral instance. The ephemeral database also supports a synchronous commit model for commit synchronize operations. Synchronous commit operations are slower than asynchronous commit operations but enable you to use the ephemeral database with greater reliability on devices that have high availability features enabled.

Ephemeral configuration data does not persist across reboots. In addition, when you install a package that requires rebuilding the Junos schema, such as an OpenConfig or YANG package, the device deletes all ephemeral configuration data in the process of rebuilding the schema.

Options

<code>allow-commit-synchronize-with-gres</code>	Enable a device that has GRES enabled and that uses the asynchronous commit synchronize model for the ephemeral database to synchronize an ephemeral instance to the backup Routing Engine when you request a commit synchronize operation on the instance.
<code>commit-synchronize-model</code> (asynchronous synchronous)	<p>Specify how the device synchronizes ephemeral configuration data to the other Routing Engine when you commit an ephemeral instance on the primary Routing Engine in a dual Routing Engine device or an MX Series Virtual Chassis.</p> <p>Synchronous commit operations are slower than asynchronous commit operations but provide better assurance that the ephemeral configuration is synchronized between Routing Engines. Although asynchronous commit operations are faster, the device could fail to synchronize the ephemeral configuration to the other Routing Engine under certain circumstances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Default: asynchronous
<code>delete-ephemeral-default</code>	Delete the configuration data and files for the default instance of the ephemeral configuration database. When you configure this statement, you must also configure the <code>ignore-ephemeral-default</code> statement.
<code>ignore-ephemeral-default</code>	Disable the default instance of the ephemeral configuration database.

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

Required Privilege Level

maintenance—To view this statement in the configuration.

maintenance—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.2R2 and Junos OS Evolved Release 22.1R1.

`commit-synchronize-model` option added in Junos OS Release 21.1R1.

`delete-ephemeral-default` option added in Junos OS Release 22.1R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding the Ephemeral Configuration Database | 311](#)

[Enable and Configure Instances of the Ephemeral Configuration Database | 325](#)

[Commit and Synchronize Ephemeral Configuration Data Using the NETCONF or Junos XML Protocol | 337](#)

instance (Ephemeral Database)

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Syntax

```
instance instance-name;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system configuration-database ephemeral]
```

Description

Enable an instance of the ephemeral configuration database.

The order in which the configuration lists the instances determines their priority when merging conflicting configuration statements from different instances into the configuration. The instances are listed in order from highest to lowest priority. In addition, user-defined instances of the ephemeral

configuration database have higher priority than the default ephemeral database instance, which has higher priority than the static configuration database.


**TIP:** When you configure an ephemeral instance, you can specify its placement in the configuration by using the `insert` command instead of the `set` command.

Table 9 on page 512 summarizes the maximum number of user-defined ephemeral database instances supported for different Junos OS variants and releases.

Table 9: Maximum Ephemeral Database Instances

Junos OS Variant and Release	Maximum Instances
Junos OS Release 18.1 or earlier	8
Junos OS Release 18.2R1 or later	7
Junos OS Evolved	8

Options

instance-name

User-defined name for an instance of the ephemeral configuration database.

The instance name must contain only alphanumeric characters, hyphens, and underscores, and it must not exceed 32 characters in length. In addition, starting in Junos OS Release 17.1R3, 17.2R3, 17.3R3, 17.4R2, and 18.1R1, the name of an user-defined instance cannot be default.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance—To view this statement in the configuration.

maintenance—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.2R2 and Junos OS Evolved Release 22.1R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Enable and Configure Instances of the Ephemeral Configuration Database | 325](#)

Example: Configuring the Ephemeral Configuration Database Using NETCONF

[Understanding the Ephemeral Configuration Database | 311](#)

local-certificate

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Syntax

```
local-certificate name;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services service-deployment],  
[edit system services grpc request-response grpc ssl]
```

Description

Specify the SSL certificate to use to authenticate the local device.

Specify the name of a local certificate. 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. You can import the certificate using the CLI configuration statement local at the [edit security certificates] hierarchy

level. Alternatively, on supported devices, you can import the certificate into the Junos public key infrastructure (PKI) by using the `request security pki local-certificate load operational mode` command.

NOTE: If you load the local certificate in the Junos PKI on supported devices, you must configure both the `local-certificate` statement and the `use-pki` statement at the same hierarchy level. The `use-pki` statement instructs the device to search the PKI database for local certificates.

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

[Configure clear-text or SSL Service for Junos XML Protocol Client Applications | 72](#)

[Importing SSL Certificates for Junos XML Protocol Support](#)

[local](#)

rate-limit

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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).

- Junos OS
 - **Range:** 1 through 250
 - **Default:** 150
- Junos OS Evolved

- **Range:** 1 through 250
- **Default:** 150

NOTE: For certain Junos OS Evolved releases, the rate-limit option was specified as the number of connection attempts allowed per second, and had various default values.

Table 10: Releases with Connection Attempts Allowed per Second

Release	Range	Default
Junos OS Evolved Release 20.4R1	1 through 5	3
Junos OS Evolved Release 20.4R2	1 through 5	(unlimited - no rate-limit enforced)
Junos OS Evolved Release 21.1R1	1 through 5	3
Junos OS Evolved Release 21.1R2	1 through 50	25
Junos OS Evolved Release 21.2R1	1 through 50	25

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

[Configure clear-text or SSL Service for Junos XML Protocol Client Applications](#) | 72

traceoptions (NETCONF and Junos XML Protocol)

IN THIS SECTION

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- [Description | 517](#)
- [Default | 518](#)
- [Options | 518](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 519](#)
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Syntax

```
traceoptions {  
    file <filename> <files number> <match regular-expression> <size size> <world-readable | no-  
world-readable>;  
    flag flag;  
    no-remote-trace;  
    on-demand;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system services netconf]
```

Description

Define tracing operations for NETCONF and Junos XML protocol sessions.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, when you enable tracing operations at the [edit system services netconf traceoptions] hierarchy, Junos OS enables tracing operations for both NETCONF

and Junos XML protocol sessions and adds the [NETCONF] and [JUNOScript] tags to the log file entries to distinguish the type of session. Prior to Junos OS Release 16.1, only NETCONF session data was logged, and the [NETCONF] tag was omitted.

Default

If you do not include this statement, NETCONF and Junos XML protocol-specific tracing operations are not performed.

Options

file *filename* Name of the file in which to write trace information. All files are placed in the `/var/log` directory.

- **Default:** `/var/log/netconf`

files *number* (Optional) Maximum number of trace files.

When a trace file named *trace-file* reaches its maximum size, it is renamed and compressed to *trace-file.0.gz*. When *trace-file* again reaches its maximum size, *trace-file.0.gz* is renamed *trace-file.1.gz*, and *trace-file* is renamed and compressed to *trace-file.0.gz*. 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 number of files, you also must specify a maximum file size with the `size` option and a filename.

- **Range:** 2 through 1000 files
- **Default:** 10 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`—Log all incoming and outgoing data from NETCONF and Junos XML protocol sessions.
- `debug`—Log debug level information. Using the `flag all` option is recommended.
- `incoming`—Log all incoming data from NETCONF and Junos XML protocol sessions.
- `outgoing`—Log all outgoing data from NETCONF and Junos XML protocol sessions.

<code>match regular- expression</code>	(Optional) Refine the output to include only those lines that match the regular expression.
<code>no-remote- trace</code>	(Optional) Disable remote tracing.
<code>no-world- readable</code>	(Optional) Disable unrestricted file access, which restricts file access to the owner. This is the default.
<code>on-demand</code>	<p>(Optional) Enable on-demand tracing, which requires that you start and stop tracing operations from within the NETCONF or Junos XML protocol session. If configured, tracing operations are performed for a session only when requested through the <code><request-netconf-trace></code> operation.</p> <p>Within a session, issue the <code><request-netconf-trace><start/></request-netconf-trace></code> RPC to start tracing operations for that session, and issue the <code><request-netconf-trace><stop/></request-netconf-trace></code> RPC to stop tracing operations for that session.</p>
<code>size size</code>	<p>(Optional) Maximum size of each trace file in bytes, kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). If you don't specify a unit, the default is bytes. If you specify a maximum file size, you also must specify a maximum number of trace files with the <code>files</code> option and a filename.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syntax: <code>size</code> to specify bytes, <code>sizek</code> to specify KB, <code>sizem</code> to specify MB, or <code>sizeg</code> to specify GB • Range: 10240 through 1073741824 bytes • Default: 128 KB
<code>world- readable</code>	(Optional) Enable unrestricted file access.

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 12.2.

Support for Junos XML protocol sessions added in Junos OS Release 16.1.

Option `flag debug` introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[NETCONF and Junos XML Protocol Tracing Operations Overview | 108](#)

[Example: Trace NETCONF and Junos XML Protocol Session Operations | 110](#)

netconf

xnm-clear-text

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- [Description | 520](#)
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- [Release Information | 521](#)

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

[Configure clear-text or SSL Service for Junos XML Protocol Client Applications](#) | 72

xnm-ssl

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- [Hierarchy Level | 522](#)
- [Description | 522](#)
- [Options | 523](#)
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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 `ssl3-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 `ssl3-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 ssl3-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 ssl3-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 disabled.

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

[Configure clear-text or SSL Service for Junos XML Protocol Client Applications | 72](#)

[Importing SSL Certificates for Junos XML Protocol Support](#)

[local](#)

Operational Commands

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show ephemeral-configuration

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Syntax

```
show ephemeral-configuration (instance instance-name | merge)
```

Syntax (Junos OS Release 18.1 and Earlier)

```
show ephemeral-configuration  
<instance-name>
```

Description

Display configuration data committed to the ephemeral configuration database.

Options

none	In Junos OS Release 18.1 and earlier, display the configuration committed to the default instance of the ephemeral configuration database.
<i>instance-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a user-defined ephemeral instance for which to display the committed ephemeral configuration data.
instance <i>instance-name</i>	<p>Display the configuration committed to an instance of the ephemeral configuration database.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To display the configuration data in the default ephemeral instance, set the instance name to default. • To display the configuration data for sensors that have been provisioned by an external collector to export data through gRPC, set the instance name to junos-analytics. • To display the configuration data in a user-defined instance, specify the name of an instance configured at the [edit system configuration-database ephemeral instance] hierarchy level.
merge	Display the configuration data in all instances of the ephemeral configuration database merged with the complete post-inheritance view of the static configuration database.

NOTE: In Junos OS Release 18.1 and earlier, to display the configuration data in all instances of the ephemeral configuration database merged with the complete post-inheritance view of the static configuration database, use the show ephemeral-configuration | display merge command.

Required Privilege Level

view

Sample Output

show ephemeral-configuration (Junos OS Release 18.1 or earlier)

```
user@host> show ephemeral-configuration
## Last changed: 2017-02-12 17:15:48 PDT
protocols {
  mpls {
    label-switched-path to-cust1 {
      to 198.51.100.1;
    }
  }
}
```

show ephemeral-configuration eph1 (Junos OS Release 18.1 or earlier)

```
user@host> show ephemeral-configuration eph1
## Last changed: 2017-02-10 13:20:32 PDT
protocols {
  mpls {
    label-switched-path to-hastings {
      to 192.0.2.1;
    }
  }
}
```

show ephemeral-configuration instance eph1 (Junos OS Release 18.2R1 or later)

```
user@host> show ephemeral-configuration instance eph1
## Last changed: 2017-02-10 13:20:32 PDT
protocols {
  mpls {
    label-switched-path to-hastings {
      to 192.0.2.1;
    }
  }
}
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 16.2R2 and Junos OS Evolved Release 22.1R1.

`instance` and `merge` options added in Junos OS Release 18.2R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Enable and Configure Instances of the Ephemeral Configuration Database](#) | 325