



J-series™ Services Router

Getting Started Guide

Release 7.3

Juniper Networks, Inc.

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Part Number: 530-013468-01, Revision 2

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Revision History
7 July 2005—Revision 2.

The information in this document is current as of the date listed in the revision history.

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About This Guide

This preface provides the following guidelines for using this manual and related Juniper Networks, Inc., technical documents:

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- Audience on page xvi
- How to Use This Guide on page xvi
- Document Conventions on page xvii
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- Requesting Support on page xx

Objectives

This guide contains an overview, basic instructions, and specifications for J-series Services Routers. It explains how to prepare your site for installation, unpack and install a Services Router and its components, power on the router, install licenses, and establish basic connectivity.



NOTE: This guide documents Release 7.3 of the JUNOS software. For additional information about J-series Services Routers—either corrections to or omissions from this guide—see the *J-series Services Router Release Notes* at <http://www.juniper.net>.

J-series Services Router operations are controlled by the JUNOS Internet software. You direct the JUNOS software through either a Web browser or a command-line interface (CLI) to perform the tasks shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Capabilities of J-series Interfaces

J-series Interface	Capabilities
J-Web graphical browser interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Quick (basic) configuration ■ Monitoring, configuration, diagnosis, and management
JUNOS CLI	Monitoring, configuration, diagnosis, and management

J-series Services Router guides provide complete instructions for using the J-Web interface, but they are not a comprehensive resource for using the JUNOS CLI. For CLI information, see the JUNOS software manuals listed in “Related Juniper Networks Documentation” on page xviii.

Audience

This guide is designed for anyone who installs and sets up a J-series Services Router or prepares a site for Services Router installation. The guide is intended for the following audiences:

- Customers with technical knowledge of and experience with networks and the Internet
- Network administrators who install, configure, and manage Internet routers but are unfamiliar with the JUNOS software
- Network administrators who install, configure, and manage products of Juniper Networks

Personnel operating the equipment must be trained and competent; must not conduct themselves in a careless, willfully negligent, or hostile manner; and must abide by the instructions provided by the documentation.

How to Use This Guide

Because you can configure and manage a Services Router in several ways, most chapters in J-series Services Router guides contain multiple sets of instructions:

- **Configuration**—For many Services Router features, you can use J-Web Quick Configuration for basic setup. For more extensive configuration of all Services Router features, use the J-Web configuration editor or the JUNOS CLI configuration editor.
- **Maintenance**—To monitor, diagnose, and manage a Services Router, use the J-Web interface for common tasks, or use CLI operational mode commands.

J-series Services Routers are documented in three guides. Table 2 shows where Services Router instructions are located.

Table 2: Location of Tasks in J-series Guides

Services Router Tasks	Location of Instructions
Installing hardware and establishing basic connectivity	<i>J-series Services Router Getting Started Guide</i>
Configuring interfaces and routing protocols	<i>J-series Services Router Configuration Guide</i>
Managing users and operations, monitoring performance, upgrading software, and diagnosing common problems	<i>J-series Services Router Administration Guide</i>

Document Conventions

Table 3 defines the notice icons used in this guide.

Table 3: Notice Icons




Icon	Meaning	Description
	Informational note	Indicates important features or instructions.
	Caution	Indicates a situation that might result in loss of data or hardware damage.
	Warning	Alerts you to the risk of personal injury or death.

Table 4 defines the text and syntax conventions used in this guide.

Table 4: Text and Syntax Conventions

Convention	Description	Examples
Bold sans serif typeface	Represents text that you type.	To enter configuration mode, type the <code>configure</code> command: user@host> configure
Fixed-width typeface	Represents output that appears on the terminal screen.	user@host> show chassis alarms No alarms currently active
<i>Italic typeface</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces important new terms. Identifies book names. Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A policy <i>term</i> is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions. <i>JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide</i> RFC 1997, <i>BGP Communities Attribute</i>

Convention	Description	Examples
<i>Italic sans serif typeface</i>	Represents variables (options for which you substitute a value) in commands or configuration statements.	Configure the machine's domain name: [edit] root@# set system domain-name <i>domain-name</i>
Sans serif typeface	Represents names of configuration statements, commands, files, and directories; IP addresses; configuration hierarchy levels; or labels on routing platform components.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To configure a stub area, include the stub statement at the [edit protocols ospf area <i>area-id</i>] hierarchy level. ■ The console port is labeled CONSOLE.
< > (angle brackets)	Enclose optional keywords or variables.	stub <default-metric <i>metric</i> >;
(pipe symbol)	Indicates a choice between the mutually exclusive keywords or variables on either side of the symbol. The set of choices is often enclosed in parentheses for clarity.	broadcast multicast (<i>string1</i> <i>string2</i> <i>string3</i>)
# (pound sign)	Indicates a comment specified on the same line as the configuration statement to which it applies.	rsvp { # Required for dynamic MPLS only
[] (square brackets)	Enclose a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	community name members [<i>community-ids</i>]
Indentation and braces ({ })	Identify a level in the configuration hierarchy.	[edit]
; (semicolon)	Identifies a leaf statement at a configuration hierarchy level.	<pre> routing-options { static { route default { nexthop <i>address</i>; retain; } } } </pre>
J-Web GUI Conventions		
Bold typeface	Represents J-Web graphical user interface (GUI) items you click or select.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In the Logical Interfaces box, select All Interfaces. ■ To cancel the configuration, click Cancel.
> (bold right angle bracket)	Separates levels in a hierarchy of J-Web selections.	In the configuration editor hierarchy, select Protocols > Ospf .

Related Juniper Networks Documentation

J-series Services Routers are documented in three guides. Although the J-series guides provide instructions for configuring and managing a Services Router with the JUNOS CLI, they are not a comprehensive JUNOS software resource. For complete

documentation of the statements and commands described in J-series guides, see the JUNOS software manuals listed in Table 5.

Table 5: J-series Guides and Related JUNOS Software Publications

Chapter in a J-series Guide	Corresponding JUNOS Software Manual
J-series Services Router Getting Started Guide	
“J-series User Interface Overview”	<i>JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide</i>
“Establishing Basic Connectivity”	
“Configuring Autoinstallation”	
J-series Services Router Configuration Guide	
“Using J-series Configuration Tools”	<i>JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide</i>
“Interfaces Overview”	■ <i>JUNOS Network Interfaces and Class of Service Configuration Guide</i>
“Configuring Network Interfaces”	■ <i>JUNOS Interfaces Command Reference</i>
“Configuring Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet”	
“Configuring ISDN”	
“Routing Overview”	■ <i>JUNOS Routing Protocols Configuration Guide</i>
“Configuring Static Routes”	■ <i>JUNOS Routing Protocols and Policies Command Reference</i>
“Configuring a RIP Network”	
“Configuring an OSPF Network”	
“Configuring BGP Sessions”	
“Multiprotocol Label Switching Overview”	■ <i>JUNOS MPLS Applications Configuration Guide</i>
“Configuring Signaling Protocols for Traffic Engineering”	■ <i>JUNOS Routing Protocols and Policies Command Reference</i>
“Configuring Virtual Private Networks”	■ <i>JUNOS VPNs Configuration Guide</i>
“Configuring CLNS VPNs”	
“Configuring IPSec for Secure Packet Exchange”	■ <i>JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide</i> ■ <i>JUNOS Services Interfaces Configuration Guide</i> ■ <i>JUNOS System Basics and Services Command Reference</i>
“Multicast Overview”	<i>JUNOS Multicast Protocols Configuration Guide</i>
“Configuring a Multicast Network”	<i>JUNOS Routing Protocols and Policies Command Reference</i>
“Policy, Firewall Filter, and Class-of-Service Overview”	<i>JUNOS Policy Framework Configuration Guide</i>
“Configuring Routing Policies”	<i>JUNOS Routing Protocols and Policies Command Reference</i>

Chapter in a J-series Guide	Corresponding JUNOS Software Manual
“Configuring Firewall Filters and NAT”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>JUNOS Network Interfaces and Class of Service Configuration Guide</i> ■ <i>JUNOS Policy Framework Configuration Guide</i> ■ <i>JUNOS Services Interfaces Configuration Guide</i> ■ <i>JUNOS System Basics and Services Command Reference</i> ■ <i>JUNOS Routing Protocols and Policies Command Reference</i>
“Configuring Class of Service with DiffServ”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>JUNOS Network Interfaces and Class of Service Configuration Guide</i> ■ <i>JUNOS System Basics and Services Command Reference</i>
J-series Services Router Administration Guide	
“Managing Users and Operations”	<i>JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide</i>
“Configuring SNMP for Network Management”	<i>JUNOS Network Management Configuration Guide</i>
“Configuring the DHCP Server”	<i>JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide</i>
“Configuring and Monitoring Alarms”	<i>JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide</i>
“Monitoring and Diagnosing a Services Router”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>JUNOS System Basics and Services Command Reference</i> ■ <i>JUNOS Interfaces Command Reference</i> ■ <i>JUNOS Routing Protocols and Policies Command Reference</i>
“Monitoring Real-Time Performance”	<i>JUNOS System Basics and Services Command Reference</i>

Documentation Feedback

We encourage you to provide feedback, comments, and suggestions so that we can improve the documentation. You can send your comments to techpubs-comments@juniper.net, or fill out the documentation feedback form at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/docbug/docbugreport.html>. If you are using e-mail, be sure to include the following information with your comments:

- Document name
- Document part number
- Page number
- Software release version

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Part 1

J-series Overview

- Introducing the J-series Services Router on page 3
- System Overview on page 9
- Services Router User Interface Overview on page 35

Chapter 1

Introducing the J-series Services Router

J-series Services Routers provide stable, reliable, efficient IP routing, WAN and LAN connectivity, and management services for small to medium-sized enterprise networks. Services Routers typically connect small, branch, or regional offices to a central site router, and link Internet service provider (ISP) networks.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- J-series Services Router Overview on page 3
- J-series Software Features and Licenses on page 4

J-series Services Router Overview

J-series Services Routers are available in three models of increasing bandwidth, described in Table 6.

All J-series Services Routers run on the JUNOS software and are reachable through the J-Web browser interface on the JUNOS command-line interface. For details, see “Services Router User Interface Overview” on page 35.

Table 6: J-series Models

Model	Description	Bandwidth
J2300 Services Router	Remote or branch office router. Smaller chassis (1 U) with a nonredundant AC power supply, 256 MB to 512 MB of memory, and a Universal Serial Bus (USB) port for external storage. Three available versions have two Fast Ethernet LAN interfaces plus one of the following sets of fixed WAN and serial interfaces: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Dual T1 or E1 interfaces■ Two synchronous serial ports■ One ISDN BRI S/T or U port	Up to twice the capacity of a T1, E1, or serial interface

Table 6: J-series Models (continued)

Model	Description	Bandwidth
J4300 Services Router	<p>Regional or branch office router.</p> <p>Larger chassis (2 U) with a nonredundant AC power supply, 256 MB to 512 MB of memory, and a Universal Serial Bus (USB) port for external storage. In addition to two fixed Fast Ethernet LAN interfaces, this model has six open slots for the following Physical Interface Modules (PIMs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2-port Fast Ethernet PIM ■ 2-port T1 or E1 PIM ■ 2-port Serial PIM ■ 1-port ADSL Annex A PIM ■ 1-port ADSL Annex B PIM ■ 4-port ISDN BRI S/T or U PIM 	Up to eight times the capacity of a T1, E1, or serial interface
J6300 Services Router	<p>Regional or central site router.</p> <p>Larger chassis (2 U) with a redundant AC power supply, 256 MB to 1 GB of memory, and a Universal Serial Bus (USB) port for external storage. In addition to two fixed Fast Ethernet LAN interfaces, this model has six open slots for the following Physical Interface Modules (PIMs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2-port Fast Ethernet PIM ■ 2-port T1 or E1 PIM ■ 2-port Serial PIM ■ 1-port DS3 (T3) or E3 PIM ■ 1-port ADSL Annex A PIM ■ 1-port ADSL Annex B PIM ■ 4-port ISDN BRI S/T or U PIM 	Up to DS3 interface capacity

J-series Software Features and Licenses

J-series Services Routers provide the software features listed in Table 7. You must purchase a separate software license to obtain some software features. For more information about licenses, see “Installing and Managing J-series Licenses” on page 105.

Table 7: Summary of J-series Features and License Requirements

Feature Category	J-series Feature	Separate License
Internet Protocols	IPv4	
	IPv6 routing and forwarding	
Routing and Multicast	Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)	
	Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)	License required for advanced BGP
	Routing Information Protocol version 1 (RIPv1) and RIPv2	
	Static routes	
	Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)	
	Connectionless Network Services (CLNS):	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ End system-to-Intermediate system (ES-IS) protocol ■ IS-IS extensions ■ BGP extensions ■ Static routes 	
	Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS):	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Layer 2 and Layer 3 virtual private networks (VPNs) ■ VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) table labels ■ Traffic engineering protocols: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) ■ Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) 	
	Multicast:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internet Group Management Protocol version 3 (IGMPv3) ■ Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) ■ Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP) ■ Single-source multicast 	
IP Address Management	Static addresses	
	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)	

Table 7: Summary of J-series Features and License Requirements (continued)

Feature Category	J-series Feature	Separate License
Encapsulation	Ethernet:	
	■ Media access control (MAC) encapsulation	
	■ 802.1p tagging	
	■ Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE)	
	■ Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) for asymmetrical digital subscriber line (ADSL)	
	■ Circuit cross-connect (CCC)	
	■ Translational cross-connect (TCC)	
	Synchronous Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)	
	Frame Relay	
	High-level Data Link Control (HDLC)	
Traffic Management	Serial encapsulation over RS-232, RS-449, X.21, V.35, and EIA-530 connections	
	802.1Q filtering and forwarding	
	Multilink Frame Relay	
	Multilink PPP	
	Policing and shaping	
	Class-based queuing with prioritization	
	Weighted random early detection (WRED)	
	Queuing by virtual LAN (VLAN), data link connection identifier (DLCI), interface, or bundle	
	Network attack detection	
	Denial-of-service (DoS) and distributed DoS protection	
Security	Generic routing encapsulation (GRE), IP-over-IP, and IP Security (IPSec) tunnels	License required for IPSec
	56-bit Data Encryption Standard (DES) and 168-bit 3DES encryption	
	MD5 and Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA-1) authentication	
	Replay attack prevention	
	Stateful firewall packet filters	License required
Voice Support	Compressed Real-Time Transport Protocol (CRTP)	
High Availability	Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)	
	Graceful restart according to IETF standards	
	Redundant interfaces	

Table 7: Summary of J-series Features and License Requirements (continued)

Feature Category	J-series Feature	Separate License
System Management	JUNOScope network manager	
	J-Web browser interface—for Services Router configuration and management	
	JUNOScript XML application programming interface (API)	
	JUNOS command-line interface (CLI)—for Services Router configuration and management through the console, telnet, or SSH	
	Simple Network Management Protocol version 1 (SNMPv1) and SNMPv2	
Traffic Analysis	J-Flow flow monitoring and accounting	License required for J-Flow
	Real-time performance monitoring (RPM)	
Activity Logging and Monitoring	System log	
	Traceroute	
Administration	Supports the following external administrator databases:	
	■ RADIUS	
	■ Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)	
	■ SecurID	
	Autoinstallation	
	Configuration rollback	
	Button-operated configuration rescue (CONFIG)	
	Confirmation of configuration changes	
	Software upgrades	

Chapter 2

System Overview

J-series Services Routers are available in three models.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- J2300 Services Router Hardware Features on page 9
- J4300 and J6300 Services Router Hardware Features on page 18
- Software Overview on page 30

J2300 Services Router Hardware Features

This section contains the following topics:

- J2300 Chassis on page 9
- J2300 Routing Engine on page 12
- J2300 Front Panel on page 13
- J2300 Physical Interface Module (PIM) on page 16
- J2300 LAN Ports on page 17
- J2300 Power System on page 17
- J2300 Cooling System on page 18

J2300 Chassis

The J2300 Services Router chassis is a rigid sheet metal structure that houses all the other router components (see Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3). The chassis can be installed in many types of racks or cabinets, on a wall, or on a desk. For information about acceptable rack types, see “Rack Requirements” on page 56.

In addition to the features described in subsequent sections, the chassis includes the following features (see Figure 1 and Figure 2):

- One pair of metal brackets that can be attached to the side of the chassis. You can use the brackets for mounting the chassis in a rack or cabinet or on a wall.
- One electrostatic discharge (ESD) point, a PEM nut at the rear of the chassis.



WARNING: Before removing or installing components of a functioning router, attach an ESD strap to an ESD point and place the other end of the strap around your bare wrist. Failure to use an ESD strap could result in damage to the router.

The router is connected to earth ground through the AC power cord. The router must be connected to earth ground during normal operation.

For additional safety information, see “Safety and Regulatory Compliance Information” on page 165.

Figure 1: Front of J2300 Chassis

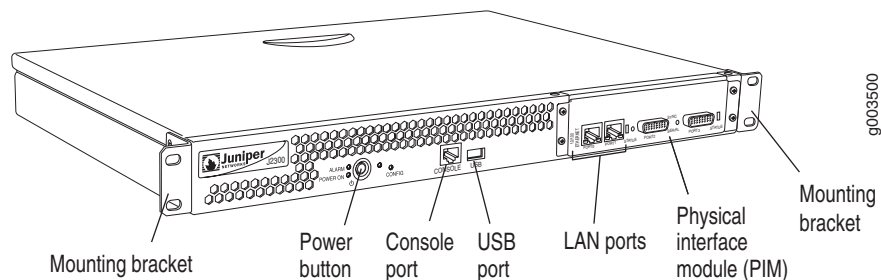


Figure 2: Rear of J2300 Chassis

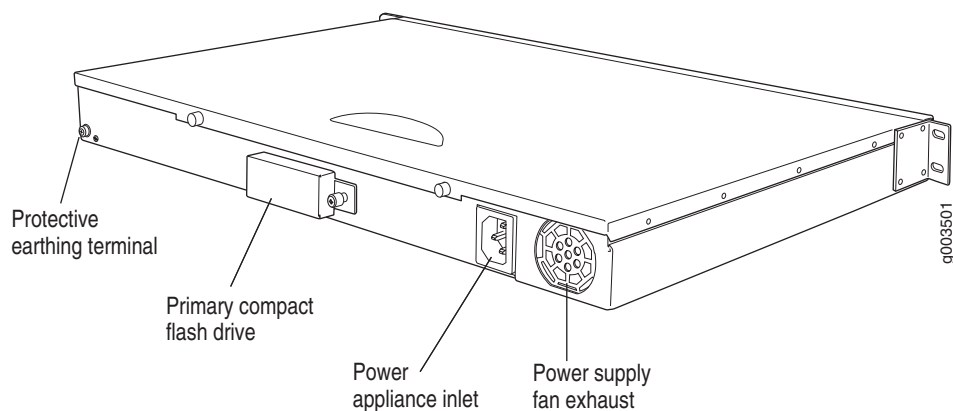


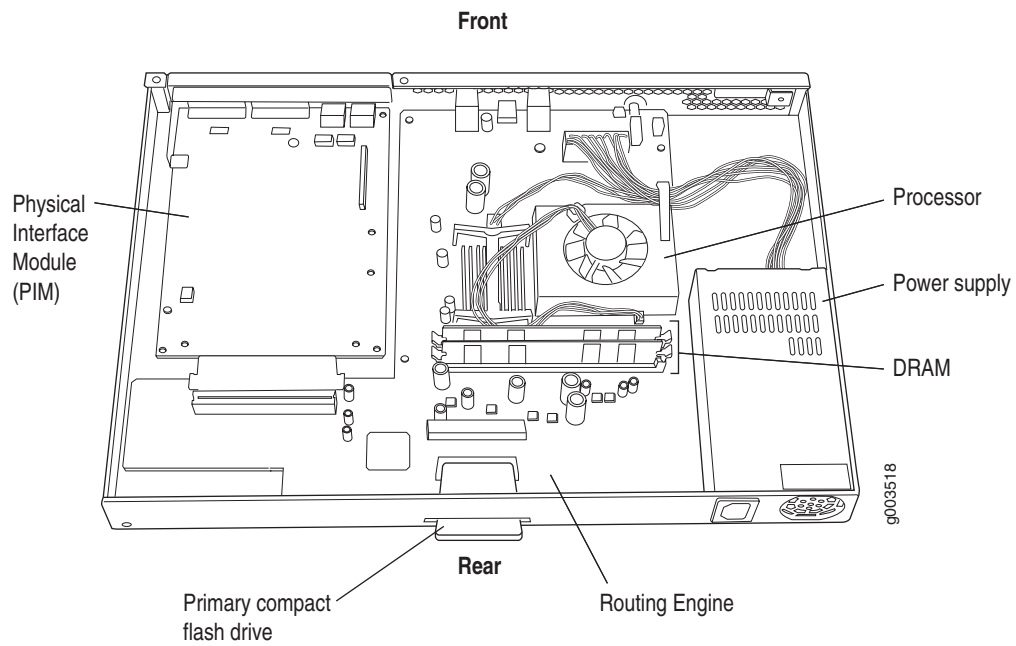
Figure 3: J2300 Hardware Components

Table 8 summarizes the physical specifications for the router chassis.

Table 8: J2300 Physical Specifications

Description	Value
Chassis dimensions	■ 1.75 in. (4.4 cm) high
	■ 17.25 in. (43.8 cm) wide—19 in. (48.3 cm) wide with mounting brackets attached
	■ 12.37 in. (31.4 cm) deep—plus 0.5 in. (1.27 cm) of hardware that protrudes from the chassis front
Router weight	12 lb (5.4 kg)

J2300 Routing Engine

The Routing Engine provides three main functions:

- Creates the packet forwarding switch fabric for the Services Router, providing route lookup, filtering, and switching on incoming data packets, then directing outbound packets to the appropriate interface for transmission to the network.
- Maintains the routing tables used by the router and controls the routing protocols that run on the router.
- Provides control and monitoring functions for the router, including controlling power and monitoring system status.

The Routing Engine consists of the following components:

- Processor—Creates the packet forwarding switch fabric for the router and runs JUNOS Internet software to maintain the router's routing tables and routing protocols. The Routing Engine has a Pentium-class processor.
- DRAM—Buffers incoming packets and provides storage for the routing and forwarding tables and for other Routing Engine processes.
- Compact flash drive—Provides primary storage for software images, configuration files, and microcode. The compact flash drive is accessible from the rear of the router, and is field-replaceable. For information about replacing the compact flash drive, see “Removing and Installing the Primary Compact Flash Disk” on page 125.
- PCI bus—Provides the interface to the PIMs.
- EPROM—Stores the serial number of the Routing Engine.



NOTE: For specific information about Routing Engine components (for example, the amount of DRAM installed), issue the `show chassis routing-engine` command.

J2300 Boot Devices

The J2300 Services Router can boot from two devices:

- Primary compact flash disk
- USB storage device

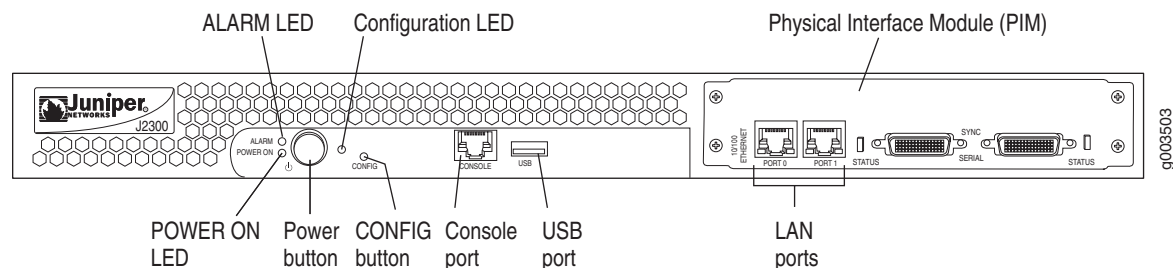
J2300 Boot Sequence

Normally, the Services Router boots from the primary compact flash disk. If the compact flash disk fails, the router attempts to boot from the removable USB storage device, if present, which is the alternate boot device.

J2300 Front Panel

The front panel of the Services Router (Figure 4) allows you to view router status LEDs, access the console port, and perform simple control functions.

Figure 4: Front Panel of J2300 Services Router



For information about the components of the front panel, see the following sections:

- ALARM LED on page 13
- Power Button and POWER ON LED on page 14
- CONFIG Button and LED on page 15
- Console Port on page 15
- J2300 USB Port on page 16

ALARM LED

The ALARM LED is located to the left of the power button on the front panel (see Figure 4). The yellow (amber) LED lights to indicate a critical condition that can result in a system shutdown or a less severe condition that requires monitoring or maintenance. When the condition is corrected, the light turns off.



NOTE: The ALARM LED on the Services Router lights yellow whether the alarm condition is major (red) or minor (yellow).

To deactivate alarms, you must clear the condition that caused the alarm. For a list of alarms that can occur on the router, see “Chassis Alarm Conditions” on page 139.

Power Button and POWER ON LED

The power button is located on the left side of the front panel (see Figure 4). You can use the power button to power the Services Router on and off. When you power on the router, the Routing Engine boots as the power supply completes its startup sequence.

The POWER ON LED is located to the left of the power button on the front panel. Table 9 describes the POWER ON LED.

Table 9: POWER ON LED

Color	State	Description
Green	Off	Router is unplugged, or is powered off and in standby mode.
	On steadily	Router is powered on and is either booting or functioning normally.
	Blinking	Power button has been pressed and quickly released, and the router is gracefully shutting down.

After the router is powered on, status indicators—such as LEDs on the front panel and `show chassis` command output—can take up to 60 seconds to indicate that the power supply is functioning normally. Ignore error indicators that appear during the first 60 seconds.

If you need to power off the router after the Routing Engine finishes booting, use the J-Web interface or the CLI to halt the Services Router first. For instructions, see the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

To power off a Services Router, do one of the following:

- Graceful shutdown—Press and release the power button. The router begins gracefully shutting down the operating system and then powers itself off.
- Immediate shutdown—Press the power button and hold it for more than 5 seconds. The router immediately powers itself off without shutting down the operating system.

CONFIG Button and LED

Use the CONFIG button to return the router to a configuration that you have determined is a stable, known configuration. The CONFIG button is recessed to prevent it from being pressed accidentally.

The CONFIG button performs two recovery operations:

- Rescue—Press and release the CONFIG button to load and commit the rescue configuration, if you have set it. To set the rescue configuration, see the *J-series Services Router Configuration Guide*.
- Clear—Press and hold the CONFIG button for 15 seconds or more, until the configuration LED blinks red to indicate the clear operation is in progress. The clear operation deletes *all* configurations on the router (including the rescue configuration and backup configurations) and loads and commits the factory configuration.

You can change the default behavior of the CONFIG button. For more information, see the *J-series Services Router Configuration Guide*.

Table 10 describes the configuration LED.

Table 10: Configuration LED

Color	State	Description
Green	Blinking	Rescue configuration is being loaded.
	On steadily	Rescue or factory configuration is loaded and committed.
Red	Blinking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Current committed configuration and all previous versions are being deleted. ■ Factory configuration is being loaded.
	On steadily	Operation to return the router to the rescue or factory configuration failed.

Console Port

You can use the console port to connect to the Routing Engine through an RJ-45 serial cable. From the console port, you can use the CLI to configure the router. The console port is configured as data terminal equipment (DTE) and supports the RS-232 (EIA-232) standard.

J2300 USB Port

The slot labeled **USB** on the front panel of the router (see Figure 4) accepts a USB storage device or USB storage device adapter with a compact flash disk installed, as defined in the *CompactFlash Specification* published by the CompactFlash Association. When the USB storage device is installed and configured, it automatically acts as a secondary boot device, if the primary compact flash disk fails on startup. Depending on the size of the USB storage device, you can also configure it to receive any core files generated during a failure. For information about configuring a USB storage device, see the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.



NOTE: For a list of supported USB storage devices, see the *J-series Services Router Release Notes* at <http://www.juniper.net>.

J2300 Physical Interface Module (PIM)

The fixed Physical Interface Modules (PIMs) in J2300 Services Routers provide the physical connection to various network media types, receiving incoming packets from the network and transmitting outgoing packets to the network. The PIM is equipped with a dedicated network processor that forwards incoming data packets to the Routing Engine, and receives outgoing data packets from the Routing Engine. During this process, the PIM performs framing and line-speed signaling for its medium type.

Each PIM supported on the router has the following components:

- One or more cable connector ports—Accept a network media connector.
- Status LED—Indicates port status. Table 11 describes the meaning of the LED states.

For pinouts of PIM cable connectors, see “Network Cable Specifications and Connector Pinouts” on page 151. For PIM replacement instructions, see “Replacing a PIM” on page 120.

Table 11: PIM Status LED

Color	State	Description
Green	On steadily	Online with no alarms or failures.
Red	On steadily	Active with a local alarm; router has detected a failure.

J2300 LAN Ports

All J-series Services Routers include two fixed 10/100Base-TX Fast Ethernet ports. The LAN ports receive incoming packets from the network and transmit outgoing packets to the network. Each port is equipped with a dedicated network processor that forwards incoming data packets to the Routing Engine, and receives outgoing data packets from the Routing Engine.

The LAN ports are located on the front panel of the router (see Figure 4) and are configured like the ports on a Physical Interface Module (PIM). The LAN ports are not field-replaceable. The ports, labeled **PORT 0** and **PORT 1**, correspond to **fe-0/0/0** and **fe-0/0/1** respectively, for configuration.

For pinouts of Fast Ethernet cable connectors, see “Network Cable Specifications and Connector Pinouts” on page 151.

Each port has two LEDs located on each side of the bottom of the port. Table 12 describes the LAN port LEDs.

Table 12: LAN Port LEDs

Function	Color	State	Description
Link	Green	On steadily	Port is online.
Activity	Green	Blinking	Port is receiving data.
		Off	Port might be on, but is not receiving data.

J2300 Power System

The J2300 Services Router uses AC power. The autosensing power supply (see Figure 2) distributes the different output voltages to the router components according to their voltage requirements.

The power supply is fixed in the chassis, and is not field-replaceable. It has a single AC appliance inlet that requires a dedicated AC power feed.

For information about site power preparations, see “Power Guidelines, Requirements, and Specifications” on page 59. For information about

connecting the router to power and ground, see “Connecting Power to the Services Router” on page 73.

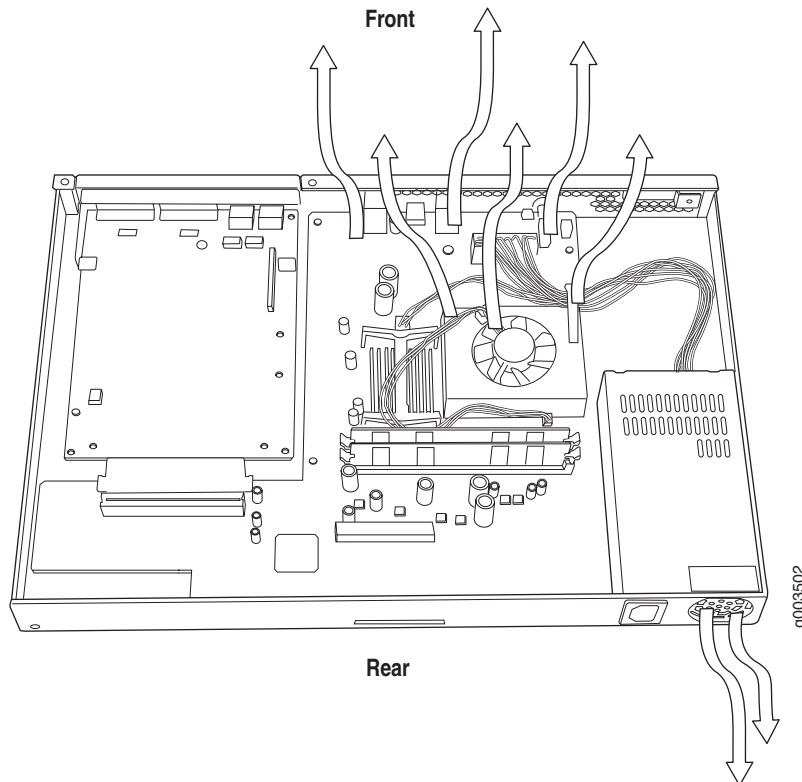
J2300 Cooling System

The cooling system consists of the following components:

- A fan on the Routing Engine’s processor
- A fan on the power supply

The airflow produced by these fans keeps router components within the acceptable temperature range (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Airflow Through the J2300 Chassis



The Routing Engine monitors the temperature of the router components. If the ambient maximum temperature specification is exceeded and the router cannot be adequately cooled, the Routing Engine shuts down the hardware components.

J4300 and J6300 Services Router Hardware Features

This section contains the following topics:

- J4300 and J6300 Chassis on page 19
- Midplane on page 23
- J4300 and J6300 Routing Engine on page 23
- J4300 and J6300 Front Panel on page 24
- J4300 and J6300 Physical Interface Modules (PIMs) on page 27
- J4300 Power System on page 28
- J6300 Power System on page 29
- J4300 and J6300 Cooling System on page 29

J4300 and J6300 Chassis

The J4300 and J6300 Services Router chassis is a rigid sheet metal structure that houses all the other router components (see Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8, and Figure 9). The chassis can be installed in many types of racks or cabinets. For information about acceptable rack types, see “Rack Requirements” on page 56.

In addition to the features described in subsequent sections, the chassis includes the following features (see Figure 6, Figure 7, and Figure 8):

- One pair of metal brackets attached to the side of the chassis. You can use the brackets for mounting the chassis in a rack or cabinet.
- One electrostatic discharge (ESD) point, a banana plug receptacle at the front of the chassis.



WARNING: Before removing or installing components of a functioning router, attach an ESD strap to the ESD point and place the other end of the strap around your bare wrist. Failure to use an ESD strap could result in damage to the router.

The router is connected to earth ground through the AC power cord. The router must be connected to earth ground during normal operation.

For additional safety information, see “Safety and Regulatory Compliance Information” on page 165.

-
- One protective earthing terminal, a PEM nut at the rear of the chassis.

Figure 6: Front of J4300 and J6300 Chassis

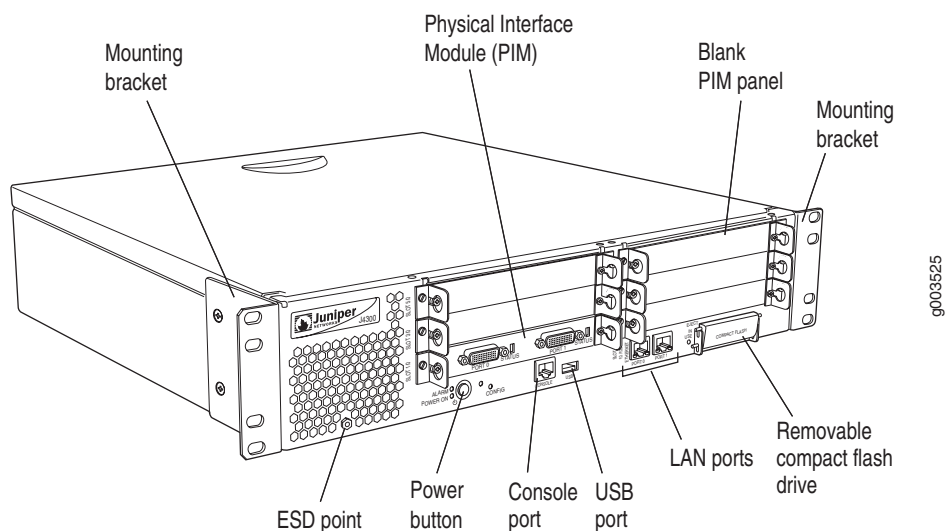


Figure 7: Rear of J4300 Chassis

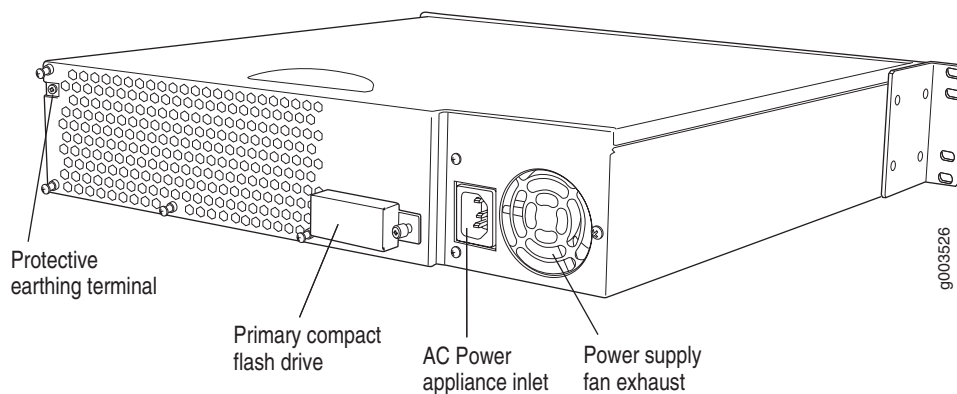


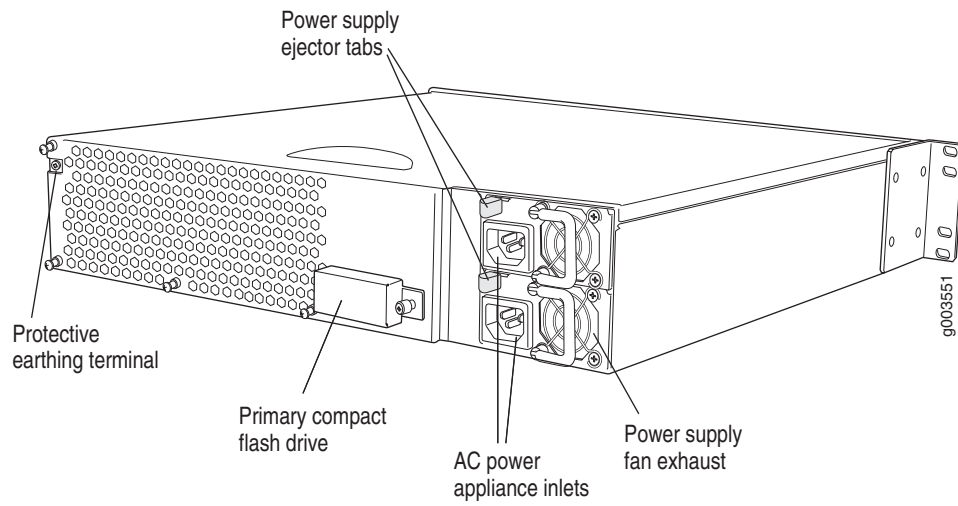
Figure 8: Rear of J6300 Chassis

Figure 9: J4300 and J6300 Hardware Components

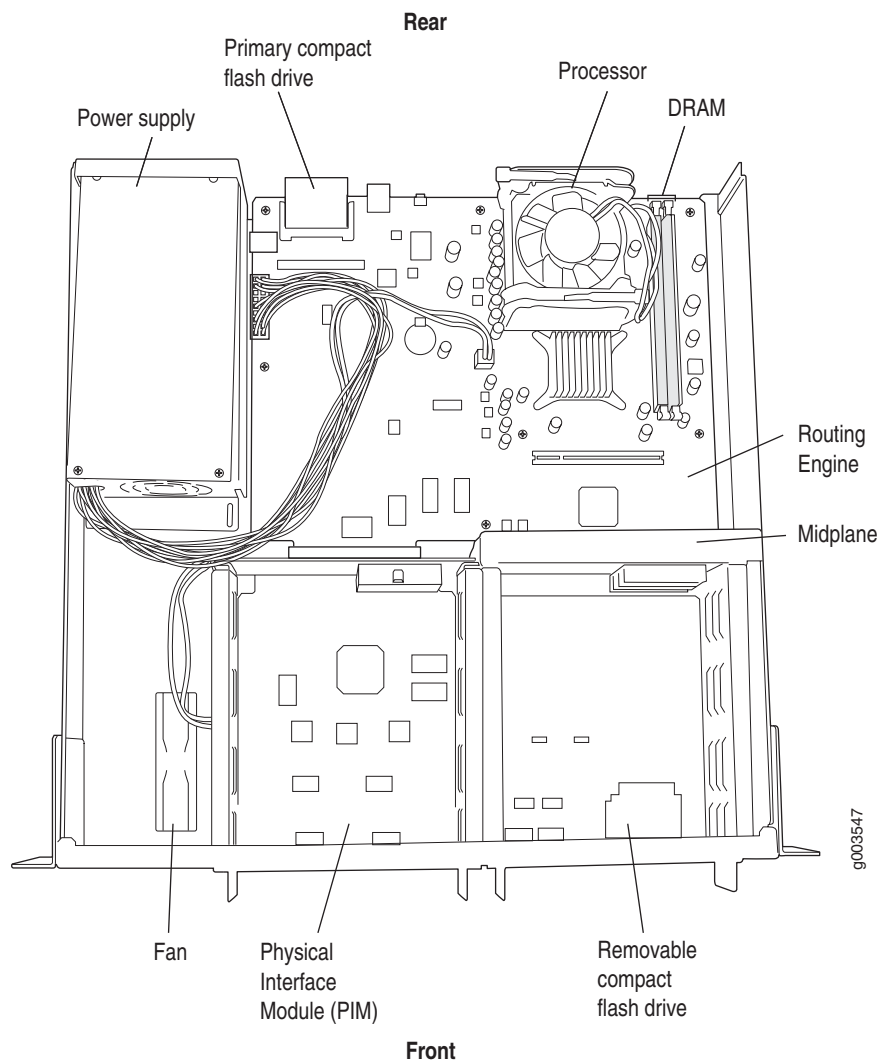


Table 13 summarizes the physical specifications for the router chassis.

Table 13: J4300 and J6300 Physical Specifications

Description	Value
Chassis dimensions	■ 3.50 in. (8.9 cm) high
	■ 17.00 in. (43.2 cm) wide—19 in. (48.3 cm) wide with mounting brackets attached
	■ 19.00 in. (48.3 cm) deep—plus 0.5 in. (1.27 cm) of hardware that protrudes from the chassis front
Router weight	■ J4300 router minimum configuration (no PIMs): 18 lb (8.2 kg)
	■ J4300 router maximum configuration (six PIMs): 21 lb (9.5 kg)
	■ J6300 router minimum configuration (no PIMs and one power supply): 18.5 lb (8.4 kg)
	■ J6300 router maximum configuration (six PIMs and two power supplies): 24 lb (10.9 kg)

Midplane

The midplane is located in the center of the chassis and forms the rear of the PIM card cage (see Figure 9). You install the PIMs into the midplane from the front of the chassis. Data packets are transferred across the midplane from the PIM to the Routing Engine, and from the Routing Engine across the midplane to the destination PIM.

J4300 and J6300 Routing Engine

The Routing Engine provides three main functions:

- Creates the packet forwarding switch fabric for the Services Router, providing route lookup, filtering, and switching on incoming data packets, then directing outbound packets to the appropriate interface for transmission to the network.
- Maintains the routing tables used by the router and controls the routing protocols that run on the router.
- Provides control and monitoring functions for the router, including controlling power and monitoring system status.

The Routing Engine consists of the following components:

- Processor—Creates the packet forwarding switch fabric for the router and runs JUNOS Internet software to maintain the router's routing tables and routing protocols. The Routing Engine has a Pentium-class processor.
- DRAM—Buffers incoming packets and provides storage for the routing and forwarding tables and for other Routing Engine processes.
- Compact flash drive—Provides primary storage for software images, configuration files, and microcode. The compact flash drive is accessible from the rear of the router, and is field-replaceable. For information about

replacing the compact flash drive, see “Removing and Installing the Primary Compact Flash Disk” on page 125.

- PCI bus—Provides the interface to the PIMs.
- EPROM—Stores the serial number of the Routing Engine.



NOTE: For specific information about Routing Engine components (for example, the amount of DRAM installed), issue the `show chassis routing-engine` command.

J4300 and J6300 Boot Devices

The J4300 and J6300 Services Routers can boot from three devices:

- Primary compact flash disk
- Removable compact flash disk
- USB storage device

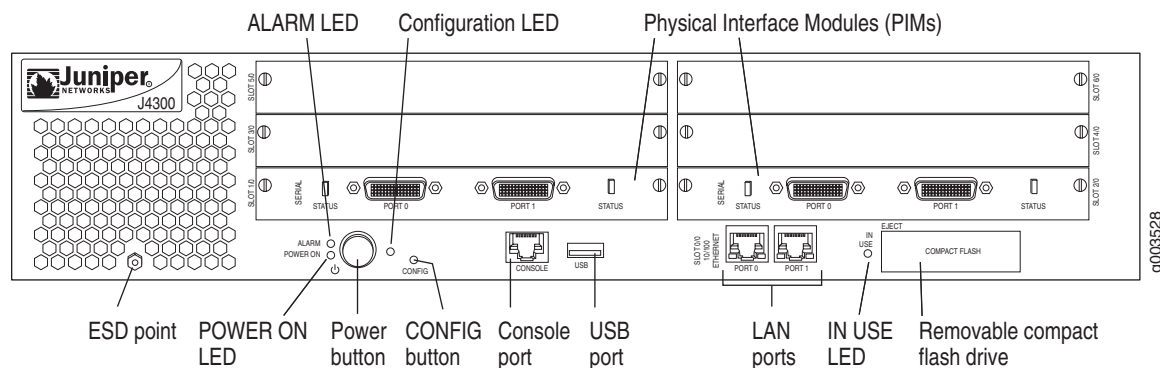
J4300 and J6300 Boot Sequence

Normally, the Services Router boots from the primary compact flash disk. If the compact flash disk fails, the router attempts to boot from the removable compact flash disk, which is the alternate boot device. If the removable compact flash disk is not present or fails, the router attempts to boot from the USB storage device.

J4300 and J6300 Front Panel

The front panel of a J4300 or J6300 Services Router (Figure 10) allows you to view router status LEDs, access the console port, connect to LAN ports, and perform simple control functions.

Figure 10: Front Panel of J4300 and J6300



The components of the front panel, from left to right, are described in the following sections:

- ALARM LED on page 25
- Power Button and POWER ON LED on page 25
- CONFIG Button and Configuration LED on page 25
- Console Port on page 25
- J4300 and J6300 USB Port on page 25
- J4300 and J6300 LAN Ports on page 26
- J4300 and J6300 Removable Compact Flash Drive on page 26

ALARM LED

The ALARM LED on J4300 and J6300 Services Routers functions identically to the ALARM LED on the J2300 Services Router. See “ALARM LED” on page 13.

Power Button and POWER ON LED

The power button and POWER ON LED on J4300 and J6300 Services Routers function identically to the power button and POWER ON LED on the J2300 Services Router. See “Power Button and POWER ON LED” on page 14.

CONFIG Button and Configuration LED

The CONFIG button and LED on J4300 and J6300 Services Routers function identically to the CONFIG button and configuration LED on the J2300 Services Router. See “CONFIG Button and LED” on page 15.

Console Port

The console port on J4300 and J6300 Services Routers functions identically to the console port on the J2300 Services Router. See “Console Port” on page 15.

J4300 and J6300 USB Port

The slot labeled USB on the front panel of the router (see Figure 10) accepts a USB storage device or USB storage device adapter with a compact flash disk installed, as defined in the *CompactFlash Specification* published by the CompactFlash Association. When the USB storage device is installed and configured, it automatically acts as a secondary boot device, if the primary or removable compact flash disk fails on startup. Depending on the size of the USB storage device, you can also configure it to receive any core files generated during a failure. For information about configuring a USB storage device, see the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.



NOTE: For a list of supported USB storage devices, see the *J-series Services Router Release Notes* at <http://www.juniper.net>.

J4300 and J6300 LAN Ports

All J-series Services Routers include two fixed 10/100Base-TX Fast Ethernet ports. The LAN ports receive incoming packets from the network and transmit outgoing packets to the network. Each port is equipped with a dedicated network processor that forwards incoming data packets to the Routing Engine, and receives outgoing data packets from the Routing Engine.

The LAN ports are located on the front panel of the router (see Figure 10) and are configured like the ports on a Physical Interface Module (PIM). The LAN ports are not field-replaceable. The ports, labeled **PORT 0** and **PORT 1**, correspond to **fe-0/0/0** and **fe-0/0/1** respectively, for configuration.

For pinouts of Fast Ethernet cable connectors, see “Network Cable Specifications and Connector Pinouts” on page 151.

Each port has two LEDs located on each side of the bottom of the port. Table 14 describes the LAN port LEDs.

Table 14: J4300 and J6300 LAN Port LEDs

Function	Color	State	Description
Link	Green	On steadily	Port is online.
Activity	Green	Blinking	Port is receiving data.
		Off	Port might be on, but is not receiving data.

J4300 and J6300 Removable Compact Flash Drive

The slot labeled **COMPACT FLASH** on the front panel of the Services Router (see Figure 10) is a removable compact flash drive that accepts a type I or II compact flash disk, as defined in the *CompactFlash Specification* published by the CompactFlash Association. When the removable compact flash disk is installed and configured, it automatically acts as the secondary boot device if the primary compact flash drive fails on startup.

Depending on the capacity of the removable compact flash disk, you can also configure it to receive any core files generated during a failure. For information about configuring a removable compact flash disk, see the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

The IN USE LED indicates that the removable compact flash is being accessed. Table 15 describes the meaning of the LED states.

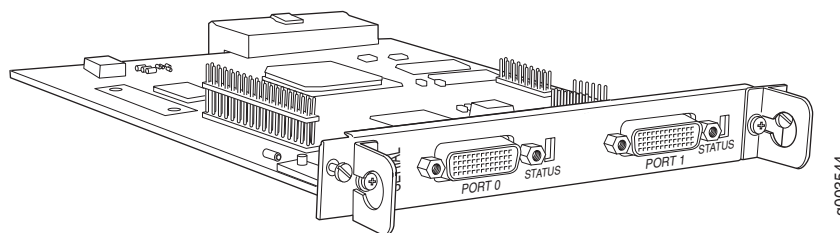
Table 15: IN USE LED

Color	State	Description
Red	On steadily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Router has booted from the removable compact flash drive. request system snapshot operation has been executed, and files are being copied to or from the removable compact flash drive. Core dump of the kernel is being written to the removable compact flash drive. savecore process is retrieving core dump information.

J4300 and J6300 Physical Interface Modules (PIMs)

Physical Interface Modules (PIMs) provide the physical connection to various network media types, receiving incoming packets from the network and transmitting outgoing packets to the network (see Figure 11). Each PIM is equipped with a dedicated network processor that forwards incoming data packets to the Routing Engine, and receives outgoing data packets from the Routing Engine. During this process, the PIM performs framing and line-speed signaling for its medium type.

Figure 11: PIM



PIMs are removable and insertable when the router is powered off. You can install a PIM into one of the six slots in the router chassis. If a slot is not occupied by a PIM, a PIM blank panel must be installed to shield the empty slot and to allow cooling air to circulate properly through the router.

Each PIM supported on the router has the following components:

- One or more cable connector ports—Accept a network media connector.
- LED—Indicates port status. Table 11 describes the meaning of the LED states.

The ADSL PIMs have more than one LED to indicate the status of the PIM and its ports. Table 16 describes the meaning of the LEDs for the ADSL PIMs used in J4300 and J6300 Services Routers.

Table 16: ADSL PIM LEDs

Label	Color	State	Description
Online	Green	On steadily	PIM passed its self-test, and is online and operational.
	Unlit	Off	PIM is offline.
Status	Green	On steadily	Port is operational.
	Red		Port is not connected.
	Unlit	Off	PIM is offline.

Each ISDN interface has only one LED. Table 17 describes the meaning of the different colors that the LED displays on the Services Routers.

Table 17: ISDN PIM LED

Label	Color	State	Description
Online	Unlit	Off	PIM is offline.
Status	Green	On steadily	ISDN Layer 2 is up.
	Red		Port is not connected, or physical layer negotiation with the DSLAM failed.
	Amber		ISDN Layer 1 is up.
			ISDN Layer 2 is down.
	Green	Blinking	Call setup is successful.
	Unlit	Off	PIM is offline.

For pinouts of PIM cable connectors, see “Network Cable Specifications and Connector Pinouts” on page 151. For PIM replacement instructions, see “Replacing a PIM” on page 120.

J4300 Power System

The J4300 Services Router uses AC power. The autosensing power supply (see Figure 7) distributes the different output voltages to the router components according to their voltage requirements.

The power supply is fixed in the chassis, and is not field-replaceable. It has a single AC appliance inlet that requires a dedicated AC power feed.

For information about site power preparations, see “Power Guidelines, Requirements, and Specifications” on page 59. For information about

connecting the router to power and ground, see “Connecting Power to the Services Router” on page 73.

J6300 Power System

The J6300 Services Router uses AC power. You can install one or two autosensing, load-sharing power supplies at the bottom rear of the chassis, as shown in Figure 8. The power supplies distribute the different output voltages to the router components, depending on their voltage requirements. When the power supplies are installed and operational, they automatically share the electrical load.

For full redundancy, two power supplies are required. If a power supply stops functioning for any reason, the second power supply instantly begins providing all the power the router needs for normal functioning. It can provide full power indefinitely.

Each power supply has an LED located on the power supply faceplate. Table 18 describes the J6300 power supply LED.

Table 18: J6300 Power Supply LED

State	Description
Off	No power flowing to the power supply.
Green	Power supply is working correctly.
Red	Power supply is starting up, or has failed.

For information about site power preparations, see “Power Guidelines, Requirements, and Specifications” on page 59. For information about connecting the router to power and ground, see “Connecting Power to the Services Router” on page 73.

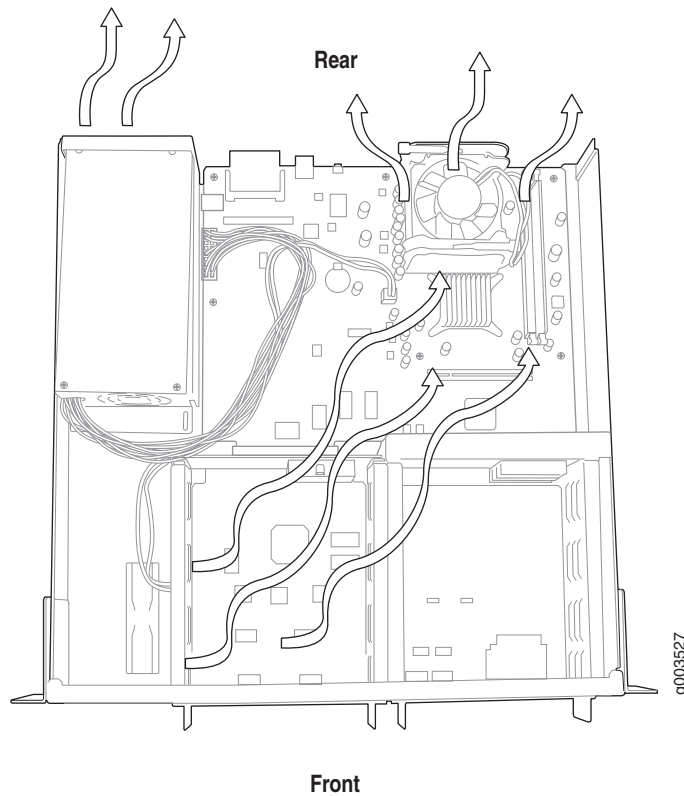
Power supplies are hot-removable and hot-insertable. You can remove and replace a redundant power supply without powering down the router or disrupting the routing functions. To avoid electrical injury, carefully follow the instructions in “Replacing Power System Components in a J6300 Router” on page 136.

J4300 and J6300 Cooling System

The cooling system consists of the following components:

- A fan on the midplane
- A fan on the Routing Engine’s processor
- An internal fan on the power supply

The airflow produced by these fans keeps router components within the acceptable temperature range (see Figure 12).

Figure 12: Airflow Through the J4300 and J6300 Chassis

The Routing Engine monitors the temperature of the router components. If the ambient maximum temperature specification is exceeded and the router cannot be adequately cooled, the Routing Engine shuts down the hardware components.

Software Overview

Each J-series Services Router runs the JUNOS Internet software on its general-purpose processors. Designed for the large production networks typically supported by Internet service providers (ISPs), the JUNOS software includes processes for Internet Protocol (IP) routing and for managing interfaces, networks, and the router chassis.

The JUNOS Internet software runs on the Routing Engine. The Routing Engine kernel coordinates communication among the JUNOS software processes and provides a link to the Packet Forwarding Engine.

With the J-Web interface and the command-line interface (CLI) to the JUNOS software, you configure the routing protocols that run on the Services Router and set the properties of its network interfaces. After activating a software configuration, use either user interface to monitor the protocol traffic passing through the router, manage operations, and diagnose protocol and network connectivity problems.

This section contains the following topics:

- Routing Engine and Packet Forwarding Engine on page 31
- Kernel and Microkernel on page 31
- Processes on page 31
- User Interfaces on page 33

Routing Engine and Packet Forwarding Engine

A Services Router has two primary software processing components:

- Routing Engine—Creates and maintains the routing tables that determine how packets are routed through the network.
- Packet Forwarding Engine—Processes packets; applies filters, routing policies, and other features; and forwards packets to the next hop along the route to their final destination.

For information about Routing Engine hardware, see “J2300 Routing Engine” on page 12 and “J4300 and J6300 Routing Engine” on page 23.

Kernel and Microkernel

The Routing Engine kernel provides the underlying infrastructure for all JUNOS software processes by doing the following:

- Linking the routing tables maintained by the routing protocol process with the forwarding table maintained by the Routing Engine.
- Coordinating communication with the Packet Forwarding Engine, primarily by synchronizing the Packet Forwarding Engine’s forwarding table with the master forwarding table maintained by the Routing Engine.

The microkernel contains device drivers and processes that the Packet Forwarding Engine uses to govern the flow of packets through the Services Router.

Processes

The JUNOS software running on the Routing Engine and Packet Forwarding Engine consists of multiple processes that are responsible for individual Services Router functions.

The separation of functions provides operational stability, because each process accesses its own protected memory space. In addition, because each process is a separate software package, you can selectively upgrade all or part of the JUNOS software, for added flexibility.

The following processes are primary:

- Management Process on page 32
- Chassis Process on page 32
- Routing Protocols Process on page 32
- Interface Process on page 33
- Forwarding Process on page 33

Management Process

The JUNOS management process (mgd) manages the Services Router system as follows:

- Provides communication between the other processes and an interface to the configuration database
- Populates the configuration database with configuration information and retrieves the information when queried by other processes to ensure that the system operates as configured
- Interacts with the other processes when commands are issued through one of the user interfaces on the router

Chassis Process

The JUNOS chassis process (chassisd) controls a Services Router chassis and its components as follows:

- Detects hardware on the system that is used to configure network interfaces with the J-Web user interface
- Monitors the physical status of hardware components and field-replaceable units (FRUs), detecting when environment sensors such as temperature sensors are triggered
- Relays signals and interrupts—for example, when devices are taken offline, so that the system can close sessions and shut down gracefully

Routing Protocols Process

The Services Router forwards packets through a network by means of the routing protocols it uses and the routing and forwarding tables it maintains. By selecting routes and maintaining forwarding tables, the JUNOS routing protocols process (rpd) defines how routing protocols such as RIP, OSPF, and BGP operate on the router.

Interface Process

The JUNOS interface process (ifd) supplies the programs that configure and monitor network interfaces by defining physical characteristics such as link encapsulation, hold times, and keepalive timers.

Forwarding Process

The JUNOS forwarding process (fwdd) is responsible for most of the packet transmission through a Services Router. The overall performance of the router is largely determined by the effectiveness of the forwarding process.

User Interfaces

The user interfaces on a Services Router interact with the management process to execute commands and store and retrieve information from the configuration database. The user interfaces operate as clients that communicate with the JUNOS Internet software through an application programming interface (API).

The following primary user interfaces are shipped with the router:

- J-Web graphical user interface—Includes quick configuration capabilities for performing the minimum required steps to enable a feature, plus a built-in configuration editor with access to the entire configuration hierarchy to fully configure the router. The J-Web interface also provides tools for monitoring, managing, and diagnosing router operation.
- Command-line interface (CLI)—Grants access to the complete JUNOS command and configuration hierarchies, to monitor and diagnose the router and configure it completely.

For more information, see “Services Router User Interface Overview” on page 35.

Other user interfaces for the Services Router interact with the management process through the common API interface. These interfaces are designed to facilitate the configuration of one or, in some cases, many routers on the network. Among the supported interfaces are the JUNOScope and Service Deployment System (SDX) applications. For more information about these products, see the *JUNOScope Software User Guide* and the *SDX Software Basics Guide*.

Chapter 3

Services Router User Interface Overview

You can use two user interfaces to monitor, configure, troubleshoot, and manage the Services Router—the J-Web interface and the JUNOS command-line interface (CLI). This chapter contains the following topics:

- User Interface Overview on page 35
- Before You Begin on page 38
- Using the J-Web Interface on page 38
- Using the Command-Line Interface on page 43

User Interface Overview

This section contains the following topics:

- J-Web Overview on page 35
- CLI Overview on page 36
- Comparison of Configuration Interfaces on page 36

J-Web Overview

The J-Web graphical user interface (GUI) allows you to monitor, configure, troubleshoot, and manage the Services Router on a client by means of a Web browser with Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) or HTTP over Secure Sockets Layer (HTTPS) enabled. The J-Web interface provides access to all the configuration statements supported by the router, so you can fully configure it without using the CLI.

The J-Web interface provides two methods of Services Router configuration:

- Quick Configuration
- Configuration editor

For more information, see “Comparison of Configuration Interfaces” on page 36.

In addition to configuration, you can use the J-Web interface to perform many monitoring, troubleshooting, and management tasks on the Services Router. For example, to display a summary of routing table entries, click **Monitor** in the task bar, then click **Routing** in the side pane. The routes are displayed in the main pane.

For more information about the J-Web interface, see “Using the J-Web Interface” on page 38.

CLI Overview

The CLI is a straightforward command interface in which you type commands on a line and press Enter to execute them. The CLI provides command help, command completion, and Emacs-style keyboard sequences for moving around on the command line and scrolling through a buffer of recently executed commands.

The CLI has two modes:

- Operational mode—Complete set of commands to control the CLI environment, monitor and troubleshoot network connectivity, manage the Services Router, and enter configuration mode.
- Configuration mode—Complete set of commands to configure the Services Router. This guide refers to configuration mode as the *CLI configuration editor*. For more information, see “Comparison of Configuration Interfaces” on page 36.

For more information about the CLI, see “Using the Command-Line Interface” on page 43.

Comparison of Configuration Interfaces

Table 19 describes and compares the interfaces you can use to configure a Services Router.

Table 19: Services Router Configuration Interfaces

Interface	Description	Capabilities	Recommendations
J-Web Quick Configuration	<p>Web browser pages for setting up the Services Router quickly and easily without configuring each statement individually.</p> <p>For example, use the Set Up Quick Configuration page to configure the Services Router for basic connectivity so you can manage it from the network.</p>	<p>Configure basic router services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Setup ■ Secure access ■ Interfaces ■ User access ■ SNMP notifications ■ Routing ■ Security firewalls and Network Address Translation (NAT) ■ Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) services ■ IPSec tunnels ■ Real-time performance monitoring 	Use for basic configuration.

Table 19: Services Router Configuration Interfaces (continued)

Interface	Description	Capabilities	Recommendations
J-Web configuration editor	<p>Web browser pages divided into panes in which you can do any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the entire configuration hierarchy and click a configuration statement to view or edit. The main pane displays all the options for the statement, with a text box for each option. Paste a complete configuration hierarchy into a scrollable text box, or edit individual lines. Upload or download a complete configuration. Roll back to a previous configuration. 	<p>Configure all router services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> System parameters User access and accounting Interfaces SNMP network management Routing options, including multicast routing Routing protocols Routing policies Secure access Service interfaces, including stateful firewalls and virtual private networks (VPNs) Traffic engineering, including Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) and class-of-service (CoS) packet prioritization Chassis properties 	<p>Use for complete configuration if you are not familiar with the JUNOS CLI or prefer a graphical interface.</p>
CLI configuration editor	<p>Interface in which you do either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type commands on a line and press Enter to create a hierarchy of configuration statements. Create an ASCII text file that contains the statement hierarchy. Upload a complete configuration, or roll back to a previous configuration. 		<p>Use for complete configuration if you know the JUNOS CLI or prefer a command interface.</p>

Before You Begin

Before you start the user interface, you must perform the initial Services Router configuration described in “Establishing Basic Connectivity” on page 77. After the initial configuration, you use your username and password, and the hostname or IP address of the router, to start the user interface.

Using the J-Web Interface

This section contains the following topics:

- Starting the J-Web Interface on page 39
- J-Web Layout on page 39

- J-Web Sessions on page 43

Starting the J-Web Interface

To start the J-Web interface:

1. Launch your HTTP- or HTTPS-enabled Web browser.

To use HTTPS, you must have installed a certificate on the Services Router and enabled HTTPS. For more information, see “Configuring Secure Web Access with Quick Configuration” on page 88.



NOTE: If the Services Router is running the worldwide version of the JUNOS Internet software and you are using the Microsoft Internet Explorer Web browser, you must disable the Use SSL 3.0 option in the Web browser to access the Services Router.

2. After `http://` or `https://` in your Web browser, type the hostname or IP address of the Services Router and press Enter.

The J-Web login page appears.

3. On the login page, type your username and password, and click **Log In**.

To correct or change the username or password you typed, click **Reset**, type the new entry or entries, and click **Log In**.

The J-Web **Quick Configuration > Set Up** (see Figure 13) or **Monitor > System** page appears.

To explicitly terminate a J-Web session at any time, click **Logout** in the top pane.

J-Web Layout

Each page of the J-Web interface is divided into the following panes shown in Figure 13 and Figure 14:

- Top pane—Displays identifying information and links.
- Main pane—Location where you monitor, configure, diagnose, and manage the Services Router by entering information in text boxes, making selections, and clicking buttons.
- Side pane—Displays suboptions of the Monitor, Configuration, Diagnose, or Manage task currently displayed in the main pane. Click a suboption to access it in the main pane.
- Bottom pane—Displays copyright and trademark information.

The layout of the panes allows you to quickly navigate through the interface. Table 20 summarizes the elements of the J-Web interface.

You navigate the J-Web interface, move forward and backward, scroll pages, and expand and collapse elements as you do in a typical Web browser interface.

Figure 13: J-Web Layout

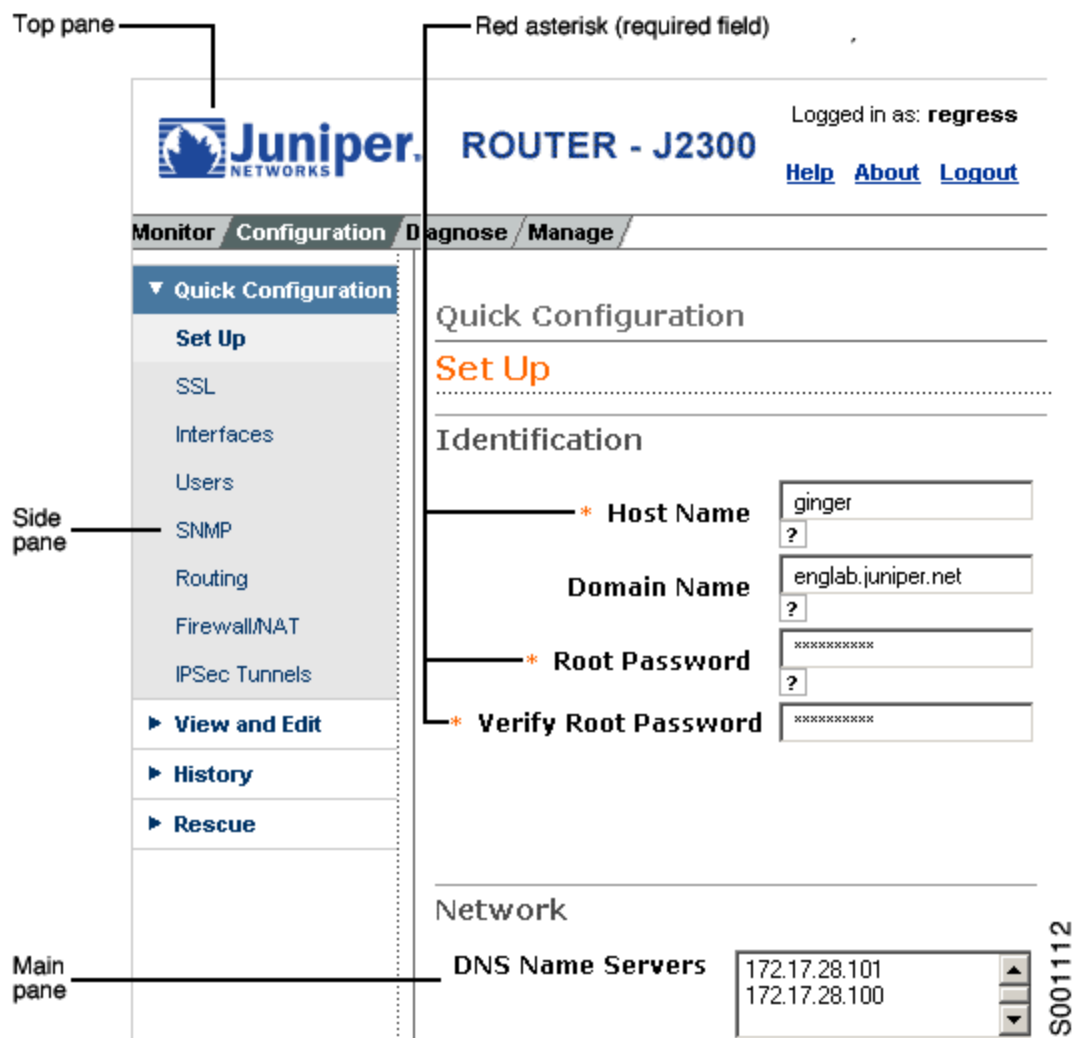
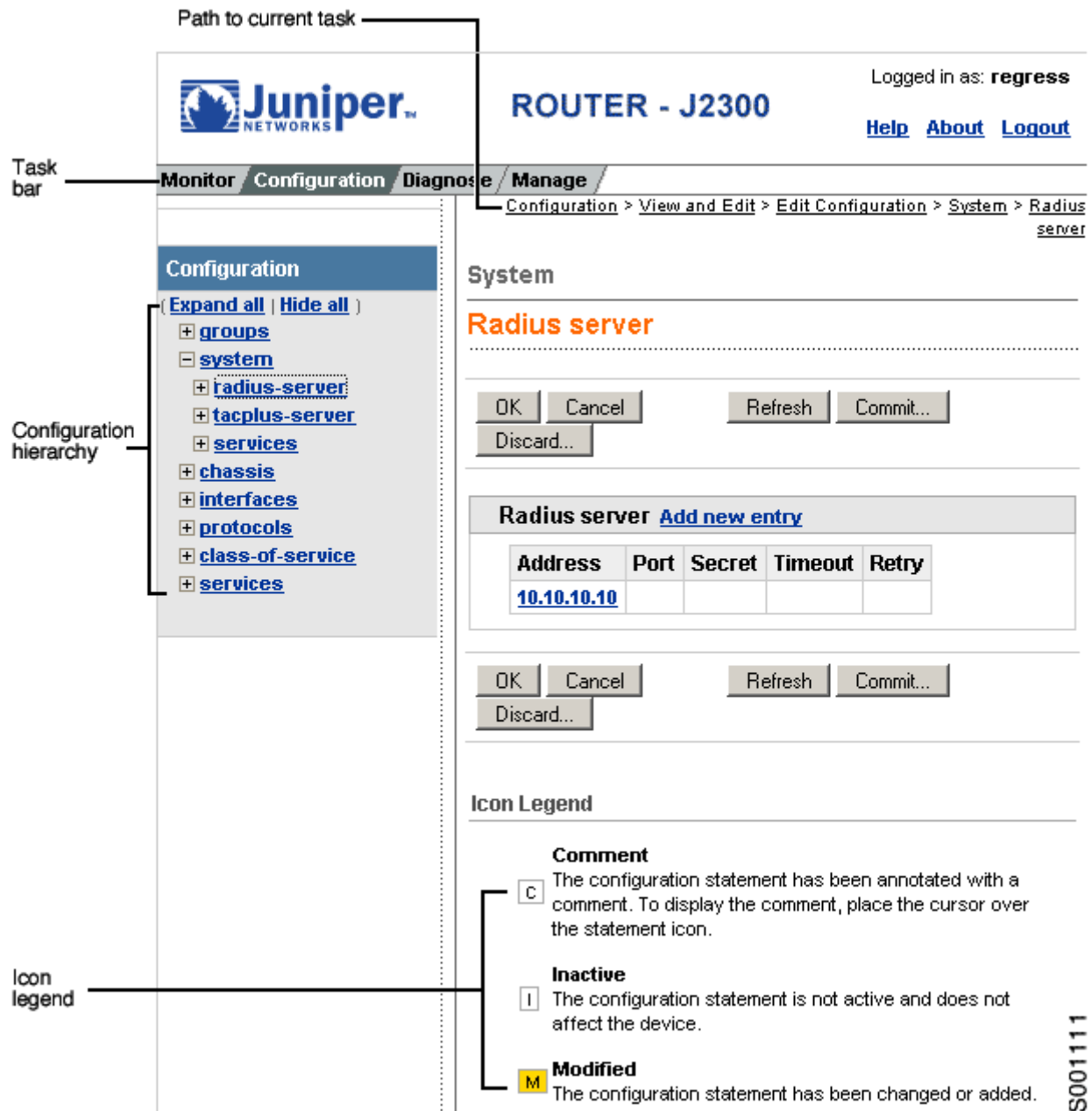


Figure 14: J-Web Layout—Configuration Editor**Table 20: Summary of J-Web Elements**

J-Web Interface Element	Description
Top Pane	
Juniper Networks logo	Link to www.juniper.net in a new browser window.

Table 20: Summary of J-Web Elements (continued)

J-Web Interface Element	Description
<i>hostname – model</i>	Hostname and model of the Services Router.
Logged in as: <i>username</i>	Username you used to log in to the Services Router.
Help	Link to context-sensitive help information.
About	Displays information about the J-Web Interface, such as the version number.
Logout	Ends your current login session with the Services Router and returns you to the login page.
Task bar	Menu of J-Web main options. Click to access. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Monitor—View information about configuration and hardware on the Services Router. ■ Configuration—Configure the Services Router with Quick Configuration or the configuration editor, and view configuration history. ■ Diagnose—Troubleshoot network connectivity problems. ■ Manage—Manage files and licenses, upgrade software, and reboot the Services Router.
Main Pane	
Help (?) icon	Displays useful information—such as the definition, format, and valid range of an option—when you move the cursor over the question mark.
Red asterisk (*)	Indicates a required field.
Path to current task	Path of main options and suboptions you selected to display the current main and side panes.
Icon Legend	(Applies to the configuration editor only) Explains icons that appear in the user interface to provide information about configuration statements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ C—Comment. Move your cursor over the icon to view a comment about the configuration statement. ■ I—Inactive. The configuration statement does not affect the Services Router. ■ M—Modified. The configuration statement is added or modified. ■ *—Mandatory. The configuration statement must have a value.
Side Pane	
Configuration hierarchy	(Applies to the configuration editor only) Displays the hierarchy of committed statements in the Services Router configuration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Click Expand all to display the entire hierarchy. ■ Click Hide all to display only the statements at the top level. ■ Click plus signs (+) to expand individual items. ■ Click minus signs (-) to hide individual items.

J-Web Sessions

You establish a J-Web session with the Services Router through an HTTP- or HTTPS-enabled Web browser. The HTTPS protocol, which uses 128-bit encryption, is available only in domestic versions of the JUNOS software. To use HTTPS, you must have installed a certificate on the Services Router and enabled HTTPS.

When you attempt to log in through the J-Web interface, the Services Router authenticates your username with the same methods used for telnet and SSH.

The Services Router can support multiple J-Web sessions for a single user who logs in to each session. However, if a single user attempts to launch multiple J-Web *windows*—for example, by right-clicking a link to launch another instance of a Web browser—the session can have unpredictable results.

If the Services Router does not detect any activity through the J-Web interface for 15 minutes, the session times out and is terminated. You must log in again to begin a new session.

To explicitly terminate a J-Web session at any time, click **Logout** in the top pane.

Using the Command-Line Interface

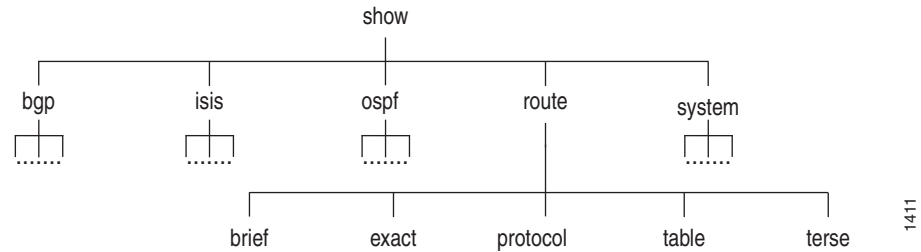
This section contains the following topics:

- CLI Command Hierarchy on page 43
- Starting the CLI on page 44
- CLI Operational Mode on page 45
- CLI Configuration Mode on page 46
- CLI Basics on page 47

For more information about the CLI, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide*.

CLI Command Hierarchy

The CLI commands are organized hierarchically, with commands that perform a similar function grouped together under the same level. For example, all commands that display information about the Services Router system and system software are grouped under the **show** command, and all commands that display information about the routing table are grouped under the **show route** command. Figure 15 illustrates a portion of the **show** command hierarchy.

Figure 15: CLI Command Hierarchy Example

To execute a command, you enter the full command name, starting at the top level of the hierarchy. For example, to display a brief view of the routes in the routing table, use the command `show route brief`.

The hierarchical organization results in commands that have a regular syntax and provides the following features that simplify CLI use:

- Consistent command names—Commands that provide the same type of function have the same name, regardless of the portion of the software they are operating on. For example, all `show` commands display software information and statistics, and all `clear` commands erase various types of system information.
- Lists and short descriptions of available commands—Information about available commands is provided at each level of the CLI command hierarchy. If you type a question mark (?) at any level, you see a list of the available commands along with a short description of each command.
- Command completion—Command completion for command names (keywords) and command options is also available at each level of the hierarchy. If you type a partial command name followed immediately by a question mark (with no intervening space), you see a list of commands that match the partial name you typed.

Starting the CLI

To start the CLI:

1. Establish a connection with the Services Router:
 - To access the router remotely from the network, enter the command you typically use to establish a remote connection (such as `telnet` or `ssh`) using the router hostname.
 - To access the router through a management device attached to the console port, start the terminal application.
2. Log in using your username and password.

After you log in, you enter a UNIX shell.

3. Start the CLI.

```
user# cli
user@host>
```

The presence of the angle bracket (>) prompt indicates the CLI has started. By default, the prompt is preceded by a string that contains your username and the hostname of the Services Router.

To exit the CLI and return to the UNIX shell, enter the quit command.

CLI Operational Mode

The CLI has two modes: *operational* and *configuration*. When you log in to the Services Router and the CLI starts, you are at the top level of operational mode.

To view a list of top-level operational mode commands, type a question mark (?) at the command-line prompt.

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

At the top level of operational mode are a number of broad groups of CLI commands that are used to perform the following functions:

- Control the CLI environment.
- Monitor and troubleshoot the router.
- Connect to other systems.
- Manage files and software images.
- Control software processes.
- Stop and reboot the router.
- Enter configuration mode.

To control the CLI environment, see “Configuring the CLI Environment” on page 49. To enter configuration mode, see “CLI Configuration Mode” on page 46. For information about the other CLI operational mode functions, see the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

CLI Configuration Mode

To configure the Services Router, including system parameters, routing protocols, interfaces, network management, and user access, you must enter configuration mode. In configuration mode, the CLI provides commands to configure the router, load a text (ASCII) file that contains the router configuration, activate a configuration, and save the configuration to a text file.

You enter configuration mode by entering the `configure` operational mode command. The CLI prompt changes from `user@host>` to `user@host#`.

To view a list of configuration mode commands, type a question mark (?) at the command-line prompt. (You do not need to press Enter after typing the question mark.)

```

user@host# ?
Possible completions:
  Enter          Execute this command
  activate       Remove the inactive tag from a statement
  annotate       Annotate the statement with a comment
  commit        Commit current set of changes
  copy          Copy a statement
  deactivate     Add the inactive tag to a statement
  delete        Delete a data element
  edit          Edit a sub-element
  exit          Exit from this level
  help          Provide help information
  insert        Insert a new ordered data element
  load          Load configuration from ASCII file
  quit          Quit from this level
  rename        Rename a statement
  rollback      Roll back to previous committed configuration
  run           Run an operational-mode command
  save          Save configuration to ASCII file
  set           Set a parameter
  show          Show a parameter
  status        Show users currently editing configuration
  top           Exit to top level of configuration
  up            Exit one level of configuration
  wildcard      Wildcard operations

```

The JUNOS software configuration consists of a hierarchy of *statements*. There are two types of statements: *container statements*, which contain other statements, and *leaf statements*, which do not contain other statements. All the container and leaf statements together form the configuration hierarchy.

Each statement consists of a fixed keyword and, optionally, an identifier that you define, such as the name of an interface or a username.

To configure the Services Router or to modify an existing configuration, you add statements to the configuration with the `edit` and `set` configuration mode commands. For more information about the CLI configuration editor and configuration mode, see the *J-series Services Router Configuration Guide* and the JUNOS software configuration guides.

CLI Basics

This section contains the following topics:

- Editing Keystrokes on page 47
- Command Completion on page 48
- Online Help on page 48
- Configuring the CLI Environment on page 49

Editing Keystrokes

In the CLI, you use keystrokes to move around on and edit the command line, and to scroll through a list of recently executed commands. Table 21 lists some typical CLI editing tasks and the keystrokes that perform them.

Table 21: CLI Editing Keystrokes

Task Category	Action	Keyboard Sequence
Move the cursor.	Move the cursor back one character.	Ctrl-b
	Move the cursor back one word.	Esc b
	Move the cursor forward one character.	Ctrl-f
	Move the cursor forward one word.	Esc f
	Move the cursor to the end of the command line.	Ctrl-e
Delete characters.	Delete the character before the cursor.	Ctrl-h, Delete, or Backspace
	Delete the character at the cursor.	Ctrl-d
	Delete all characters from the cursor to the end of the command line.	Ctrl-k
	Delete all characters on the command line.	Ctrl-u or Ctrl-x
	Delete the word before the cursor.	Ctrl-w or Esc Backspace
	Delete the word after the cursor.	Esc d
Insert recently deleted text.	Insert the most recently deleted text at the cursor.	Ctrl-y
Redraw the screen.	Redraw the current line.	Ctrl-l

Table 21: CLI Editing Keystrokes (continued)

Task Category	Action	Keyboard Sequence
Display previous command lines.	Scroll backward through the list of recently executed commands.	Ctrl-p
	Scroll forward through the list of recently executed commands.	Ctrl-n
	Search the CLI history in reverse order for lines matching the search string.	Ctrl-r
	Search the CLI history by typing some text at the prompt, followed by the keyboard sequence. The CLI attempts to expand the text into the most recent word in the history for which the text is a prefix.	Esc /
Repeat keyboard sequences.	Specify the number of times to execute a keyboard sequence. Replace <i>number</i> with a number from 1 through 9, and replace <i>sequence</i> with a keyboard sequence in this table.	Esc <i>number sequence</i>

Command Completion

You do not always have to remember or type the full command or option name for the CLI to recognize it. To display all possible command or option completions, type the partial command followed immediately by a question mark (?).

To complete a command or option that you have partially typed, press Tab or Spacebar. If the partially typed letters uniquely identify a command, the complete command name appears. Otherwise, a message indicates that your entry is ambiguous or invalid. Possible command completions are displayed if your entry is ambiguous.

You can also use command completion on filenames and usernames. To display all possible values, type one or more characters followed immediately by a question mark. To complete these partial entries, press Tab only. Pressing Spacebar does not work.

Online Help

The CLI provides context-sensitive help at every level of the command hierarchy. The help information tells you which commands are available at the current level in the hierarchy and provides a brief description of each.

To get help while in the CLI, type a question mark (?) in one of the following ways:

- Type a question mark at the command-line prompt—The CLI lists the available commands and options. For examples, see “CLI Operational Mode” on page 45 and “CLI Configuration Mode” on page 46.
- Type a question mark after entering the complete name of a command or command option—The CLI lists the available commands and options, then redisplay the command names and options that you typed:

```
user@host> request ?

Possible completions:
chassis          Perform chassis-specific operations
ipsec            Perform IP Security operations
message          Send text message to other users
routing-engine   Log in to Routing Engine
security         Perform security-level operations
services         Perform service application operations
support          Perform JUNOS support tasks
system           Perform system-level operations
user@host> request
```

- Type a question mark in the middle of a command name—The CLI lists possible command completions that match the letters you have entered so far, then redisplay the letters that you typed. For example, to list all operational mode commands that start with the letter s, type the following:

```
user@host> s?

Possible completions:
set              Set CLI properties, date/time, craft interface message
show             Show system information
ssh              Start secure shell on another host
start            Start shell
user@host> s
```

The CLI also provides usage guidelines and summary information for text contained in configuration statements if you enter the **help** topic and **help** reference commands. For example, to display usage guidelines for the OSPF hello interval, enter the command **help topic ospf hello-interval**. You can enter help commands in operational or configuration mode.

Configuring the CLI Environment

You can configure the CLI environment for your current login session. Your settings are not retained when you exit the CLI.

To display the current CLI settings, enter the **show cli** command:

```
user@host> show cli
CLI complete-on-space set to on
CLI idle-timeout disabled
CLI restart-on-upgrade set to on
CLI screen-length set to 49
```

```

CLI screen-width set to 132
CLI terminal is 'vt100'
CLI is operating in enhanced mode
CLI working directory is '/cf/var/home/remote'

```

To change the CLI environment, use the `set cli operational mode` command:

```

user@host> set cli ?
Possible completions:
complete-on-space    Set whether typing space completes current word
directory            Set working directory
idle-timeout         Set maximum idle time before login session ends
prompt              Set CLI command prompt string
restart-on-upgrade   Set whether CLI prompts to restart after software upgrade
screen-length        Set number of lines on screen
screen-width         Set number of characters on a line
terminal            Set terminal type

```

Table 22 shows how you can change the CLI environment features.

Table 22: Configuring the CLI Environment

Environment Feature	CLI Command	Default Setting	Options
Command completion	<code>set cli complete-on-space (on off)</code>	on—Pressing Tab or Spacebar completes a command.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Set off to allow only Tab for command completion. ■ Set on to re-enable Tab and Spacebar for command completion.
Your working directory	<code>set cli directory <i>path</i> 8</code>	<code>/cf/var/home/remote</code>	Replace <i>path</i> with the directory you want to enter when you log in to the Services Router.
Minutes of idle time	<code>set cli idle-time <i>minutes</i></code>	Your session never times out unless your login class specifies a timeout.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To enable the timeout feature, replace <i>timeout</i> with a value between 1 and 100,000. ■ To disable the timeout feature, replace <i>timeout</i> with 0.
Your session prompt	<code>set cli prompt <i>string</i></code>	<code>user@host ></code>	Replace <i>string</i> with the prompt you want. If the prompt contains spaces or special characters, enclose <i>string</i> in quotation marks (" ").

Table 22: Configuring the CLI Environment (continued)

Environment Feature	CLI Command	Default Setting	Options
Restart after upgrade prompt	set cli restart-on-upgrade (on off)	CLI prompts you to restart the Services Router after a software upgrade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Set off to disable the prompt for the session. ■ Set on to re-enable the prompt.
Number of CLI output line displayed at once	set cli screen-length <i>length</i>	Variable (depends on terminal type).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To change the number of lines displayed on the screen, replace <i>length</i> with a value between 1 and 100,000. ■ To disable the display of a set number of lines, replace <i>length</i> with 0. (This feature can be useful when you are issuing CLI commands from scripts.)
Number of CLI characters displayed on a line	set cli screen-width <i>width</i>	Variable (depends on terminal type).	To change the number of characters displayed on a line, replace <i>width</i> with a value between 0 and 100,000.
Your terminal type.	set cli terminal <i>terminal-type</i>	unknown, or set by console.	Replace <i>terminal-type</i> with one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ansi ■ vt100 ■ small-xterm ■ xterm

Part 2

Installing a Services Router

- Preparing for Router Installation on page 55
- Installing and Connecting a Services Router on page 65
- Establishing Basic Connectivity on page 77
- Configuring Autoinstallation on page 99
- Installing and Managing J-series Licenses on page 105

Chapter 4

Preparing for Router Installation

Before installing a J-series Services Router, make sure that your site has the proper operating environment and equipment. Use the checklist at the end of the chapter to help you prepare you site.

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- General Site Guidelines on page 55
- Desktop and Wall Mounting Requirements on page 56
- Rack Requirements on page 56
- Router Environmental Tolerances on page 57
- Fire Safety Requirements on page 58
- Power Guidelines, Requirements, and Specifications on page 59
- Network Cable Specifications on page 62
- ISDN Provisioning on page 63
- Site Preparation Checklist on page 63

General Site Guidelines

The following precautions help you plan an acceptable operating environment for your Services Router and avoid environmentally caused equipment failures:

- For the cooling system to function properly, the airflow around the chassis must be unrestricted. Allow at least 6 in. (15.2 cm) of clearance between the front and back of the chassis and adjacent equipment. Ensure that there is adequate circulation in the installation location.
- Follow ESD procedures described in “Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage” on page 169, to avoid damaging equipment. Static discharge can cause components to fail completely or intermittently over time.
- Install blank PIM panels in empty slots, to prevent any interruption or reduction in the flow of air across internal components.

Desktop and Wall Mounting Requirements

The J2300 Services Router can be installed on a desktop or wall. When choosing a location, allow at least 6 in. (15.2 cm) of clearance between the front and back of the chassis and adjacent equipment or walls.

If you are mounting the J2300 router on a wall, use wall screws or wall anchors capable of supporting the full weight of the chassis, up to 12 lb (5.4 kg). If possible, install the wall anchors into wall studs, which provide added support for the chassis.

Rack Requirements

All J-series Services Routers can be installed in a rack. J4300 and J6300 Services Routers must be installed in a rack. Many types of racks are acceptable, including front-mount racks, four-post (telco) racks, and center-mount racks.

The following sections describe rack requirements:

- Rack Size and Strength on page 56
- Spacing of Mounting Holes on page 57
- Connection to Building Structure on page 57

Rack Size and Strength

The Services Router is designed for installation in a rack that complies with either of the following standards:

- A 19-in. rack as defined in Cabinets, Racks, Panels, and Associated Equipment (document number EIA-310-D) published by the Electronics Industry Association (<http://www.eia.org>)
- A 600-mm rack as defined in the four-part *Equipment Engineering (EE); European telecommunications standard for equipment practice* (document numbers ETS 300 119-1 through 119-4) published by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (<http://www.etsi.org>)

The horizontal spacing between the rails in a rack that complies with this standard is usually wider than the router's mounting ears, which measure 19 in. (48.2 cm) from outer edge to outer edge. Use approved wing devices to narrow the opening between the rails as required.

The rack rails must be spaced widely enough to accommodate the router chassis's external dimensions:

- A J2300 chassis is 1.75 in. (4.4 cm) high, 12.37 in. (31.4 cm) deep, and 17.25 in. (43.8 cm) wide.
- A J4300 or J6300 chassis is 3.5 in. (8.9 cm) high, 19 in. (48.3 cm) deep, and 17 in. (43.2 cm) wide.

The outer edges of the mounting ears extend the width of either chassis to 19 in. (48.2 cm), and the front of the chassis extends approximately 0.5 in. (1.27 cm) beyond the mounting ears. The spacing of rails and adjacent racks must also allow for the clearances around the router and rack. (See “General Site Guidelines” on page 55.)



CAUTION: If you are mounting the router in a cabinet, be sure that ventilation is sufficient to prevent overheating.

If a front-mount rack is used, we recommend supporting the back of the router with a shelf or other structure.

The J2300 chassis height of 1.75 in. (4.4 cm) equals 1 U. The J4300 and J6300 chassis height of 3.5 in. (8.9 cm) equals 2 U. Each *U* is a standard rack unit defined in Cabinets, Racks, Panels, and Associated Equipment (document number EIA-310-D) published by the Electronics Industry Association.

Spacing of Mounting Holes

The mounting holes in the mounting brackets provided with the J2300 Services Router chassis are spaced 1.25 in. (3.2 cm) apart, measured from the center of each hole.

The mounting holes in the mounting brackets attached to the J4300 and J6300 chassis are spaced in two groups. The space between the holes in each group is 0.6 in. (1.5 cm) apart, measured from the center of each hole. The space between the two groups is 1.75 in. (4.4 cm) apart, measured from the center of the lower hole in the top group to the upper hole in the bottom group.

Connection to Building Structure

Always secure the rack to the structure of the building. If your geographical area is subject to earthquakes, bolt the rack to the floor. For maximum stability, also secure the rack to ceiling brackets. For more information, see “Rack-Mounting Requirements and Warnings” on page 181.

Router Environmental Tolerances

Table 23 specifies the environmental conditions required for normal Services Router operation. In addition, the site must be as dust-free as possible. Dust can clog air intake vents, reducing cooling system efficiency. Check vents frequently, cleaning them as necessary.

Table 23: Router Environmental Tolerances

Description	Value
Altitude	No performance degradation to 10,000 ft (3048 m)
Relative humidity	Normal operation ensured in relative humidity range of 5 % to 90 % , noncondensing
Temperature	Normal operation ensured in temperature range of 32°F (0°C) to 104°F (40°C) Non-operating storage temperature in shipping carton: –40°F (–40°C) to 158°F (70°C)
Seismic	Designed to meet Telcordia Technologies Zone 4 earthquake requirements
Maximum thermal output	J2300: 1638 BTU/hour (480 W) J4300: 2457 BTU/hour (720 W) J6300: 2457 BTU/hour (720 W)

Fire Safety Requirements

In the event of a fire emergency involving Services Routers and other network equipment, the safety of people is the primary concern. Establish procedures for protecting people in the event of a fire emergency, provide safety training, and properly provision fire-control equipment and fire extinguishers.

In addition, establish procedures to protect your equipment in the event of a fire emergency. Juniper Networks products must be installed in an environment suitable for electronic equipment. We recommend that fire suppression equipment be available in the event of a fire in the vicinity of the equipment, and that all local fire, safety, and electrical codes and ordinances be observed when you are installing and operating your equipment.

Fire Suppression

In the event of an electrical hazard or an electrical fire, first unplug the power cord. (For shutdown instructions, see “Powering a Services Router On and Off” on page 75.)

Then, use a Type C fire extinguisher, which uses noncorrosive fire retardants, to extinguish the fire. For more information about fire extinguishers, see “Fire Suppression Equipment” on page 58.

Fire Suppression Equipment

Type C fire extinguishers, which use noncorrosive fire retardants such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) and Halotron, are most effective for suppressing electrical fires. Type C fire extinguishers displace the oxygen from the point of combustion to

eliminate the fire. For extinguishing fire on or around equipment that draws air from the environment for cooling, use this type of inert oxygen displacement extinguisher instead of an extinguisher that leave residues on equipment.

Do not use multipurpose Type ABC chemical fire extinguishers (dry chemical fire extinguishers) near Juniper Networks equipment. The primary ingredient in these fire extinguishers is monoammonium phosphate, which is very sticky and difficult to clean. In addition, in minute amounts of moisture, monoammonium phosphate can become highly corrosive and corrodes most metals.



NOTE: To keep warranties effective, do not use a dry chemical fire extinguisher to control a fire at or near a Juniper Networks router. If a dry chemical fire extinguisher is used, the unit is no longer eligible for coverage under a service agreement.

Any equipment in a room in which a chemical fire extinguisher has been discharged is subject to premature failure and unreliable operation. The equipment is considered to be irreparably damaged.

We recommend that you dispose of any irreparably damaged equipment in an environmentally responsible manner.

Power Guidelines, Requirements, and Specifications

All Services Routers use AC power. For information about each router's power system, see "J2300 Power System" on page 17, "J4300 Power System" on page 28, and "J6300 Power System" on page 29.

For site wiring and power system guidelines, requirements, and specifications, see the following sections:

- Site Electrical Wiring Guidelines on page 59
- Router Power Requirements on page 60
- AC Power, Connection, and Power Cord Specifications on page 61

Site Electrical Wiring Guidelines

When planning the electrical wiring at your site, consider the factors discussed in the following sections.

Signaling Limitations

Improperly installed wires can emit radio interference. In addition, the potential for damage from lightning strikes increases if wires exceed recommended distances, or if wires pass between buildings. The electromagnetic pulse (EMP) caused by lightning can damage unshielded conductors and destroy electronic

devices. If your site has previously experienced such problems, you might want to consult experts in electrical surge suppression and shielding.

Radio Frequency Interference

You can reduce or eliminate the emission of radio frequency interference (RFI) from your site wiring by using twisted-pair cable with a good distribution of grounding conductors. If you must exceed the recommended distances, use a high-quality twisted-pair cable with one ground conductor for each data signal when applicable.

Electromagnetic Compatibility

If your site is susceptible to problems with electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), particularly from lightning or radio transmitters, you might want to seek expert advice. Strong sources of electromagnetic interference (EMI) can destroy the signal drivers and receivers in the router and conduct power surges over the lines into the equipment, resulting in an electrical hazard. It is particularly important to provide a properly grounded and shielded environment and to use electrical surge-suppression devices.



CAUTION: To comply with intrabuilding lightning/surge requirements, intrabuilding wiring must be shielded, and the shield for the wiring must be grounded at both ends.

Router Power Requirements

Table 24 lists the power system electrical specifications for the J2300 Services Router.

Table 24: Power System Electrical Specifications for the J2300 Services Router

Item	Specification
AC input voltage	100 to 240 VAC nominal
	100 to 264 VAC operating range
AC input line frequency	47 to 63 Hz
AC system current rating	4 to 2 A

Table 25 lists the power system electrical specifications for the J4300 Services Router.

Table 25: Power System Electrical Specifications for the J4300 Services Router

Item	Specification
AC input voltage	Operating range: 100 to 240 VAC
AC input line frequency	47 to 63 Hz
AC system current rating	6 to 3 A

Table 26 lists the power system electrical specifications for the J6300 Services Router.

Table 26: Power System Electrical Specifications J6300 Services Router

Item	Specification
AC input voltage	Operating range: 100 to 240 VAC
AC input line frequency	47 to 63 Hz
AC system current rating	6 to 3 A

AC Power, Connection, and Power Cord Specifications



NOTE: The power cord for the Services Router is intended for use with the router only and not for any other use.

Detachable AC power cords, each 2.5 m (approximately 8 ft) long, are supplied with the Services Router. The appliance coupler at the female end of the cord inserts into the appliance inlet on the faceplate of the AC power supply. The coupler is type C19 as described by International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) standard 60320. The plug at the male end of the power cord fits into the power source receptacle that is standard for your geographical location.



NOTE: In North America, AC power cords must not exceed 4.5 m (approximately 14.75 ft) in. length, to comply with National Electrical Code (NEC) Sections 400-8 (NFPA 75, 5-2.2) and 210-52, and Canadian Electrical Code (CEC) Section 4-010(3). The cords supplied with the router are in compliance.

Table 27 lists power cord specifications and Figure 16 illustrates the plug on the AC power cord provided for each country or region.

Table 27: AC Power Cord Specifications

Country	Electrical Specifications	Plug Standards
Australia	250 VAC, 10 A, 50 Hz	AS/NZ 3112-1993
China	250 VAC, 10 A, 50 Hz	GB2099.1 1996 and GB1002 1996 (CH1-10P)
Europe (except Italy and United Kingdom)	250 VAC, 10 A, 50 Hz	CEE (7) VII
Italy	250 VAC, 10 A, 50 Hz	CEI 23-16/VII
Japan	125 VAC, 12 A, 50 Hz or 60 Hz	JIS 8303
North America	125 VAC, 10 A, 60 Hz	NEMA 5-15
United Kingdom	250 VAC, 10 A, 50 Hz	BS 1363A

Figure 16: AC Plug Types

NOTE: Power cords and cables must not block access to router components or drape where people might trip on them.

For information about the AC power supply, see “J2300 Power System” on page 17, “J4300 Power System” on page 28, or “J6300 Power System” on page 29.

To connect the power cord during initial installation, see “Connecting Power to the Services Router” on page 73.

To replace the AC power cord, see “Replacing a Power Supply Cord in a J2300 or J4300 Router” on page 135 or “Replacing a Power Supply Cord in a J6300 Router” on page 138.

Network Cable Specifications

The Services Router supports interfaces that use various kinds of network cable. For information about the type of cable used by each interface, see “Network Cable Specifications and Connector Pinouts” on page 151.

ISDN Provisioning

You might need a network termination type 1 (NT1) device to connect your ISDN interface to the ISDN service. Contact your service provider for details on the following information:

- External NT1 device and ISDN cable
- If the two items are required, where to obtain the items
- List of NT1 vendors

Site Preparation Checklist

The checklist in Table 28 summarizes the tasks you need to perform when preparing a site for Services Router installation.

Table 28: Site Preparation Checklist

Item or Task	Performed By	Date	Notes
Verify that environmental factors such as temperature and humidity do not exceed router tolerances.			
Measure the distances between external power sources and the router installation site.			
Select the type of rack.			
Plan the rack location, including required space clearances.			
Secure the rack to the floor and the building structure.			
Acquire appropriate cables and connectors.			

Chapter 5

Installing and Connecting a Services Router

Make the appropriate preparations and verify the J-series equipment before installing a J-series Services Router and connecting it to a power source and the network.



NOTE: The power cord for the Services Router is intended for use with the router only and not for any other use.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Before You Begin on page 66
- Unpacking the J-series Services Router on page 66
- Installing the J2300 Services Router on page 68
- Installing the J4300 or J6300 Services Router on page 71
- Connecting Interface Cables to the Services Router on page 72
- Chassis Grounding on page 73
- Connecting Power to the Services Router on page 73
- Powering a Services Router On and Off on page 75

Before You Begin

Before you begin installation, complete the following tasks:

- Read the information in “Maintenance and Operational Safety Guidelines and Warnings” on page 191, with particular attention to “Chassis Lifting Guidelines” on page 179.
- Determine where to install the Services Router, and verify that the rack or installation site meets the requirements described in “Preparing for Router Installation” on page 55.
- For installation, gather the equipment and tools listed in Table 29.

Table 29: Equipment and Tools Required for Services Router Installation

Desk Installation—J2300 Services Router Only	Wall Installation—J2300 Services Router Only	Rack Installation
Rubber feet (provided)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rubber feet (provided) ■ Mounting brackets and screws (provided) ■ Number 2 Phillips screwdriver ■ Four wall screws or four mounting screws and anchors capable of supporting the full weight of the chassis, up to 12 lb (5.4 kg) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mounting brackets and screws (provided) ■ Number 2 Phillips screwdriver ■ Four (J2300) or eight (J4300 and J6300) mounting screws appropriate for your rack

- To connect the router to power and ground, have ready a 14 AWG grounding cable and lug, as specified in “Chassis Grounding” on page 73, and the power cord or cords shipped with the router.



NOTE: The power cord for the Services Router is intended for use with the router only and not for any other use.

- To connect network interfaces, have ready a length of cable used by the interface, as specified in “Network Cable Specifications and Connector Pinouts” on page 151.
- If your router has ISDN ports, you might need an NT1 device to connect to the ISDN service. For details, see “ISDN Provisioning” on page 63.

Unpacking the J-series Services Router

The Services Router is shipped in a cardboard carton and secured with foam packing material. The carton also contains an accessory box and quick start instructions.



NOTE: The router is maximally protected inside the shipping carton. Do not unpack it until you are ready to begin installation.

To unpack the router:

1. Move the shipping carton to a staging area as close to the installation site as possible, but where you have enough room to remove the router.
2. Position the carton so that the arrows are pointing up.
3. Open the top flaps on the shipping carton.
4. Remove the accessory box, and verify the contents against the parts inventory on the label attached to the carton.
5. Pull out the packing material holding the router in place.
6. Verify the contents of the carton against the packing list included with the router. A generic parts inventory appears in Table 30.
7. Save the shipping carton and packing materials in case you later need to move or ship the router.

Table 30: Generic Inventory of Services Router Shipping Carton

Component	J2300 Services Router	J4300 Services Router	J6300 Services Router
Chassis	1	1	1
Physical Interface Module (PIM)	2 Fast Ethernet ports and 1 of the following interfaces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2-port E1 ■ 1-port ISDN BRI S/T ■ 1-port ISDN BRI U ■ 2-port serial ■ 2-port T1 NOTE: The interfaces installed in the J2300 Services Router are not field-replaceable. For more information, see “J2300 Physical Interface Module (PIM)” on page 16.	Between 0 and 6 of the following in any combination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1-port ADSL Annex A PIM ■ 1-port ADSL Annex B PIM ■ 1-port DS3 (T3) PIM (J6300 routers only) ■ 2-port E1 PIM ■ 1-port E3 PIM (J6300 routers only) ■ 2-port Fast Ethernet PIM ■ 4-port ISDN BRI S/T ■ 4-port ISDN BRI U ■ 2-port Serial PIM ■ 2-port T1 PIM 	
Power supply	1 (fixed)	1 (fixed)	1 or 2

Table 30: Generic Inventory of Services Router Shipping Carton (continued)

Component	J2300 Services Router	J4300 Services Router	J6300 Services Router
Mounting brackets	2	2 (fixed)	2 (fixed)
Blank panels for slots without components	0	Depends on router configuration	Depends on router configuration

Installing the J2300 Services Router

You can install the J2300 Services Router on a desk, on a wall, or in a rack. The J2300 Services Router includes mounting brackets that support either wall or rack mounting, and rubber feet for desk and wall mounting.

Install the J2300 Services Router as appropriate for your site, with one of the following procedures:

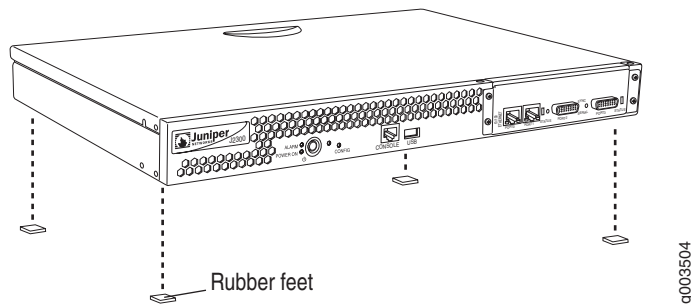
- Installing the J2300 Services Router on a Desk on page 68
- Installing the J2300 Services Router on a Wall on page 69
- Installing the J2300 Services Router into a Rack on page 70

Installing the J2300 Services Router on a Desk

You can install the J2300 Services Router on a desk, table, or other level surface. The router is shipped with rubber feet in the accessory box. The rubber feet are necessary to stabilize the router on the desk.

To install the J2300 router on a desk:

1. Turn the chassis upside-down on the desk or work surface where you intend to operate the router.
2. Attach the provided rubber feet to the bottom of the chassis, as shown in Figure 17.
3. Turn the chassis right-side up on the desk or work surface.

Figure 17: Attaching Rubber Feet to the J2300 Services Router

Installing the J2300 Services Router on a Wall

You can install the J2300 Services Router on a wall. The router is shipped with mounting brackets and rubber feet in the accessory box. The rubber feet help stabilize the router on the wall and enhance airflow.

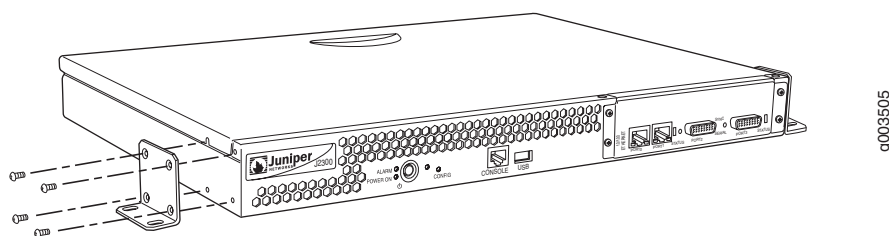
To install the J2300 router on a wall:

1. Turn the chassis upside-down on a desk or work surface near where you intend to operate the router.
2. Attach the provided rubber feet to the bottom of the chassis, as shown in Figure 17.
3. Turn the chassis right-side up, and place it on a flat surface.
4. Position a mounting bracket on each side of the chassis as shown in Figure 18.
5. Use a number 2 Phillips screwdriver to install the screws that secure the mounting brackets to the chassis.
6. If you are using wall anchors to support the chassis, install two pairs of anchors on the wall, spaced 19 in. (48.3 cm) apart.



CAUTION: Mounting screws and wall anchors must be strong enough to support the full weight of the chassis, up to 12 lb (5.4 kg). Attaching the router to wall studs or using wall anchors provides extra support for the chassis.

7. Have one person grasp the sides of the router, lift the router, and position it on the wall.
8. Have a second person install two pairs of mounting screws through the bracket holes on either side of the router, to secure the router to the wall.
9. Verify that the mounting screws on one side are aligned with the mounting screws on the opposite side and that the router is level.

Figure 18: Attaching Mounting Brackets to Install a J2300 Services Router on a Wall

Installing the J2300 Services Router into a Rack

You can front-mount the J2300 Services Router in a rack. The router is shipped with mounting brackets in the accessory box. Many types of racks are acceptable, including four-post (telco) racks, enclosed cabinets, and open-frame racks. For more information about the type of rack or cabinet the J-series router can be installed into, see “Rack Requirements” on page 56.



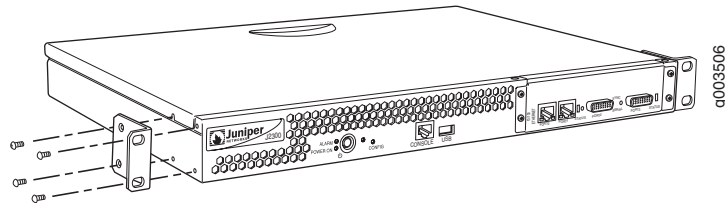
NOTE: If you are installing multiple routers in one rack, install the lowest one first and proceed upward in the rack.



CAUTION: The chassis weighs up to 12 lb (5.4 kg). Installing it into the rack requires one person to lift and a second person to secure the mounting screws.

To install the J2300 router into a rack:

1. Position a mounting bracket on each side of the chassis as shown in Figure 19.
2. Use a number 2 Phillips screwdriver to install the screws that secure the mounting brackets to the chassis.
3. Have one person grasp the sides of the router, lift the router, and position it in the rack.
4. Align the bottom hole in each mounting bracket with a hole in each rack rail, making sure the chassis is level.
5. Have a second person install a mounting screw into each of the two aligned holes. Use a number 2 Phillips screwdriver to tighten the screws.
6. Install the second screw in each mounting bracket.
7. Verify that the mounting screws on one side of the rack are aligned with the mounting screws on the opposite side and that the router is level.

Figure 19: Attaching Mounting Brackets to Install a J2300 Services Router in a Rack

Installing the J4300 or J6300 Services Router

You can front-mount the J4300 Services Router or J6300 Services Router in a rack. The router is shipped with mounting brackets installed. Many types of racks are acceptable, including four-post (telco) racks, enclosed cabinets, and open-frame racks. For more information about the type of rack or cabinet the J-series router can be installed into, see “Rack Requirements” on page 56.



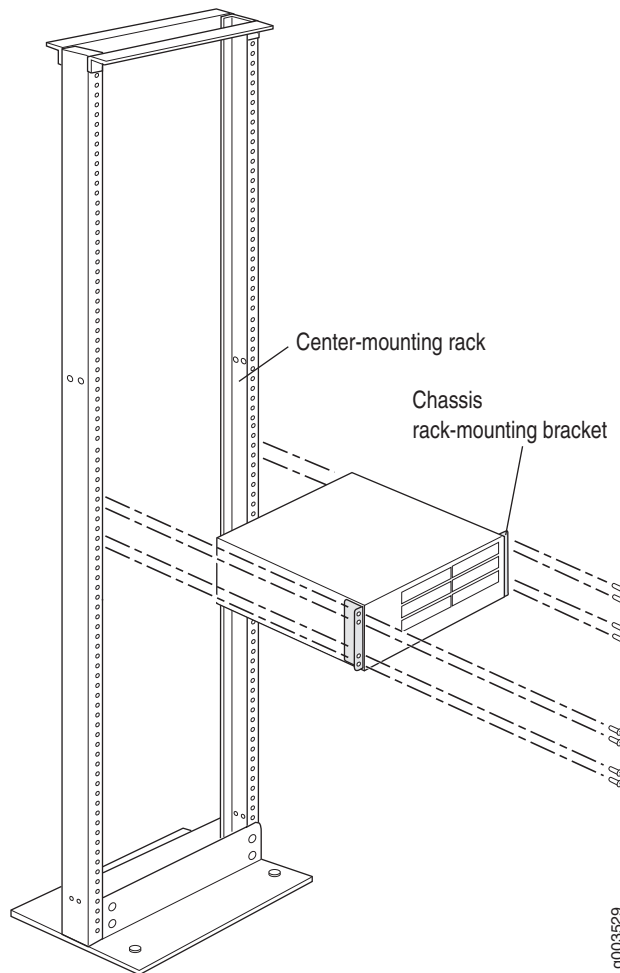
NOTE: If you are installing multiple routers in one rack, install the lowest one first and proceed upward in the rack.



CAUTION: The chassis weighs between 18 lb (8.2 kg) and 24 lb (10.9 kg). Installing it into the rack requires one person to lift and a second person to secure the mounting screws.

To install the J4300 router or J6300 router into a rack:

1. Have one person grasp the sides of the router, lift the router, and position it in the rack.
2. Align the bottom hole in each mounting bracket with a hole in each rack rail as shown in Figure 20, making sure the chassis is level.
3. Have a second person install a mounting screw into each of the two aligned holes. Use a number 2 Phillips screwdriver to tighten the screws.
4. Install the remaining screws in each mounting bracket.
5. Verify that the mounting screws on one side of the rack are aligned with the mounting screws on the opposite side and that the router is level.

Figure 20: Installing the J4300 or J6300 Services Router

Connecting Interface Cables to the Services Router

You connect the interfaces installed in the Services Router to various network media. For more information about the network interfaces supported on the router, see the *J-series Services Router Configuration Guide*.

1. Have ready a length of the type of cable used by the interface, as specified in “Network Cable Specifications and Connector Pinouts” on page 151.
2. Insert the cable connector into the cable connector port on the interface faceplate.
3. Arrange the cable as follows to prevent it from dislodging or developing stress points:

- a. Secure the cable so that it is not supporting its own weight as it hangs to the floor.
- b. Place excess cable out of the way in a neatly coiled loop.
- c. Place fasteners on the loop to help maintain its shape.

Chassis Grounding

To meet safety and electromagnetic interference (EMI) requirements and to ensure proper operation, the Services Router must be adequately grounded before power is connected. In addition to the grounding pin on the power plug cord, a threaded insert (PEM nut), screw, and washer are provided on the rear of the chassis to connect the router to earth ground.



CAUTION: Before router installation begins, a licensed electrician must attach a cable lug to the grounding cable that you supply. A cable with an incorrectly attached lug can damage the router (for example, by causing a short circuit).

The grounding cable must be 14 AWG single-strand wire cable, and must be able to handle the following amperage:

- J2300 router—up to 4 A
- J4300 router and J6300 router—up to 6 A

The grounding lug must be a ring-type, vinyl-insulated TV14-10R lug, or equivalent, to accommodate the 14 AWG cable.

To ground the router before connecting power, you connect the grounding cable to earth ground and then attach the lug on the cable to the chassis grounding point, with the screw. (See “Connecting Power to the Services Router” on page 73.)

Connecting Power to the Services Router

J2300 and J4300 Services Routers have a single fixed power supply. The J6300 Services Router has one or two field-replaceable power supplies. For more information about the J-series power specifications, see “Power Guidelines, Requirements, and Specifications” on page 59.

The AC power cord shipped with the router connects the router to earth ground when plugged into an AC grounding-type power outlet. The router must be connected to earth ground during normal operation.

To connect power to the router:

1. Locate the power cord or cords shipped with the router, which has a plug appropriate for your geographical location. For power cord specifications, see “Power Guidelines, Requirements, and Specifications” on page 59.
2. Attach an electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap to your bare wrist, and connect the strip to the ESD point on the chassis. For more information about ESD, see “Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage” on page 169.
3. Use a grounding cable to connect the router to earth ground: (For cable requirements, see “Chassis Grounding” on page 73.)
 - a. Verify that a licensed electrician has attached an appropriate grounding cable lug to the grounding cable.
 - b. Connect one end of the grounding cable to a proper earth ground, such as the rack in which the router is installed.
 - c. With a Phillips screwdriver, remove the screw and washer from the PEM nut at the grounding point on the rear of the chassis.
 - d. Place the grounding lug at the other end of the cable over the grounding point, as shown in Figure 21, Figure 22, and Figure 23.
 - e. Secure the cable lug to the grounding point, first with the washer, then with the screw.
4. For each power supply:
 - a. Insert the appliance coupler end of a power cord into the appliance inlet on the power supply faceplate, as shown in Figure 21, Figure 22, and Figure 23.
 - b. Insert the plug into an AC power source receptacle.
5. Verify that the power cord does not block access to router components or drape where people can trip on it.

Figure 21: Connecting Power to the J2300 Services Router

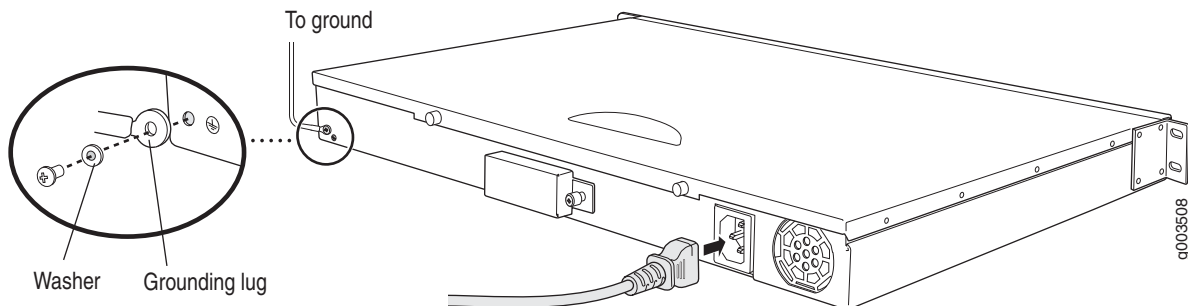
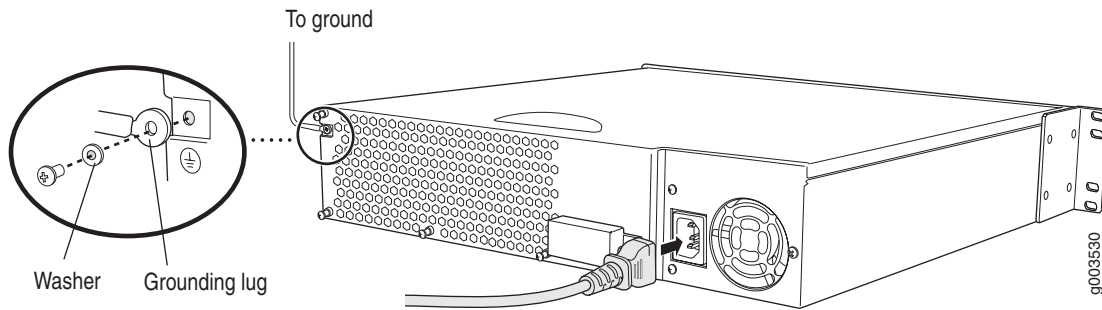
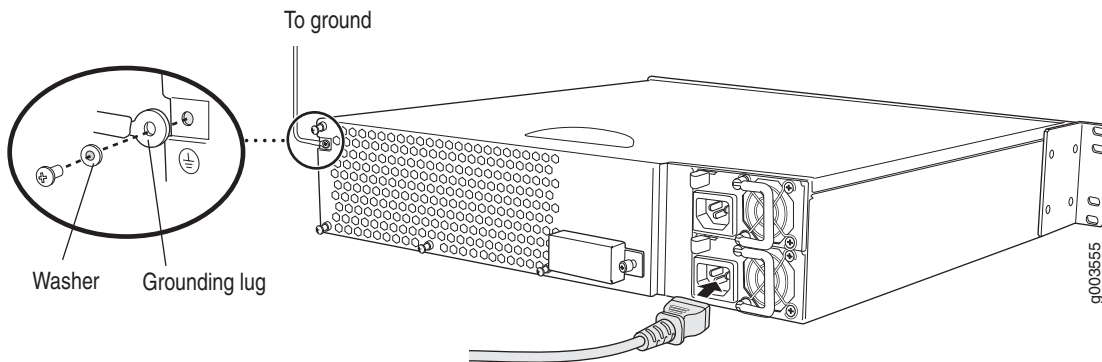


Figure 22: Connecting Power to the J4300 Services Router**Figure 23: Connecting Power to the J6300 Services Router**

Powering a Services Router On and Off

To power on a Services Router, press the power button. The Routing Engine boots as the power supply completes its startup sequence. The **POWER ON** LED lights during startup and remains on steadily when the router is operating normally.

To power off a Services Router, do one of the following:

- Graceful shutdown—Press and release the power button. The router begins gracefully shutting down the operating system and then powers itself off.
- Immediate shutdown—Press the power button and hold it for more than 5 seconds. The router immediately powers itself off without shutting down the operating system.

To remove power completely from the router, unplug the power cord. The power button on the Services Router is a standby power switch. If the router is connected to an AC power source receptacle when you press the power button to power the router off, the router remains in standby mode and a small amount (5 V and 3.3 V) of standby voltage is still available in the chassis.

Chapter 6

Establishing Basic Connectivity

The JUNOS software is preinstalled on the Services Router. When the router is powered on, it is ready to be configured. If the router does not have a configuration from the factory or your service provider, you must configure the software to establish basic connectivity.

If you are setting up a Services Router for the first time, you can use either J-Web Quick Configuration or a configuration editor to configure basic connectivity. For a brief explanation of J-Web Quick Configuration and the J-Web and CLI configuration editors, see “Services Router User Interface Overview” on page 35.

If you are setting up many Services Routers, autoinstallation can help automate the configuration process. For more information about autoinstallation, see “Configuring Autoinstallation” on page 99.

This chapter contains the following topics. For more information about basic connectivity, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide*.

- Basic Connectivity Terms on page 77
- Basic Connectivity Overview on page 78
- Before You Begin on page 83
- Configuring the Services Router with J-Web Quick Configuration on page 84
- Configuring the Services Router with a Configuration Editor on page 90
- Verifying Basic Connectivity on page 97

Basic Connectivity Terms

Before configuring basic connectivity, become familiar with the terms defined in Table 31.

Table 31: Basic Connectivity Terms

Term	Definition
domain name	Name that identifies the network or subnetwork of a router.
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)	Protocol for assigning dynamic IP addresses to devices on a network.
gateway	Packets destined for IP addresses not identified in the routing table are sent to the default gateway.
hostname	Unique name that identifies a router on the network.
loopback address	IP address of a Services Router on logical interface lo0.0 that is always active and available to external hosts and as the source address for outgoing packets.
Network Time Protocol (NTP)	Protocol that provides a reliable way of synchronizing the system time of a router.
root user	A superuser or system administrator who can perform any task in the file system.
secure shell (SSH)	Protocol that provides a secured method of logging in to a remote network system.
Secure Sockets Layer Protocol (SSL)	Protocol that securely encrypts security information using public-private key technology, which requires a paired private key and authentication certificate, before transmitting data across a network.
telnet	Software that allows a computer to act as a remote terminal on a network system.

Basic Connectivity Overview

To connect your Services Router to the network and establish basic connectivity, you enter information about your network. This overview contains the following topics:

- Router Identification on page 79
- Root Password on page 79
- Time Zone and System Time on page 79
- Network Settings on page 79
- Default Gateway on page 80
- Backup Router on page 80
- Loopback Address on page 80
- Management Interface Address on page 81
- Management Access on page 82

- Secure Access on page 82

Router Identification

The domain name defines the network or subnetwork that the Services Router belongs to. The hostname refers to the specific machine, while the domain name is shared among all the devices in a given network. Together the hostname and domain name identify the router in the network.

Root Password

The root user has complete privileges to configure the Services Router, and manage files in the router's file system. Initially, the root password is not defined on the router. To ensure basic security, you must define the root password during initial configuration. If you use a plain-text password, the router displays the password as an encrypted string so that users viewing the configuration cannot easily see the password.

The root password must meet the following conditions:

- The password must be at least 6 characters long.
- You can include most character classes in a password (alphabetic, numeric, and special characters), except control characters.
- Valid passwords must contain at least one change of case or character class.

Time Zone and System Time

You define the time zone for the location where you plan to operate the Services Router by using a designation that consists of the following information for the location:

- Name of the continent or ocean—For example, America or Atlantic
- Name of the major city or other geographic feature in the time zone—For example, Detroit or Azores

A Network Time Protocol (NTP) server provides accurate time across a network. The router synchronizes the system time with the NTP server, and periodically accesses the NTP server to maintain the correct time.

The time zone and system time must be accurate so that the router schedules events and operations as expected.

Network Settings

A Domain Name System (DNS) server on the network maintains a database for resolving hostnames and IP addresses. Network devices can query the DNS server

by hostnames rather than IP addresses. The router accesses the DNS servers that are added to the configuration to resolve hostnames in the order in which you list them.

If you plan to include your router in several domains, you can add these domains to the configuration so that they are included in a DNS search. When DNS searches are requested, the domain suffixes are appended to the hostnames.

Default Gateway

A default gateway is a static route that is used to direct packets addressed to networks not explicitly listed in the routing table. If a packet arrives at the Services Router with an address that the router does not have routing information for, the router sends the packet to the default gateway. The default gateway entry is always present in the routing and forwarding tables.

Backup Router

You can specify a backup router to take over when the routing protocol process of the Services Router is not running, usually when the Services Router is booting, or if its routing protocol process has failed. Packets arriving at a Services Router in this situation are routed to the backup router. When the routing protocol process starts up again, the address of the backup router is removed from the routing and forwarding tables of the Services Router. The backup router must be located on the same subnet.



NOTE: To configure a backup router, you must use the CLI or J-Web configuration editor. You cannot configure a backup router with J-Web Quick Configuration.

Loopback Address

The loopback address is the IP address of the Services Router. The loopback address ensures that the Services Router provides an IP address to management applications. Because it must always be available to hosts attempting to route packets to the Services Router, the loopback address resides on an interface that is always active, known as the loopback interface (lo0.0). Setting a loopback address ensures that the Services Router can receive packets addressed to the loopback address as long as the router is reachable through any entry (ingress) interface. In addition, applications such as NTP, RADIUS, and TACACS+ can use the loopback address as the source address for outgoing packets.

If you use the J-Web Set Up Quick Configuration page, you can either set a loopback address of your choice or have the loopback address automatically set to 127.0.0.1 when you click **Apply** or **OK** to commit the configuration.

Management Interface Address

The Fast Ethernet interface `fe-0/0/0`, labeled **PORT 0** on the front panel of the Services Router, is the network interface through which you perform initial router setup. After the router is initially configured, you can attach `fe-0/0/0` to the management network for use as a management interface.

Before Initial Configuration

Before initial configuration, when the factory default configuration is active:

1. The Services Router attempts to perform autoinstallation by obtaining a router configuration through all its connected interfaces, including `fe-0/0/0`. The Services Router acts as a DHCP client out the `fe-0/0/0` interface.
2. If the Services Router does not find a DHCP server within a few seconds, it sets the address of `fe-0/0/0` to `192.168.1.1/24` and becomes a DHCP server out the `fe-0/0/0` interface.

With the router temporarily acting as a DHCP server, you can manually configure it with the J-Web interface. Any DHCP client host, for example, a PC or laptop computer, directly connected to `fe-0/0/0` receives an address on the `192.168.1.1/24` network.



NOTE: The DHCP functionality for initial setup is different from the configurable DHCP server functionality of the Services Router during operation. To configure the Services Router as a DHCP server, see the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

During Initial Configuration

Once you connect your laptop or PC to `fe-0/0/0`, you can use a Web browser to visit the address `192.168.1.1/24`, access the J-Web Set Up Quick Configuration page, and initially configure the router.

After Initial Configuration

After you perform the initial configuration and commit it by clicking **Apply** or **OK** on the Set Up page, the configured router can no longer act as a DHCP server. You can do either of the following:

- Continue to use the J-Web Quick Configuration and leave the IP address and prefix length as `192.168.1.1/24`. You can continue configuring the router until

the DHCP lease expires, or the physical connection is lost because the cable is disconnected or the router is rebooted.

- Change the IP address and prefix length. You lose access to the router until you either adjust the IP address of the management device to be on the same subnet as the router, or connect to the router through the console port.

Management Access

Telnet allows you to connect to the Services Router and access the CLI to execute commands from a remote system. Telnet connections are not encrypted and therefore can be intercepted.

Telnet access to the root user is prohibited. You must use more secure methods, such as SSH, to log in as **root**.

If you are using a JUNOScript server to configure and monitor routers, you can activate clear-text access on the router to allow unencrypted text to be sent directly over a TCP connection without using any additional protocol (such as SSH, SSL, or telnet). Information sent in clear-text is not encrypted and therefore can be intercepted. For more information about the JUNOScript application programming interface (API), see the *JUNOScript API Guide*.

SSH also allows you to connect to the router and access the CLI to execute commands from a remote system. However, unlike telnet, SSH encrypts the password so that it cannot be intercepted.

SSH connections are authenticated by a digital certificate. SSH uses public-private key technology for both connection and authentication. The SSH client software must be installed on the machine where the client application runs. If the SSH private key is encrypted (for greater security), the SSH client must be able to access the passphrase used to decrypt the key.

For information about obtaining SSH software, see <http://www.ssh.com> and <http://www.openssh.com>.

Secure Access

HTTPS access allows secure management of the Services Router through the Web interface. Communication between the router and your Web browser is encrypted with a session key negotiated by the SSL server certificate.

The Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol uses public-private key technology that requires a paired private key and authentication certificate SSL service. You must first obtain a digital certificate from a trusted signing authority, and then enable HTTPS access on the Services Router.

Before You Begin

Before you begin initial configuration, complete the following tasks:

- Install the Services Router in its permanent location, as described in “Installing and Connecting a Services Router” on page 65.
- Gather the following information:
 - Hostname for the router on the network
 - Domain that the router belongs to on the network
 - Password for the root user
 - Time zone where the router is located
 - IP address of an NTP server (if NTP is used to set the time on the router)
 - IP address of a DNS server
 - List of domains that can be appended to hostnames for DNS resolution
 - IP address of the default gateway
 - IP address to be used for the loopback interface
 - IP address of the fe-0/0/0 interface
- If you are performing the initial configuration with the J-Web interface, collect the following equipment:
 - A management device, such as a laptop, with an Ethernet port
 - An Ethernet cable
- If you are performing the initial configuration with the CLI, collect the following equipment:
 - A management device, such as a PC or laptop, with a serial port and an asynchronous terminal application (such as Microsoft Windows Hyperterminal)
 - An RJ-45 to DB-9 serial port adapter (provided)
 - A rollover Ethernet cable (provided)
- If you are using SSL for secure access to the Services Router, obtain a digital certificate from a trusted signing authority.

Configuring the Services Router with J-Web Quick Configuration

If you plan to use the J-Web interface to configure the Services Router, you must connect through LAN PORT 0, as shown in Figure 24 and Figure 25.

Before you configure the router, gather the information described in “Before You Begin” on page 83.

To configure the router with J-Web Quick Configuration, perform the following procedures:

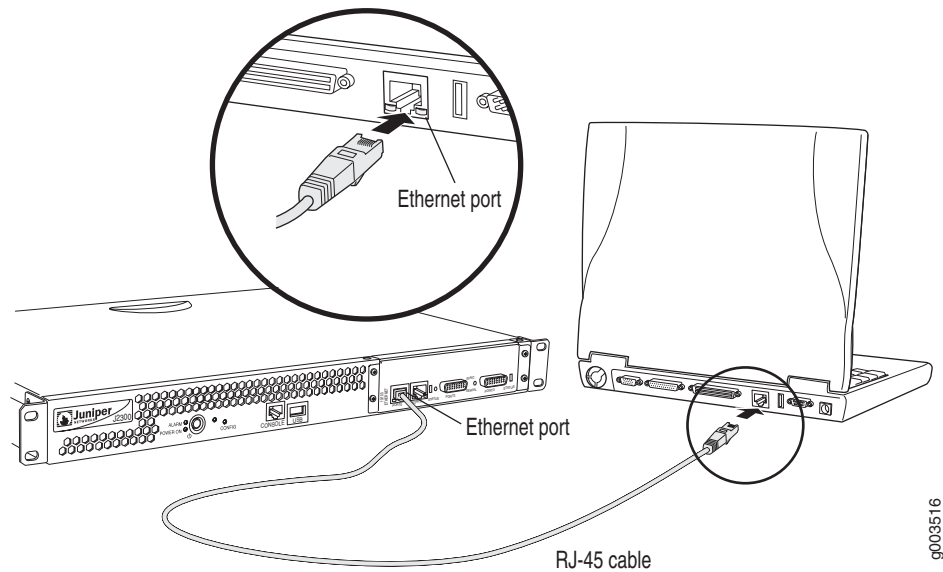
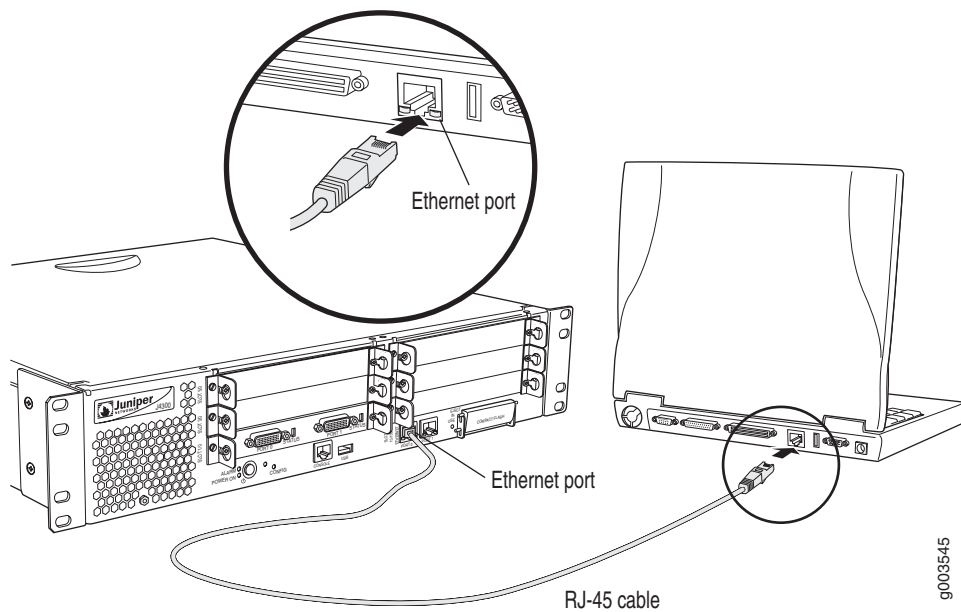
- Connecting to the J-Web Interface on page 84
- Configuring Basic Settings with Quick Configuration on page 85
- Configuring Secure Web Access with Quick Configuration on page 88

Connecting to the J-Web Interface

When the Services Router is powered on for the first time, if no configuration is present, the fe-0/0/0 interface on LAN PORT 0 acts as a DHCP server and assigns an IP address within the 192.168.1/24 subnetwork to any devices connected to it.

To connect to the J-Web interface using LAN PORT 0 on the router (see Figure 24 and Figure 25):

1. On the management device, such as a PC or laptop, you use to access the J-Web interface, verify that the address of the port that you connect to the router is set to one of the following:
 - An Ethernet address other than 192.168.1.1 on the 192.168.1/24 subnetwork
 - An Ethernet address from a DHCP server
2. Turn off the power to the management device.
3. Plug one end of the Ethernet cable into the Ethernet port on the management device.
4. Connect the other end of the Ethernet cable to LAN PORT 0 on the router.
5. Power on the router by pressing the power button on the front panel. Verify that the POWER ON LED on the front panel turns green.
6. Turn on the power to the management device. The router assigns an IP address to the management device within the 192.168.1/24 subnetwork if the device is configured to use DHCP.
7. From the management device, open a Web browser and enter the IP address 192.168.1.1 in the address field. The Set Up Quick Configuration page appears.

Figure 24: Connecting to the Fast Ethernet Port on the J2300 Services Router**Figure 25: Connecting to the Fast Ethernet Port on the J4300 or J6300 Services Router**

Configuring Basic Settings with Quick Configuration

J-Web Quick Configuration allows you to configure basic settings. Figure 13 shows the Quick Configuration page for basic setup. To configure basic settings with J-Web Quick Configuration:

1. Enter information into the fields described in Table 32 on the Set Up Quick Configuration page.
2. Click one of the following buttons:
 - To apply the configuration and stay in the Set Up Quick Configuration page, click **Apply**.
 - To apply the configuration and return to the Quick Configuration page, click **OK**.
 - To cancel your entries and return to the Quick Configuration page, click **Cancel**.



NOTE: Once initial configuration is complete, the Services Router stops functioning as a DHCP server. If you change the IP address of `fe-0/0/0` and have the management device configured to use DHCP, you lose your DHCP lease and your connection to the router through the J-Web interface. To reestablish a connection, either set the IP address on the management device manually, or connect `fe-0/0/0` to the management network and access the router another way—for example, through the console port.

3. To check the configuration, see “Displaying Basic Connectivity Configurations” on page 97.

Table 32: Set Up Quick Configuration Summary

Field	Function	Your Action
Identification		
Host Name (required)	Defines the hostname of the router.	Type the hostname.
Domain Name	Defines the network or subnetwork that the machine belongs to.	Type the domain name.
Root Password (required)	Sets the root password that user “root” can use to log in to the router.	Type a plain-text password that the system encrypts. NOTE: After a root password has been defined, it is required when you log in to the J-Web user interface or the CLI.
Verify Root Password (required)	Verifies the root password has been typed correctly.	Retype the password.
Time		
Time Zone	Identifies the time zone that the router is located in.	From the list, select the appropriate time zone.

Table 32: Set Up Quick Configuration Summary (continued)

Field	Function	Your Action
NTP Servers	Specify an NTP server that the router can reach to synchronize the system time.	<p>To add an IP address, type it in the box to the left of the Add button, then click Add.</p> <p>To delete an IP address, click on it in the box above the Add button, then click Delete.</p>
Current System Time	Synchronizes the system time with the NTP server, or manually set the system time and date.	<p>■ To immediately set the time using the NTP server, click Set Time via NTP. The router sends a request to the NTP server and synchronizes the system time.</p> <p>NOTE: If you are configuring other settings on this page, the router also synchronizes the system time using the NTP server when you click Apply or OK.</p> <p>■ To set the time manually, click Set Time Manually. A pop-up window allows you to select the current date and time from lists.</p>
Network		
DNS Name Servers	Specify a DNS server that the router can use to resolve hostnames into addresses.	<p>To add an IP address, type it in the box to the left of the Add button, then click Add.</p> <p>To delete an IP address, click on it in the box above the Add button, then click Delete.</p>
Domain Search	Adds each domain name that the router is included in to the configuration so that they are included in a DNS search.	<p>To add a domain name, type it in the box to the left of the Add button, then click Add.</p> <p>To delete a domain name, click on it in the box above the Add button, then click Delete.</p>
Default Gateway	Defines a default gateway through which to direct packets addressed to networks not explicitly listed in the routing table.	Type a 32-bit IP address, in dotted decimal notation.
Loopback Address	Defines a reserved IP address that is always available on the router. If no address is entered, this address is set to 127.0.0.1/32.	Type a 32-bit IP address and prefix length, in dotted decimal notation.

Table 32: Set Up Quick Configuration Summary (continued)

Field	Function	Your Action
fe-0/0/0 Address	Defines the IP address and prefix length of fe-0/0/0 . The interface fe-0/0/0 is typically used as the management interface for accessing the router. By default this address is set to 192.168.1.1/24.	Type a 32-bit IP address and prefix length, in dotted decimal notation. NOTE: If you change the fe-0/0/0 address, you will lose your connection to the J-Web interface when you click Apply or OK . If you need to change this address but want to continue using the J-Web interface after applying the initial configuration, set the IP address on the management device manually.
Management Access		
Allow Telnet Access	Allows remote access to the router using telnet.	To enable telnet access, select the check box.
Allow JUNOScript over Clear-Text Access	Allows JUNOScript to access the router using a protocol for sending unencrypted text over a TCP connection.	To enable JUNOScript access over clear-text, select the check box.
Allow SSH Access	Allows remote access to the router using SSH.	To enable SSH access, select the check box.

Configuring Secure Web Access with Quick Configuration

The Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol uses public-private key technology that requires a paired private key and authentication certificate SSL service. To use SSL, you must import the SSL certificate into the Services Router and then configure secure HTTPS Web access to the Services Router.

When you enable HTTPS access on the Services Router, you must use `https:// URL` or `https:// ip address`.

Figure 26 shows the Secure Access Quick Configuration page.

Figure 26: Quick Configuration Secure Access Page

Juniper NETWORKS **ROUTER - J2300** Logged in as: **regress**
[Help](#) [About](#) [Logout](#)

Monitor Configuration Diagnose Manage Alarms

Quick Configuration

Set Up

Secure Access

Interfaces

Users

SNMP

Routing

Firewall/NAT

DHCP

IPSec Tunnels

Realtime Performance Monitoring

► **View and Edit**

► **History**

► **Rescue**

[Configuration](#)

Quick Configuration

Secure Access

Certificates

Local certificates are used in providing SSL server access.

No certificates are defined.

[Add...](#)

HTTP Web Access

HTTP access allows management of the router via the web interface. Co web server and your browser is sent in the clear (including passwords!), do disallow HTTP access from your WAN interfaces.

Enable HTTP access ☒ ?

Enable HTTP on All Interfaces ☒

HTTP Interfaces

[→](#)

To configure SSL settings in the J-Web interface:

1. Enter information into the fields described in Table 33 on the Secure Access Quick Configuration page.
2. Click one of the following buttons:
 - To apply the configuration and stay on the Quick Configuration page, click **Apply**.
 - To apply the configuration and return to the Quick Configuration page, click **OK**.
 - To cancel your entries and return to the Quick Configuration page, click **Cancel**.

3. To check the configuration, see “Displaying Basic Connectivity Configurations” on page 97.



NOTE: You must obtain a certificate from a trusted signing authority before performing this task.

Table 33: SSL Quick Configuration Summary

Field	Function	Your Action
Certificates	Displays digital certificates required for SSL access to the Services Router.	Click Add and type the certificate name in the Certificate Name box. Paste the text of your certificate in the Certificate box. Click OK .
HTTPS Web Access	Allows secure management of the Services Router by encrypting communication between the router and the Web browser.	To enable secure Web access, select Enable HTTPS access and then select the certificate from the HTTPS Certificate list.

Configuring the Services Router with a Configuration Editor

If you plan to use the CLI to configure the router, you must connect through the console port, as shown in Figure 27 and Figure 28.

You can configure basic settings in the J-Web interface from a device attached to the fe-0/0/0 on LAN PORT 0. For instructions, see “Connecting to the J-Web Interface” on page 84.

Before you configure the router, gather the information described in “Before You Begin” on page 83

This section contains the following topics:

- Connecting to the CLI on page 90
- Configuring Basic Settings with a Configuration Editor on page 92

Connecting to the CLI

To connect to the CLI using the console port on the router:

1. Turn off the power to the management device, such as a PC or laptop computer, that you are using to access the CLI.
2. Plug one end of an Ethernet rollover cable into the RJ-45 to DB-9 serial port adapter (see Figure 27 and Figure 28).



NOTE: The Ethernet rollover cable and RJ-45 to DB-9 serial port adapter are provided in the router's accessory box.

3. Plug the RJ-45 to DB-9 serial port adapter into the serial port on the management device (see Figure 27 and Figure 28).
4. Connect the other end of the Ethernet rollover cable to the console port on the router (see Figure 27 and Figure 28).
5. Turn on the power to the management device.
6. Start your asynchronous terminal emulation application (such as Microsoft Windows Hyperterminal) and select the appropriate COM port to use (for example, COM1).
7. Configure the port settings as follows:
 - Bits per second: 9600
 - Data bits: 8
 - Parity: None
 - Stop bits: 1
 - Flow control: None
8. Power on the router by pressing the power button on the front panel. Verify that the **POWER ON LED** on the front panel turns green.

The terminal emulation screen on your management device displays the boot sequence. When the router has finished booting, a login prompt appears.

9. Log in as the user "root". There is no password.

Figure 27: Connecting to the Console Port on the J2300 Services Router

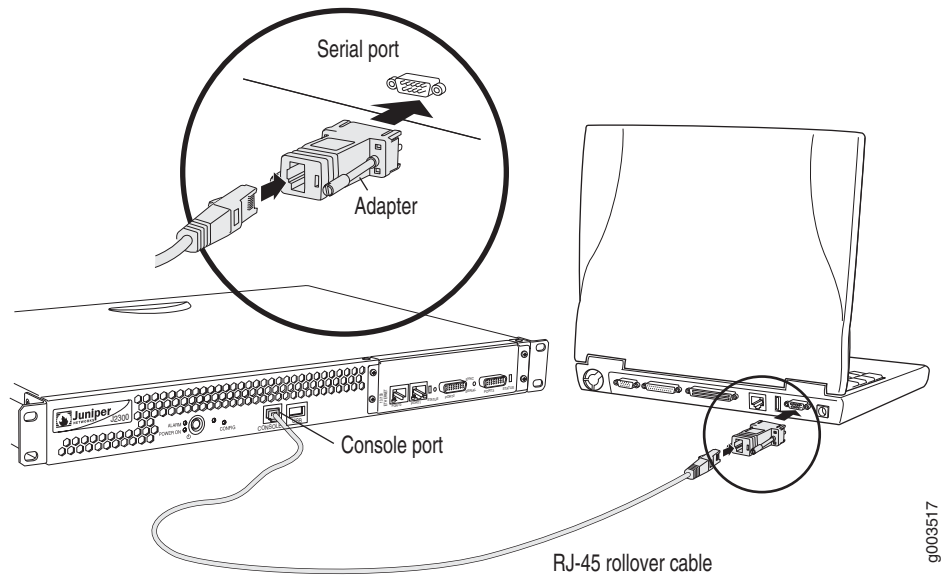
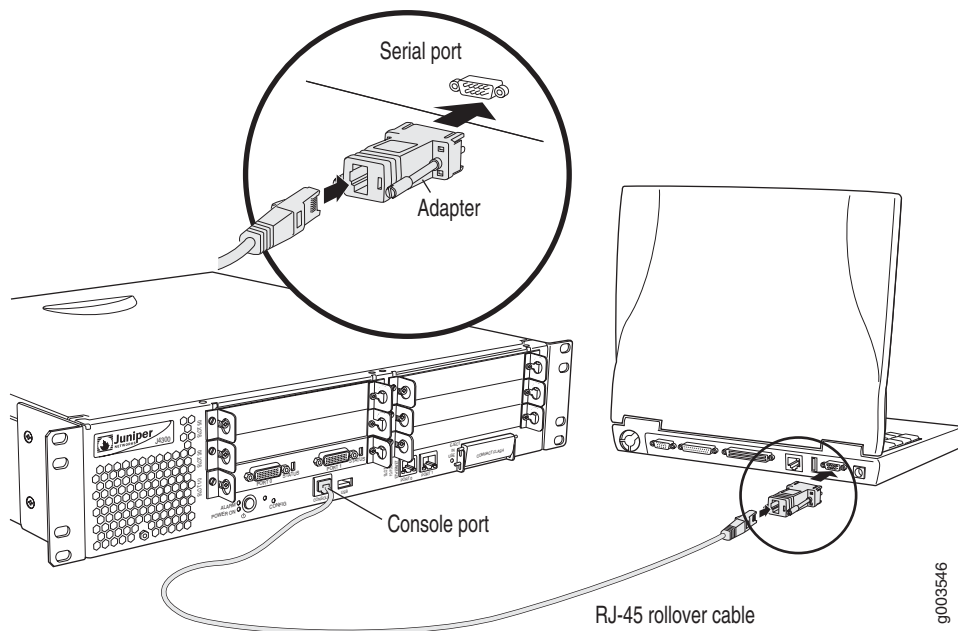


Figure 28: Connecting to the Console Port on the J4300 or J6300 Services Router



Configuring Basic Settings with a Configuration Editor

To establish basic connectivity on a Services Router, you identify the router, connect the router to the network, and specify basic network settings.

In a typical network, the Services Router has the basic settings listed in Table 34. Determine the values to set on the Services Router in your network.

Table 34: Sample Settings on a Services Router

Services Router Property	Sample Value
Services Router hostname	routera
Access for user “root”	SSH RSA public key
IP address of the NTP server used to synchronize system time on the Services Router	10.148.2.21
Services Router location	Sunnyvale, California, USA, which is in the America/Los_Angeles time zone
IP address of the DNS server to which DNS requests are sent	10.148.2.32
Domains to which the Services Router belongs	lab.router.net and router.net
IP address of a backup router to use while the Services Router is booting or if the routing protocol processes fail to start	192.168.2.44
Loopback IP address and prefix length for the Services Router lo0 interface	172.16.1.24/32
IP address and prefix length for the Services Router fe-0/0/0 interface	192.168.2.24/24

To use a configuration editor to configure basic settings:

1. Navigate to the top of the configuration hierarchy in either the J-Web or CLI configuration editor.
2. To configure basic settings, perform the configuration tasks described in Table 35.
3. If you are using the J-Web interface, click **Commit** to view a summary of your changes, then click **OK** to commit the configuration. If you are using the CLI, commit the configuration by entering the `commit` command.
4. To check the configuration, see “Displaying Basic Connectivity Configurations” on page 97.

Table 35: Configuring Basic Settings

Task	J-Web Configuration Editor	CLI Configuration Editor
Navigate to the System level in the configuration hierarchy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the configuration editor hierarchy, select Configuration > View and Edit > Edit Configuration. 2. Next to System, click Configure or Edit. 	From the top of the configuration hierarchy, enter edit system .
Define the hostname of the router.	In the Host name box, type the hostname of the router—for example, routera .	Set the hostname. For example: set host-name routera
Name the domain in which the router is located.	In the Domain name box, type the domain name of the router—for example, lab.router.net .	Set the domain name. For example: set domain-name lab.router.net
Allow SSH remote access.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Nested configuration section, next to Services, click Configure or Edit. 2. Next to Ssh, click Configure or Edit. 3. Click OK. 4. Click OK a second time to return to the System level in the configuration editor hierarchy. 	Set remote access for SSH: set services ssh
Define root authentication for access to the router. NOTE: For readability, the entire key is not shown.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Nested configuration section, next to Root authentication, click Configure or Edit. 2. Next to Ssh rsa, click Add New Entry. 3. In the Authorized key box, type the RSA password—for example, ssh-rsa AAAAB3Nza...D9Y2gXF9ac== root@routera.lab.router.net 4. Click OK. 5. Click OK a second time to return to the System level in the configuration editor hierarchy. 	Set the root password. For example: set root-authentication ssh-rsa "ssh-rsa AAAAB3Nza...D9Y2gXF9ac== root@routera.lab.router.net"
Define the time zone the router is located in.	In the Time zone list, select the time zone for your router—for example, America/Los_Angeles .	Set the time zone. For example: set time-zone America/Los_Angeles

Table 35: Configuring Basic Settings (continued)

Task	J-Web Configuration Editor	CLI Configuration Editor
Define the NTP server that NTP requests can be sent to.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Nested configuration section, next to Ntp, click Configure or Edit. 2. Next to Server, click Add New Entry. 3. In the Address box, type the NTP server's IP address—for example, 10.148.2.21. 4. Click OK. 5. Click OK a second time to return to the System level in the configuration editor hierarchy. 	<p>Set the address of the NTP server. For example:</p> <pre>set ntp server 10.148.2.21</pre>
Define the DNS server that receives DNS requests.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Next to Name server, click Add New Entry. 2. In the Address box, type the address of the DNS server—for example, 10.148.2.32. 3. Click OK. 	<p>Set the address of the DNS server. For example:</p> <pre>set name-server 10.148.2.32</pre>
Add each domain that the router belongs to.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Next to Domain search, click Add New Entry. 2. In the Value box, type the name of the domain in which the router is located—for example, lab.router.net. 3. Click OK. 4. Next to Domain search, click Add New Entry. 5. In the Value box, type the name of another domain that the router belongs to—for example, router.net. 6. Click OK. 	<p>Set the domains to be searched. For example:</p> <pre>set domain-search lab.router.net set domain-search router.net</pre>
Define the backup router to be used when the router is booting or the routing protocol processes are not running.	<p>In the Backup router section, next to Address, type the IP address of the backup router—for example, 192.168.2.44.</p>	<p>Set the address for the backup router. For example:</p> <pre>set backup router address 192.168.2.44</pre>

Table 35: Configuring Basic Settings (continued)

Task	J-Web Configuration Editor	CLI Configuration Editor
Define the IP address for lo0.0.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the configuration editor hierarchy, next to Interfaces, click Configure or Edit. 2. In the Interface table, locate the lo0 row and click Unit. 3. In the Unit table, click 0, and in the Family section next to Inet, click Configure or Edit. 4. To delete the existing IP address, click the Discard button. Select the Delete Configuration Below This Point radio button from the next display. 5. Next to Address, click Add new entry. 6. In the Source box, type the address and prefix length for the loopback interface—for example, 172.16.1.24/32. 7. Click OK. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exit the system level of the hierarchy: exit 2. From the top of the configuration hierarchy, enter edit interfaces. 3. Delete the existing IP address: delete lo0 unit 0 family inet address. 4. Set the IP address and prefix length of lo0.0. For example: set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.1.24/32.
Define the IP address for fe-0/0/0.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the configuration editor hierarchy, next to Interfaces, click Configure or Edit. 2. In the Interface table, locate the fe-0/0/0 row and click Unit. 3. In the Unit table, click 0, and in the Family section next to Inet, click Configure or Edit. 4. To delete the existing IP address, click the Discard button. Select the Delete Configuration Below This Point radio button from the next display. 5. Next to Address, click Add new entry. 6. In the Source box, type the address and prefix length for the management interface—for example, 192.168.1.1/24. 7. Click OK. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delete the existing IP address: delete fe-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address. 2. Set the IP address and prefix length of fe-0/0/0. For example: set fe-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.1.1/24

Verifying Basic Connectivity

To verify that the Services Router has the settings you configured, perform the following task.

Displaying Basic Connectivity Configurations

Purpose Verify the configuration of basic connectivity. Because the basic connectivity settings appear in different places in the configuration hierarchy, displaying the entire configuration at once makes viewing the settings easier.

Action From the J-Web interface, select **Configuration > View and Edit > View Configuration Text**. Alternatively, from configuration mode in the CLI, enter the `show` command. The following sample output displays the sample values configured in Table 35. Your output displays the values you set.

Sample Output

```
system {
  host-name routera;
  domain-name lab.router.net;
  domain-search [ lab.router.net router.net ];
  backup-router 192.168.2.44;
  time-zone America/Los_Angeles;
  root-authentication {
    ssh-rsa "ssh-rsa AAAAB3Nza...D9Y2gXF9ac==root@routera.lab.router.net";
  }
  name-server {
    10.148.2.32;
  }
  services {
  }
  ntp {
    server 10.148.2.21;
  }
}
interfaces {
  fe-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.1.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 172.16.1.24/32;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

What It Means The output shows the configuration of basic connectivity. Verify that the values displayed are correct for your Services Router. For more information about the format of a configuration file, see the *J-series Services Router Configuration Guide*.

Chapter 7

Configuring Autoinstallation

If you are setting up many J-series Services Routers, autoinstallation can help automate the configuration process. You can use either the J-Web configuration editor or CLI configuration editor to configure autoinstallation. The J-Web interface does not include Quick Configuration pages for autoinstallation.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Autoinstallation Terms on page 99
- Autoinstallation Overview on page 100
- Before You Begin on page 102
- Configuring Autoinstallation with a Configuration Editor on page 102
- Verifying Autoinstallation on page 104

Autoinstallation Terms

Before configuring autoinstallation, become familiar with the terms defined in Table 36.

Table 36: Autoinstallation Terms

Term	Definition
autoinstallation	Automatic configuration of a Services Router when it is powered on without a valid configuration file or is configured specifically for autoinstallation. Autoinstallation is useful when deploying multiple Services Routers.
default configuration	Configuration state when a boot file cannot be located during autoinstallation.
host-specific configuration	Configuration state when a specific filename is used during TFTP server requests.

Autoinstallation Overview

Autoinstallation provides automatic configuration when a new Services Router is powered on without a configuration file or for a Services Router configured for autoinstallation. The autoinstallation process begins anytime a Services Router is powered on and a valid configuration file is not found in the nonvolatile RAM (NVRAM). Typically, a configuration file is unavailable when a Services Router is powered on for the first time, or if the configuration file is deleted from the NVRAM. The autoinstallation features is useful deploying multiple Services Router in networks.

This overview contains the following topics:

- Autoinstallation Interfaces on page 100
- Autoinstallation Process on Services Router on page 100
- Automatic Configuration of a New Services Router on page 101

Autoinstallation Interfaces

Autoinstallation can take place through either a Fast Ethernet LAN interface or a serial interface on the Services Router. If a LAN interface with High-level Data Link Control (HDLC) encapsulation is found on the Services Router, autoinstallation attempts to obtain an IP address using DHCP requests, bootstrap protocol (BOOTP), or Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP) requests.

If a serial interface with Frame Relay encapsulation is connected, then the Services Router attempts to obtain an IP address using BOOTP requests. On a serial interface without Frame Relay encapsulation, the Services Router uses Serial Line Address Request Protocol (SLARP).

Autoinstallation Process on Services Router

When the Services Router is powered on for the first time, autoinstallation attempts the following on each connected interface simultaneously:

1. The Services Router sends out DHCP, BOOTP, RARP, or SLARP requests to obtain an IP address.
2. If a DHCP server responds, the router obtains the following:
 - An IP address and subnet mask
 - The address of the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP), Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), or File Transfer Protocol (FTP) server with the configuration file
 - The IP address of the TFTP server

Optionally, the hostname of the TFTP server is obtained from the DHCP server. Usually, the TFTP address or name is specified, not both. If the name is

specified, a DNS server must be available to translate the name of the TFTP server into an IP address.

If the TFTP server is not on the same LAN segment as the new Services Router, or if a specific router is required by the network, then the IP address of an intermediary router must be specified. This address is used as the location to receive TFTP requests for autoinstallation.

Automatic Configuration of a New Services Router

After a new Services Router obtains an IP address, autoinstallation attempts to download a configuration file using one of the following methods:

- Host-specific configuration. If the DHCP server specifies the name of the host-specific configuration file (boot file), the specific filename is used in the TFTP server request. The new Services Router makes three unicast TFTP requests for the specified boot file. If these attempts fail, then the router makes three broadcast requests to any available TFTP server looking for the specified boot file.
- Default configuration. If the boot file cannot be located, or the new Services Router does not receive a specified boot filename from the DHCP server, the autoinstallation process then unicasts or broadcasts TFTP requests for a default router configuration file called *network.conf*. The default configuration file, *network.conf*, contains hostname-to-IP address mapping information.

If there is no entry for the new Services Router, the autoinstallation process sends out a DNS request and attempts to resolve the hostname. If the J-series Services Router can determine its hostname, a TFTP request is sent for the *hostname.conf* file. The variable, *hostname*, is replaced by the hostname of the router. If the new Services Router is unable to map its IP address to a hostname, then TFTP requests are sent for the default configuration file, *router.conf*.

After the configuration file is downloaded from the TFTP server, it is loaded onto the Services Router and committed.

Before You Begin

To configure a network for autoinstallation of Services Routers, complete the following tasks:

- Configure a DHCP server on your network to meet your network requirements.
- Create a configuration file and place it on a TFTP server on the network. A configuration file can be either of the following:
 - A host-specific file with the name *hostname.conf* where *hostname* is the name of the Services Router.
 - A default configuration file with the minimum configuration necessary to telnet into the new Services Router for further configuration.
- Physically attach the Services Router to the network using one or more of the following interface types
 - Fast Ethernet
 - Serial with HDLC encapsulation
- If the DHCP response contains only the hostname for the TFTP server, add IP address-to-hostname mapping for the TFTP server to a DNS database file.
- To use an existing router to receive TFTP requests and forward them to the TFTP server, add additional IP addresses of the hosts providing the TFTP service.

If you choose to create a host-specific configuration file, you must also complete the following tasks:

- Configure the DHCP server to provide a configuration filename to the new Services Router. This filename is then used to request a configuration file from a TFTP server. Copy the host-specific configuration to the TFTP server.
- Copy a default configuration file named *network.conf* to the TFTP server. This file contains IP address-to-hostname mappings in the format *ip host ip address hostname* entries. If a host-specific configuration file is not specified by the DHCP server, this file is used to create a hostname for the new Services Router.
- Add the IP address-to-hostname mapping for the new Services Router to a DNS database file.

Configuring Autoinstallation with a Configuration Editor

To configure autoinstallation:

1. Navigate to the top of the configuration hierarchy in either the J-Web or CLI configuration editor.

2. To configure autoinstallation, perform the configuration tasks described in Table 37.
3. If you are using the J-Web interface, click **Commit** to view a summary of your changes, then click **OK** to commit the configuration. If you are using the CLI, commit the configuration by entering the `commit` command.
4. To check the configuration, see “Verifying Autoinstallation” on page 104.

Table 37: Configuring Autoinstallation

Task	J-Web Configuration Editor	CLI Configuration Editor
Navigate to the System level in the configuration hierarchy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the configuration editor hierarchy, select Configuration > View and Edit > Edit Configuration. 2. Next to System, click Configure or Edit. 	From the top of the configuration hierarchy, enter <code>edit system</code> .
Enable autoinstallation.	Select Autoinstallation , and then click Configure .	Enter <code>set autoinstallation configuration servers url</code> .
Add the configuration servers by specifying the URL address of a server from which to obtain configuration files.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Next to Configuration servers, click Add new entry. 2. Type the location of the configuration server in the Url box. 3. If a password is required to access the server, type it into the Password box. 4. Click OK to return to the Autoinstallation page. 	
Configure one or more Fast Ethernet or serial interfaces to perform autoinstallation, and one or two procurement protocols for each interface. The router uses the protocols to send a request for an IP address from the interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ BOOTP—Sends requests over all interfaces. ■ RARP—Sends requests over Ethernet interfaces. ■ SLARP—Sends requests over serial interfaces. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Next to Interfaces, click Add new entry. 2. Type the name of the interface into the Interface name box. 3. Select one or two types of protocol used by autoinstallation over the interface. You can select Bootp, Rarp, or Slarp. 4. Click OK to return to the Autoinstallation page. 	Enter <code>set autoinstallation interfaces interface-name</code> , then one of the following protocols: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>bootp</code> ■ <code>rarp</code> ■ <code>slarp</code> For example, to set two address procurement protocols, enter the following command: <code>set autoinstallation interfaces fe-2/0/0 bootp rarp</code>

Verifying Autoinstallation

To verify that a Services Router is configured for autoinstallation, perform the following task.

Verifying Autoinstallation Status

Purpose	Display the status of the autoinstallation feature on a Services Router.
Action	From the CLI, enter the show system autoinstallation status command.
Sample Output	<pre>user@host> show system autoinstallation status Autoinstallation status: Master state: Active Last committed file: None Configuration server of last committed file: 10.25.100.1 Interface: Name: fe-0/0/0 State: Configuration Acquisition Acquired: Address: 192.168.124.75 Hostname: host-fe-000 Hostname source: DNS Configuration filename: router-fe-000.conf Configuration filename server: 10.25.100.3 Address acquisition: Protocol: DHCP Client Acquired address: None Protocol: RARP Client Acquired address: None Interface: Name: fe-0/0/1 State: None Address acquisition: Protocol: DHCP Client Acquired address: None Protocol: RARP Client Acquired address: None</pre>
What It Means	The output shows the parameters configured for autoinstallation. Verify that the values displayed are correct for the Services Router when it is deployed on the destination network.

Chapter 8

Installing and Managing J-series Licenses

To enable some JUNOS software features and use certain additional ports on a J-series Services Router, you must purchase, install, and manage separate software licenses. The presence on the router of the appropriate software license keys (passwords) determines the features and ports you can configure and use.

For information about how to purchase J-series software licenses, contact your Juniper Networks sales representative.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- J-series License Overview on page 105
- Before You Begin on page 107
- Managing J-series Licenses with the J-Web Interface on page 108
- Managing J-series Licenses with the CLI on page 111
- Verifying J-series License Management on page 112

J-series License Overview

The J-series set of licenses is composed of two primary types: feature licenses and port licenses. Each type of license is valid for only a single Services Router. To manage the licenses, you must understand the components of a license key.

This section contains the following topics:

- Software Feature Licenses on page 106
- Port Licenses on page 106
- License Key Components on page 107

Software Feature Licenses

Each feature license is tied to exactly one software feature, and that license is valid for exactly one Services Router. Table 38 lists the Services Router software features that require licenses.

Table 38: J-series Services Router Software Feature Licenses

Licensed Software Feature	License Name
Stateful Firewall Filters and NAT	
Stateful firewall and Network Address Translation (NAT) on the J2300 platform—all configuration statements within the [edit services stateful-firewall] hierarchy.	J2300 Services Router Software License for Stateful Firewall
Stateful firewall and NAT on the J4300 platform—all configuration statements within the [edit services stateful-firewall] hierarchy.	J4300 Services Router Software License for Stateful Firewall
Stateful firewall and NAT on the J6300 platform—all configuration statements within the [edit services stateful-firewall] hierarchy.	J6300 Services Router Software License for Stateful Firewall
IPSec VPN Tunneling	
IPSec VPN tunneling on the J2300 platform—all configuration statements within the [edit services ipsec-vpn] hierarchy.	J2300 Services Router Software License for IPSec Tunneling
IPSec VPN tunneling on the J4300 platform—all configuration statements within the [edit services ipsec-vpn] hierarchy.	J4300 Services Router Software License for IPSec Tunneling
IPSec VPN tunneling on the J6300 platform—all configuration statements within the [edit services ipsec-vpn] hierarchy.	J6300 Services Router Software License for IPSec Tunneling
Traffic Analysis	
J-Flow traffic analysis—all configuration statements within the [edit forwarding-options sampling] and [edit forwarding-options accounting] hierarchies.	J-series Services Router Software License for J-Flow Traffic Analysis
BGP Route Reflectors	
Advanced Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) features that enable route reflectors—all configuration statements within the [edit protocols bgp cluster] hierarchy. BGP clusters allow routers to act as route reflectors by enabling the readvertising of BGP routes to internal peers.	J-series Services Router Software License for Advanced Border Router Protocol Support

Port Licenses

Each port license is tied to exactly one licensed port, and that license is valid for exactly one Services Router. To enable multiple ports, you must have a license for each licensed port. Table 39 lists the additional Services Router port licenses.

Table 39: J-series Services Router Port Licenses

Licensed Port	License Name
T1	
Additional port on a T1 Physical Interface Module (PIM).	J-series Services Router Software License for One Additional T1 Port
E1	
Additional port on an E1 PIM.	J-series Services Router Software License for One Additional E1 Port
Serial	
Additional port on a serial PIM.	J-series Services Router Software License for One Additional Serial Port
Fast Ethernet	
Additional port on a Fast Ethernet PIM.	J-series Services Router Software License for One Additional Fast Ethernet Port

The LAN ports (fe-0/0/0 and fe-0/0/1) do not require port licenses.

Additionally, one port per PIM can be configured without a port license. A port license is required only if you configure more than one port on a particular PIM.

License Key Components

A license key consists of two parts:

- License ID—Alphanumeric string that uniquely identifies the license key. When a license is generated, it is given a license ID.
- License data—Block of binary data that defines and stores all license key objects.

For example, in the following typical license key, the string `li29183743` is the license ID, and the trailing block of data is the license data:

```
li29183743 4ky27y acasck 82fsj6 jzsn4q ix8i8d adj7kr
            8uq38t ix8i8d jzsn4q ix8i8d 4ky27y acasck
            82fsj6 ii8i7e adj7kr 8uq38t ks2923 a9382e
```

The license data defines the device ID for which the license is valid and the version of the license.

Before You Begin

Before you begin managing the J-series licenses, complete the following tasks:

- Purchase the licenses you require.
- Establish basic connectivity. See “Establishing Basic Connectivity” on page 77.

Managing J-series Licenses with the J-Web Interface

To manage licenses with the J-Web interface, you perform the following tasks:

- Adding New Licenses with the J-Web Interface on page 110
- Deleting Licenses with the J-Web Interface on page 110
- Displaying License Keys with the J-Web Interface on page 111
- Downloading Licenses with the J-Web Interface on page 111

Figure 29 shows the J-Web Licenses page.

Figure 29: Licenses Page

Logged in as: **regress**

[Help](#) [About](#) [Logout](#)

ROUTER - J6300

Juniper NETWORKS

Monitor / Configuration / Diagnose / **Manage**

Manage > Licenses

Licenses

Feature Summary

Feature	Free Ports Used	Licenses Used	Licenses Installed	Licenses Needed
Stateful firewall		1	0	1
IPSec VPN tunnelling		1	1	0
One additional T1 port	1	0	0	0
One additional fast ethernet port	2	0	1	0
J-FLOW traffic analysis (CFLOW reporting)		0	1	0
Border Gateway Protocol route reflection		0	1	0

The Licenses page displays a summary of licensed features that are configured on the Services Router and a list of the licenses that are installed on the router. The information on the license management page is summarized in Table 40.

Table 40: Summary of License Management Fields

Field Name	Definition
Feature Summary	
Feature	<p>Name of the licensed feature or port:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ J-series licenses listed in Table 38 and Table 39 ■ All features—All-inclusive licenses
Free Ports Used	<p>If the feature is an interface, this field lists the number of free ports for that interface that are currently configured.</p> <p>If the feature is not an interface, this field is blank.</p>
Licenses Used	Number of licenses currently being used on the router. Usage is determined by the configuration on the router. If a port license exists and that port is configured, the license is considered used.
Licenses Installed	Number of licenses installed on the router for the particular feature or port.
Licenses Needed	<p>Number of licenses required for legal use of the feature or port. Usage is determined by the configuration on the router:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If a feature is configured and the license for that feature is not installed, a single license is needed. ■ If one or more ports are configured beyond the number of licenses installed on the router, a single license is needed for each additional configured port.
Installed Licenses	
ID	Unique alphanumeric ID of the license.
State	<p>Valid—The installed license key is valid.</p> <p>Invalid—The installed license key is not valid.</p>
Version	Numeric version number of the license key.

Table 40: Summary of License Management Fields (continued)

Field Name	Definition
Group	<p>If the license defines a group license, this field displays the group definition.</p> <p>If the license requires a group license, this field displays the required group definition.</p> <p>NOTE: Because group licenses are currently unsupported, this field is always blank.</p>
Enabled Features	Name of the feature that is enabled with the particular license.

Adding New Licenses with the J-Web Interface

To add a new license key on a Services Router with the J-Web license manager:

1. In the J-Web interface, select **Manage > Licenses**.
2. Under Installed Licenses, click **Add** to add a new license key.
3. Do *one* of the following, using a blank line to separate multiple license keys:
 - In the License File URL box, type the full URL to the destination file containing the license key to be added.
 - In the License Key Text box, paste the license key text, in plain-text format, for the license to be added.
4. Click **OK** to add the license key.
5. Go on to “Verifying J-series License Management” on page 112.

Deleting Licenses with the J-Web Interface

To delete one or more license keys from a Services Router with the J-Web license manager:

1. In the J-Web interface, select **Manage > Licenses**.
2. Select the check box of the license or licenses you want to delete.
3. Click **Delete**.
4. Go on to “Verifying J-series License Management” on page 112.

Displaying License Keys with the J-Web Interface

To display the license keys installed on a Services Router with the J-Web license manager:

1. In the J-Web interface, select **Manage > Licenses**.
2. Under Installed Licenses, click **Display Keys** to display all the license keys installed on the router.

A screen displaying the license keys in text format appears. Multiple licenses are separated by a blank line.

3. Go on to “Verifying J-series License Management” on page 112.

Downloading Licenses with the J-Web Interface

To download the license keys installed on the Services Router with the J-Web license manager:

1. In the J-Web interface, select **Manage > Licenses**.
2. Under Installed Licenses, click **Download Keys** to download all the license keys installed on the router to a single file.
3. Select **Save it to disk** and specify the file to which the license keys are to be written.
4. Go on to “Verifying J-series License Management” on page 112.

Managing J-series Licenses with the CLI

To manage the J-series licenses with the CLI, perform the following tasks.

- Adding New Licenses with the CLI on page 111
- Deleting a License with the CLI on page 112
- Saving License Keys with the CLI on page 112

Adding New Licenses with the CLI

To add a new license key to the Services Router with the CLI:

1. Enter operational mode in the CLI.
2. Enter one of the following CLI commands:
 - To add a license key from a file or URL, enter the following command, specifying the filename or the URL where the key is located:

request system license add *filename | url*

- To add a license key from the terminal, enter the following command:

request system license add terminal

3. When prompted, enter the license key, separating multiple license keys with a blank line.

If the license key you enter is invalid, an error is generated when you press Ctrl-D to exit license entry mode.

4. Go on to “Verifying J-series License Management” on page 112.

Deleting a License with the CLI

To delete a license key from the Services Router with the CLI:

1. Enter operational mode in the CLI.
2. Enter the following command for each license, specifying the license ID. You can delete only one license at a time.

request system license delete *license-id*

3. Go on to “Verifying J-series License Management” on page 112.

Saving License Keys with the CLI

To save the licenses installed on the Services Router to a file with the CLI:

1. Enter operational mode in the CLI.
2. To save the installed license keys to a file or URL, enter the following command:

request system license save *filename | url*

For example, the following command saves the installed license keys to a file named `license.config`:

request system license save ftp://user@host/license.conf

3. Go on to “Verifying J-series License Management” on page 112.

Verifying J-series License Management

To verify J-series license management, perform these tasks:

- Displaying Installed Licenses on page 113

- Displaying License Usage on page 114
- Displaying Installed License Keys on page 115

Displaying Installed Licenses

Purpose Verify that the expected licenses are installed and active on the Services Router.

Action From the CLI, enter the show system license command.

Sample Output user@router> **show system license**

```
License usage:
      Feature name      Free ports   Licenses   Licenses   Licenses
                        used         used     installed   needed
all                               0           1           0
firewall                   1           1           0
if-t1-4                     1           4           0
if-fe                       2           0           0
ipsec-vpn                   1           1           0

Licenses installed:
License identifier: li29183743
  State: valid
  License version: 2
  Valid for device: jp47859620

License identifier: li48293123
  State: valid
  License version: 2
  Valid for device: jp47859620
  Features:
    firewall          - Stateful firewall

License identifier: li72194673
  State: valid
  License version: 2
  Valid for device: jp47859620
  Features:
    if-t1-4           - Four additional T1 ports

License identifier: li41597793
  State: valid
  License version: 2
  Valid for device: jp47859620
  Features:
    ipsec-vpn         - IPSec VPN tunnelling
```

What It Means The output shows a list of the license usage and a list of the licenses installed on the Services Router. Verify the following information:

- Each license is present. Licenses are listed in ascending alphanumeric order by license ID.
- The state of each license is valid.

A state of `invalid` indicates that the license key is not a valid license key. Either it was entered incorrectly or it is not valid for the specific device.

- The feature for each license is the expected feature. The features enabled are listed by license. An all-inclusive license has **All features** listed.
- All configured features have the required licenses installed. The **Licenses needed** column must show that no licenses are required.

Displaying License Usage

Purpose Verify that the licenses fully cover the feature configuration on the Services Router.

Action From the CLI, enter the `show system license usage` command.

Sample Output `user@router> show system license usage`

Feature name	Free ports used	Licenses used	Licenses installed	Licenses needed
all		0	1	0
bgp-reflection		0	1	1
firewall		1	1	0
if-t1-4	1	3	4	0
if-fe	2	0	2	1
ipsec-vpn		2	1	1

What It Means The output shows a list of the licenses installed on the Services Router and how they are used. Verify the following information:

- Each licensed feature and port is present. Features and ports are listed in ascending alphabetical order by license name. The number of licenses is shown in the fourth column. Verify that the appropriate number of licenses is installed.
- The number of used licenses matches the number of configured features and ports. If a licensed feature or port is configured, the feature or port is considered used. The sample output shows that stateful firewall and BGP route reflection are configured. Additionally, four T1 interfaces (one free port and three licensed ports) are configured. Two free and two licensed Fast Ethernet ports are configured, and one Fast Ethernet license has been installed.
- A license is installed on the Services Router for each configured feature and port. For every feature or port configured that does not have a license, one license is needed.

For example, the sample output shows that the user has configured four Fast Ethernet interfaces (two licensed interfaces and two free interfaces). This configuration requires two purchased licenses, but only one has been purchased. An additional license is required to be in compliance with license agreements.

Displaying Installed License Keys

Purpose Verify the license keys installed on the Services Router.

Action From the CLI, enter the show system license keys command.

Sample Output user@router> **show system license keys**

```
li29183743 jzsn4q ix8i8d 4ky27y jzsn4q ix8i8d adj7kr
           8uq38t 82fsj6 ii8i7e adj7kr 82fsj6 acasck
           ix8i8d 4ky27y acasck 8uq38t ks2923 a938

li48293123 4ky27y acasck 82fsj6 jzsn4q ix8i8d eks2r
           8uq38t ix8i8d jzsn4q ix8i8d 4ky27y acasck
           82fsj6 ii8i7e adj7kr 8uq38t ks2923 a9382e

li83474929 dkdis8 adj7kr 4ky27y aclscck 82fsj6 jzsn4q
           8uq38t jzsn4q 9dk2i2 ii3i8d akd239 ks2923
           492idf oo8i7e adj7kr 8u3892 3ksio
```

What It Means The output shows a list of the license keys installed on the Services Router. Verify that each expected license key is present.

Part 3

Maintaining a Services Router

- Replacing and Troubleshooting Hardware Components on page 119
- Contacting Customer Support and Returning Hardware on page 141

Chapter 9

Replacing and Troubleshooting Hardware Components

Because many of the Services Router's hardware components are field-replaceable units (FRUs), you can remove and replace them yourself. When you need to replace a router component, contact your customer support or sales representative to order the field-replaceable unit (FRU) that contains the component. For instructions, see "Contacting Customer Support and Returning Hardware" on page 141.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Replacing Hardware Components on page 119
- Troubleshooting Hardware Components on page 139

Replacing Hardware Components

This section contains the following topics:

- Tools and Parts Required on page 120
- Replacing the Console Port Cable on page 120
- Replacing a PIM on page 120
- Replacing PIM Cables on page 124
- Removing and Installing the Primary Compact Flash Disk on page 125
- Removing and Installing the Removable Compact Flash Disk on page 127
- Removing and Installing the USB Storage Device on page 129
- Removing and Installing DRAM Modules on page 131
- Replacing a Power Supply Cord in a J2300 or J4300 Router on page 135
- Replacing Power System Components in a J6300 Router on page 136

Tools and Parts Required

To replace hardware components, you need the tools and parts listed in Table 41.

Table 41: Tools and Parts Required

Tool or Part	Components
Electrostatic bag or antistatic mat	All
Electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding wrist strap	All
Flat-blade screwdriver, approximately 1/4 in. (6 mm)	PIM
Phillips (+) screwdriver, number 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Compact flash ■ DRAM ■ Power system components

Replacing the Console Port Cable

The RJ-45 port labeled CONSOLE on the Services Router's front panel allows you to connect the router to an external management device, such as a laptop or a terminal server. For cable specifications, see "Network Cable Specifications and Connector Pinouts" on page 151.

To replace the console port cable, follow this procedure:

1. Locate an appropriate replacement cable and connector.
2. Plug the Ethernet connector at either end of the cable into the console port on the front panel (see Figure 27 and Figure 28).
3. Plug the connector at the other end of the cable into the external management device. If you are connecting to a DB-9 serial port, use the provided RJ-45 to DB-9 serial port adapter.

Replacing a PIM

Physical Interface Modules (PIMs) in J4300 and J6300 Services Routers are field replaceable. The router must be powered off before the PIMs are removed or installed. This section contains the following topics:

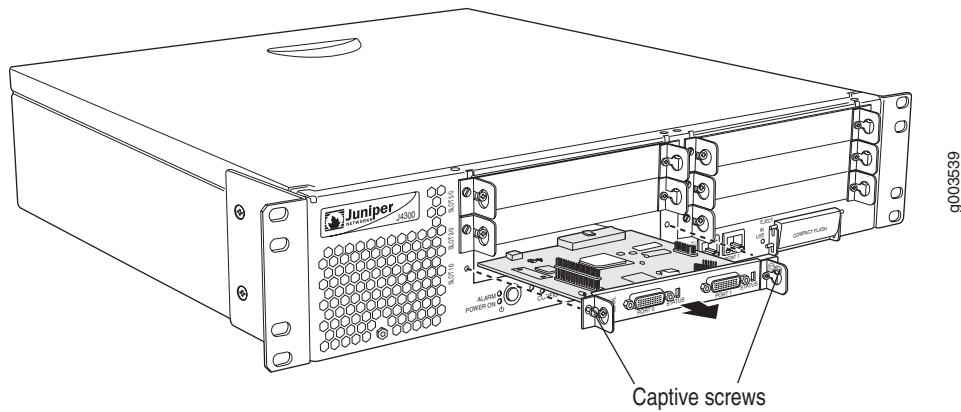
- Removing a PIM on page 121
- Installing a PIM on page 122

Removing a PIM

The PIMs are installed in the front of the Services Router. A PIM weighs less than 1 lb (0.5 kg).

To remove a PIM (see Figure 30):

1. Place an electrostatic bag or antistatic mat on a flat, stable surface to receive the PIM.
2. Attach an electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap to your bare wrist and connect the strap to the ESD point on the chassis, or to an outside ESD point if the Services Router is disconnected from earth ground. For more information about ESD, see “Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage” on page 169.
3. Press and release the power button to power off the router. Verify that the **POWER ON LED** blinks and then turns off.
4. Label the cables connected to the PIM so that you can later reconnect each cable to the correct PIM.
5. Disconnect the cables from the PIM.
6. If necessary, arrange the cables to prevent them from dislodging or developing stress points:
 - Secure the cable so that it is not supporting its own weight as it hangs to the floor.
 - Place excess cable out of the way in a neatly coiled loop.
 - Use fasteners to maintain the shape of cable loops.
7. Loosen the captive screws on each side of the PIM faceplate.
8. Grasp the handles on each side of the PIM faceplate and slide the PIM out of the router. Place it in the electrostatic bag or on the antistatic mat.
9. If you are not reinstalling a PIM into the emptied slot, install a blank PIM panel over the slot to maintain proper airflow.

Figure 30: Removing a PIM

Installing a PIM

To install a PIM (see Figure 31):

1. Attach an electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap to your bare wrist and connect the strap to the ESD point on the chassis, or to an outside ESD point if the Services Router is disconnected from earth ground. For more information about ESD, see “Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage” on page 169.
2. Press and release the power button to power off the router. Verify that the POWER ON LED blinks and then turns off.
3. Align the notches in the connector at the rear of the PIM with the notches in the PIM slot in the Services Router, and then slide the PIM in until it lodges firmly in the router.



CAUTION: Slide the PIM straight into the slot to avoid damaging the components on the PIM.

4. Tighten the captive screws on each side of the PIM faceplate.
5. Insert the appropriate cables into the cable connectors on the PIM.
6. If necessary, arrange the cables to prevent them from dislodging or developing stress points:

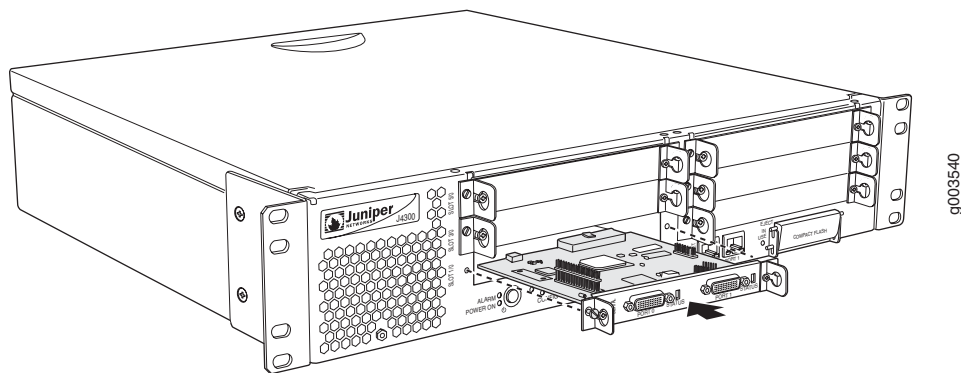
- Secure the cable so that it is not supporting its own weight as it hangs to the floor.
 - Place excess cable out of the way in a neatly coiled loop.
 - Use fasteners to maintain the shape of cable loops.
7. Press and release the power button to power on the router. Verify that the POWER ON LED lights steadily after you press the power button.
 8. Verify that the PIM LEDs light steadily green to confirm that the PIM and its ports are online and operational. For more information about PIM LEDs, see “J2300 Physical Interface Module (PIM)” on page 16 or “J4300 and J6300 Physical Interface Modules (PIMs)” on page 27.

You can also verify correct PIM functioning by issuing the `show chassis fpc pic-status` command described in the *JUNOS System Basics and Services Command Reference*.



NOTE: In the `show chassis fpc pic-status` command, the PIM slot number is reported as an FPC number and the PIM number (always 0) is reported as a PIC number.

Figure 31: Installing a PIM



Replacing PIM Cables

Removing and installing PIM cables does not affect Services Router function, except that a PIM does not receive or transmit data while its cable is disconnected. To replace a PIM cable, perform the following procedures:

- Removing a PIM Cable on page 124
- Installing a PIM Cable on page 124

Removing a PIM Cable

To remove a PIM cable:

1. If you are removing all cables connected to the PIM, issue the following CLI command to take the PIM offline:

```
user@host> request chassis pic fpc-slot pim-slot pic-slot 0 offline
```

For example, to take the PIM in slot 4 offline, enter the following command:

```
user@host> request chassis pic fpc-slot 4 pic-slot 0 offline
```

For more information about the command, see the *JUNOS System Basics and Services Command Reference*.

2. Unplug the cable from the cable connector port.
3. Detach the cable from the destination port.

Installing a PIM Cable

To install a PIM cable:

1. Have ready a length of the type of cable used by the PIM. For cable specifications, see “Network Cable Specifications and Connector Pinouts” on page 151.
2. Insert the cable connector into the cable connector port on the PIM faceplate.
3. Arrange the cable as necessary to prevent it from dislodging or developing stress points:
 - Secure the cable so that it is not supporting its own weight as it hangs to the floor.
 - Place excess cable out of the way in a neatly coiled loop.
 - Use fasteners to maintain the shape of cable loops.
4. Insert the other end of the cable into the destination port.

5. Repeat the previous steps for any additional cables.
6. If the PIM is offline (its status LED is steadily red), issue the following CLI command to bring the PIM online:

```
user@host> request chassis pic fpc-slot pim-slot pic-slot 0 online
```

For example, to bring the PIM in slot 4 online, enter the following command:

```
user@host> request chassis pic fpc-slot 4 pic-slot 0 online
```

For more information about the command, see the *JUNOS System Basics and Services Command Reference*.

7. Verify that the PIM status LED shines steadily green to confirm that the PIM is online.

You can also verify correct PIM functioning by issuing the `show chassis fpc pic-status` command described in the *JUNOS System Basics and Services Command Reference*.



NOTE: In the `show chassis fpc pic-status` command, the PIM slot number is reported as an FPC number and the PIM number (always 0) is reported as a PIC number.

Removing and Installing the Primary Compact Flash Disk

The primary compact flash drive is located in a slot at the rear of the Services Router as shown in Figure 2, Figure 7, and Figure 8. The compact flash disk that you install in the compact flash drive provides primary storage for the router. It can accommodate software images, configuration files, and microcode.

For information about configuring the primary compact flash disk, see the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

To remove and install a primary compact flash disk, perform the following procedures:

- Removing the Primary Compact Flash Disk on page 125
- Installing the Primary Compact Flash Disk on page 126

Removing the Primary Compact Flash Disk

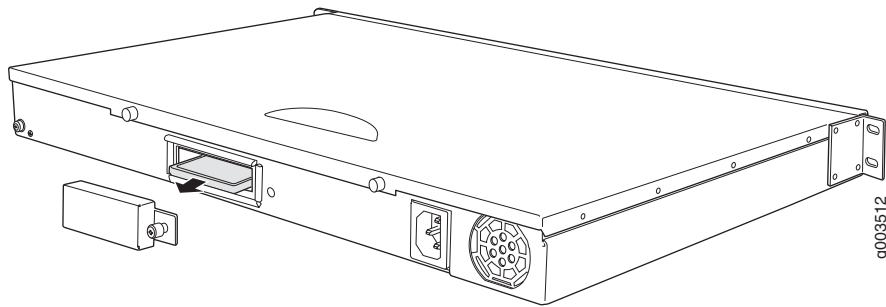
To remove the primary compact flash disk (see Figure 32):

1. Place an electrostatic bag or antistatic mat on a flat, stable surface.
2. Attach an electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap to your bare wrist and connect the strap to the ESD point on the chassis, or to an outside ESD point if

the router is disconnected from earth ground. For more information about ESD, see “Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage” on page 169.

3. Press and release the power button to power off the router. Wait for the POWER ON LED to turn off.
4. Remove the power cord from the power supply.
5. Loosen the thumbscrew that secures the primary compact flash drive cover on the rear of the chassis.
6. Remove the compact flash drive cover.
7. Gently grasp the compact flash disk, and slide it out of the connector.
8. Place the compact flash disk on the antistatic mat or in the electrostatic bag (see Figure 32).

Figure 32: Removing the Primary Compact Flash Disk



Installing the Primary Compact Flash Disk

To install the primary compact flash disk (see Figure 33):

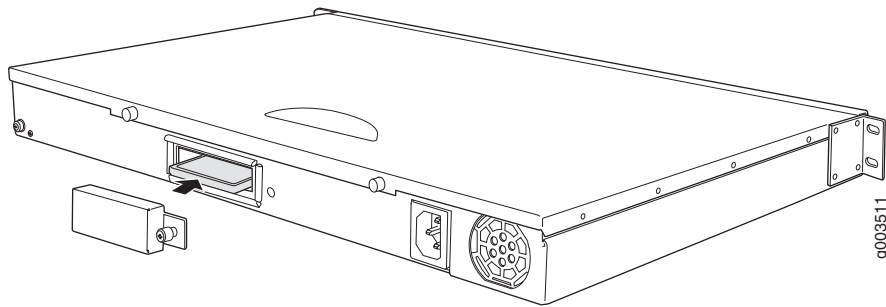


NOTE: If you plan to boot the Services Router from the primary compact flash disk, you must first configure the primary compact flash disk in another router or with a computer running UNIX or Cygwin. For more information, see the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

1. Attach an electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap to your bare wrist and connect the strap to the ESD point on the chassis, or to an outside ESD point if the router is disconnected from earth ground. For more information about ESD, see “Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage” on page 169.
2. Press and release the power button to power off the router. Wait for the POWER ON LED to turn off.
3. Remove the power cord from the power supply.

4. Loosen the thumbscrew that secures the primary compact flash drive cover on the rear of the chassis.
5. Remove the compact flash drive cover.
6. Slide the compact flash disk into the connector on the Routing Engine (see Figure 33).
7. Replace the compact flash drive cover.
8. Tighten the thumbscrew that secures the compact flash drive cover to the rear of the chassis.
9. Install the power cord into the power supply.
10. Press and release the power button to power on the router. Verify that the POWER ON LED lights steadily after you press the power button.

Figure 33: Installing the Primary Compact Flash Disk



Removing and Installing the Removable Compact Flash Disk

The removable compact flash drive is an optional component on J4300 and J6300 Services Routers. The removable compact flash disk provides secondary storage for the router. It can accommodate software images, configuration files, and microcode. If the primary compact flash disk fails on startup, the router boots from the removable compact flash disk.

For information about configuring the removable compact flash disk, see the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

To remove and install a removable compact flash disk, perform the following procedures:

- Removing the Removable Compact Flash Disk on page 128
- Installing the Removable Compact Flash Disk on page 129

Removing the Removable Compact Flash Disk



NOTE: Depending on your configuration, the Services Router might not have a backup compact flash drive. If no backup compact flash drive is installed, proceed directly to the next section, “Installing the Removable Compact Flash Disk” on page 129.

The removable compact flash drive is located in a slot on the front panel of the Services Router. To remove the removable compact flash disk (see Figure 34):

1. Place an electrostatic bag or antistatic mat on a flat, stable surface.
2. Attach an electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap to your bare wrist and connect the strap to the ESD point on the chassis, or to an outside ESD point if the router is disconnected from earth ground. For more information about ESD, see “Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage” on page 169.
3. Verify the CF REMOVE LED is off.

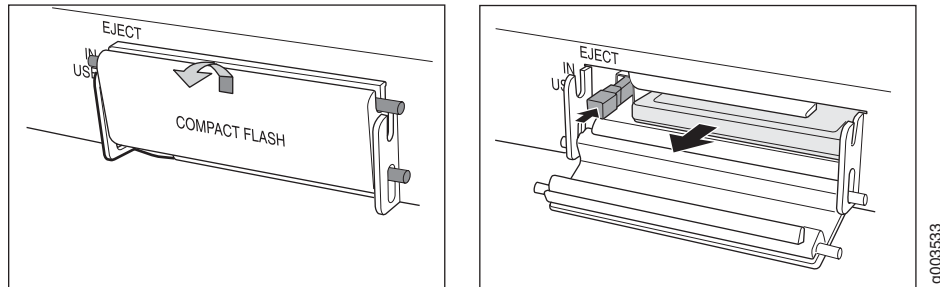
If the CF REMOVE LED is on, the router might have booted from the removable compact flash disk.

To see which device the router used to boot, issue the `show system storage` command from the CLI. For example:

```
user@host> show system storage
Filesystem      512-blocks      Used      Avail Capacity Mounted on
/dev/ad0s1a      218254        175546    40526      81% /
...
```

The boot device is mounted on `/`. The *primary* compact flash disk is located at `ad0`. The *removable* compact flash disk is located at `ad2`. The USB storage device is located at `usb0`. This example shows that the router booted from the primary compact flash disk.

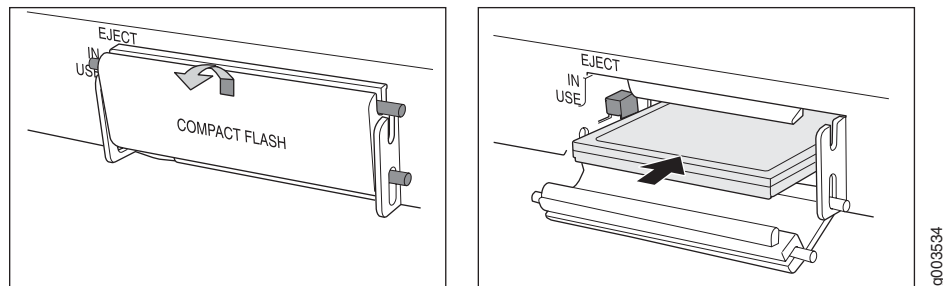
4. If the `show system storage` output indicates that the router booted from the removable compact flash disk, press and release the power button to power off the router. Wait for the POWER ON LED to turn off before you remove the compact flash drive.
5. Slide the compact flash drive door up to unlatch the door, then tilt the top of the door out (see Figure 34).
6. Eject the removable compact flash disk by pressing the button to the left of the compact flash drive once to unlock the button, and again to eject the compact flash drive.
7. Gently grasp the compact flash disk, and slide it out of the connector.
8. Place the compact flash disk on the antistatic mat or in the electrostatic bag.

Figure 34: Removing the Removable Compact Flash Disk

Installing the Removable Compact Flash Disk

To install the removable compact flash disk, follow this procedure (see Figure 35):

1. Attach an electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap to your bare wrist and connect the strap to the ESD point on the chassis, or to an outside ESD point if the router is disconnected from earth ground. For more information about ESD, see “Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage” on page 169.
2. Slide the compact flash door up to unlatch the door, then tilt the top of the door out (see Figure 35).
3. Slide the compact flash disk into the connector on the Routing Engine.
4. Tilt the compact flash door in, and slide it down until it is secured.
5. To configure the removable compact flash disk with the request system snapshot command, see the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

Figure 35: Installing the Removable Compact Flash Disk

Removing and Installing the USB Storage Device

The USB storage device is an optional component on J-series Services Routers. If installed, the USB storage device provides secondary storage for the router. It can accommodate software images, configuration files, and microcode. If the primary

compact flash disk fails on startup, and the removable compact flash disk is not installed or fails, the router boots from the USB storage device.

For information about configuring the USB storage device, see the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.



NOTE: For a list of supported USB storage devices, see the *J-series Services Router Release Notes* at <http://www.juniper.net>.

To remove and install a USB storage device, perform the following procedures:

- Removing the USB Storage Device on page 130
- Installing the USB Storage Device on page 131

Removing the USB Storage Device



NOTE: Depending on your configuration, the Services Router might not have a USB storage device. If no USB storage device is installed, proceed directly to the next section, “Installing the USB Storage Device” on page 131.

The USB storage device is installed into the USB port on the front panel of the Services Router. To remove the USB storage device:

1. Place an electrostatic bag or antistatic mat on a flat, stable surface.
2. Attach an electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap to your bare wrist and connect the strap to the ESD point on the chassis, or to an outside ESD point if the router is disconnected from earth ground. For more information about ESD, see “Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage” on page 169.
3. Verify that the router did not boot from the USB storage device by issuing the `show system storage` command from the CLI. For example:

```
user@host> show system storage
Filesystem      512-blocks      Used      Avail Capacity Mounted on
/dev/ad0s1a      218254         175546     40526      81%  /
...
```

The boot device is mounted on /. The primary compact flash disk is located at `ad0`. The removable compact flash disk is located at `ad2`. The USB storage device is located at `usb0`. This example shows that the router booted from the primary compact flash disk.

4. If the `show system storage` output indicates that the router booted from the USB storage device, press and release the power button to power off the router. Wait for the **POWER ON** LED to turn off before you remove the USB storage device.
5. Gently grasp the USB storage device and slide it out of the USB port.

6. Place the USB storage device on the antistatic mat or in the electrostatic bag.

Installing the USB Storage Device

To install the USB storage device:



NOTE: For a list of supported USB storage devices, see the *J-series Services Router Release Notes* at <http://www.juniper.net>.

1. Attach an electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap to your bare wrist and connect the strap to the ESD point on the chassis, or to an outside ESD point if the router is disconnected from earth ground. For more information about ESD, see “Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage” on page 169.
2. Orient the USB storage device with the USB port on the front panel of the router.
3. Insert the USB storage device into the USB port. If the USB storage device does not easily slide into the port, it might not be oriented correctly. Turn the USB storage device upside-down and try again.
4. To configure the USB storage device with the `request system snapshot` command, see the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

Removing and Installing DRAM Modules

The DRAM installed on the Routing Engine provides storage for the routing and forwarding tables and for other Routing Engine processes. The design of the Routing Engine allows you to modify the DRAM configuration by adding dual inline memory modules (DIMMs) to the Routing Engine board, or removing DIMMs from the board. The Routing Engine contains one or two 168-pin DIMMs.

The DRAM modules are located on the top of the Routing Engine, as shown in Figure 36 and Figure 37.



CAUTION: DRAM modules are not transferable across J-series platforms. Do not install a J2300 DIMM in a J4300 chassis, for example.

Figure 36: J2300 DRAM Location

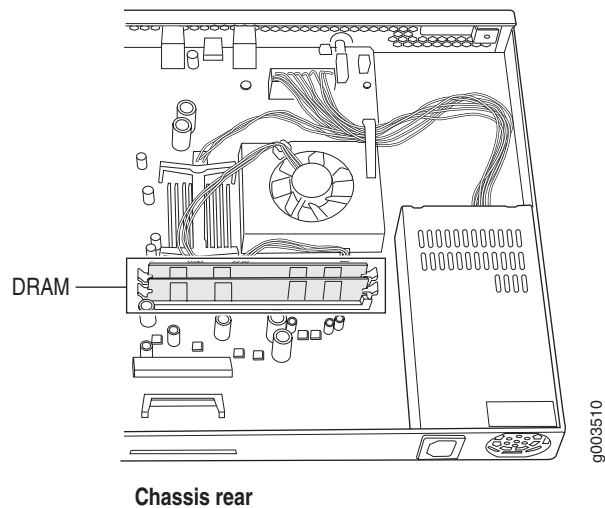
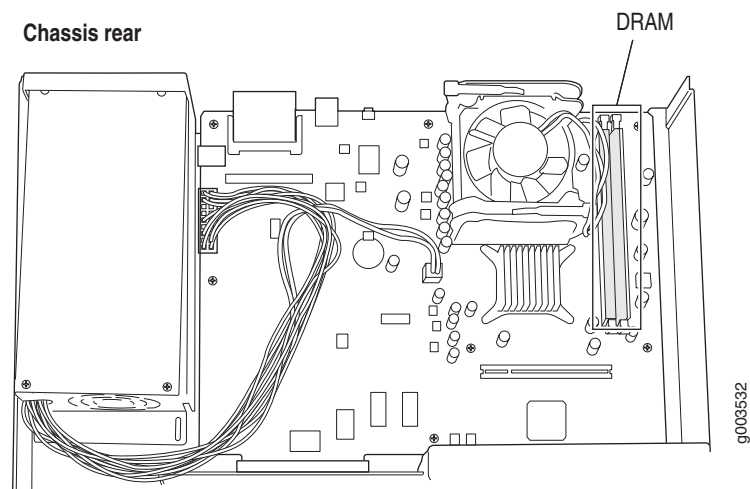


Figure 37: J4300 and J6300 DRAM Location



To modify the DRAM configuration, use the following procedures:

- Removing a DRAM Module on page 133
- Installing a DRAM Module on page 134

Removing a DRAM Module



NOTE: Depending on your configuration, the Services Router might have an empty DRAM slot. If you are adding a single DIMM to the DRAM configuration, proceed directly to the next section, “Installing a DRAM Module” on page 134.

To remove a DRAM module:

1. Place an electrostatic bag or antistatic mat on a flat, stable surface.
2. Attach an electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap to your bare wrist and connect the strap to the ESD point on the chassis, or to an outside ESD point if the router is disconnected from earth ground. For more information about ESD, see “Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage” on page 169.
3. Press and release the power button to power off the router. Wait for the POWER ON LED to turn off.
4. Loosen the thumbscrews at the rear of the chassis that secure the cover to the chassis.
5. Slide the cover off the chassis.
6. To release the DRAM module, press the plastic ejectors on both sides of the module (see Figure 38 or Figure 39).
7. Grasp the DRAM module, being careful not to touch any electrical components on the module, and firmly pull it out of the slot on the Routing Engine.
8. Place the DRAM module on the antistatic mat or in the electrostatic bag.

Figure 38: Adding or Replacing a DRAM Module in a J2300 Chassis

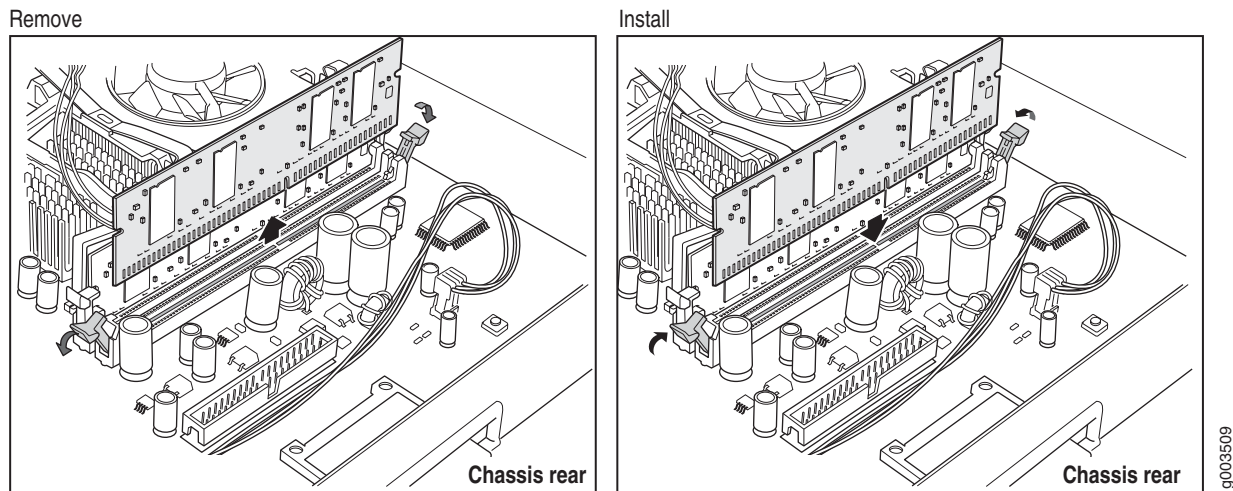
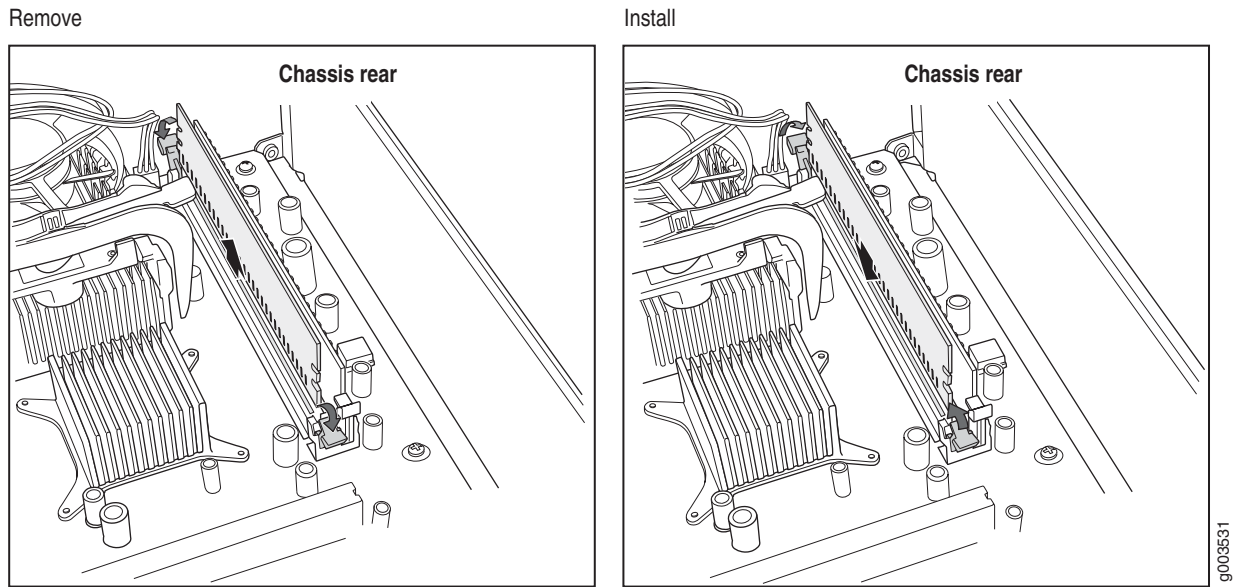


Figure 39: Adding or Replacing a DRAM Module in a J4300 or J6300 Chassis

Installing a DRAM Module

To install a DRAM module onto the Routing Engine:

1. Attach an electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap to your bare wrist and connect the strap to the ESD point on the chassis, or to an outside ESD point if the router is disconnected from earth ground. For more information about ESD, see “Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage” on page 169.
2. Press and release the power button to power off the router. Wait for the POWER ON LED to turn off.
3. Loosen the thumbscrews at the rear of the chassis that secure the cover to the chassis.
4. Slide the cover off the chassis.
5. Remove the DRAM module from its electrostatic bag.
6. To open the empty DRAM slot, press the plastic ejectors on both sides (see Figure 38 or Figure 39).
7. Grasp the DRAM module by the edges, being careful not to touch any electrical components.
8. Pressing firmly on both ends, push the module into the slot until the ejectors return completely to the closed position (see Figure 38 or Figure 39).
9. Slide the cover onto the chassis.

10. Tighten the thumbscrews at the rear of the chassis that secure the cover to the chassis.
11. Press and release the power button to power on the router. Verify that the **POWER ON** LED lights steadily after you press the power button.

You can view the DRAM configuration and verify that it was installed correctly by issuing the `show chassis routing-engine` command, described in the *JUNOS System Basics and Services Command Reference*.

Replacing a Power Supply Cord in a J2300 or J4300 Router

To replace the power cord for an AC power supply:

1. Locate a replacement power cord with the type of plug appropriate for your geographical location (see “AC Power, Connection, and Power Cord Specifications” on page 61).
2. Attach an electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap to your bare wrist and connect the strap to the ESD point on the chassis, or to an outside ESD point if the router is disconnected from earth ground. For more information about ESD, see “Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage” on page 169.
3. Press and release the power button to power off the Services Router. Wait for the **POWER ON** LED to turn off.
4. Unplug the power cord from the power source receptacle.
5. Unplug the power cord from the appliance inlet on the power supply faceplate.
6. Insert the appliance coupler end of the replacement power cord into the appliance inlet on the power supply faceplate.
7. Insert the power cord plug into an AC power source receptacle.



NOTE: The router must be connected to a dedicated AC power feed. For information about connecting to AC power sources, see “Connecting Power to the Services Router” on page 73.

8. Press and release the power button to power on the router. Verify that the **POWER ON** LED lights steadily after you press the power button.
9. Verify that the power cord does not block access to router components or drape where people might trip on it.

Replacing Power System Components in a J6300 Router

The J6300 Services Router has one or two load-sharing AC power supplies (see Figure 8), located at the right rear of the chassis. Each AC power supply provides power to all components in the router. The AC power supplies are fully redundant. If one power supply fails or is removed, the remaining power supply instantly assumes the entire electrical load. One power supply can provide full power for as long as the router is operational.

Each J6300 power supply is hot-insertable and hot-removable. To replace a power supply in a J6300 router, use the following procedures:

- Removing a Power Supply in a J6300 Router on page 136
- Installing a Power Supply in a J6300 Router on page 137
- Replacing a Power Supply Cord in a J6300 Router on page 138

Removing a Power Supply in a J6300 Router

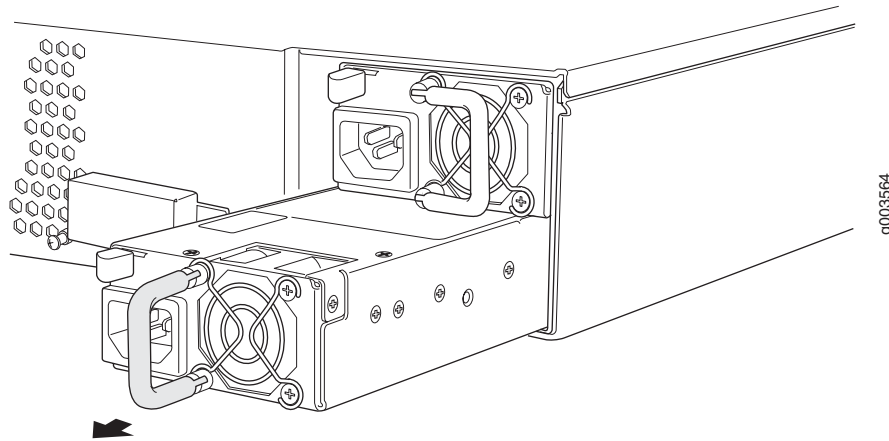
The power supplies are located at the right rear of the chassis. A power supply weighs 2.4 lb (1.1 kg).



CAUTION: Do not leave a power supply slot empty for more than a short time while the Services Router is operational. The power supply or a blank power supply panel must remain in the chassis for proper airflow.

To remove a power supply from a J6300 Services Router:

1. Attach an electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap to your bare wrist and connect the strap to the ESD point on the chassis, or to an outside ESD point if the router is disconnected from earth ground. For more information about ESD, see “Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage” on page 169.
2. Unplug the power cord from the power source receptacle.
3. Unplug the power cord from the appliance inlet on the power supply faceplate.
4. Slide the red ejector tab on the power supply faceplate to the right and hold it in place, to unlock the power supply.
5. Grasp the handle on the power supply faceplate, and pull firmly to start removing the power supply. Slide it halfway out of the chassis (see Figure 40).
6. Place one hand underneath the power supply to support it and slide it completely out of the chassis.
7. If you are not reinstalling a power supply into the emptied slot, install a blank power supply panel over the slot.

Figure 40: Removing a Power Supply

Installing a Power Supply in a J6300 Router

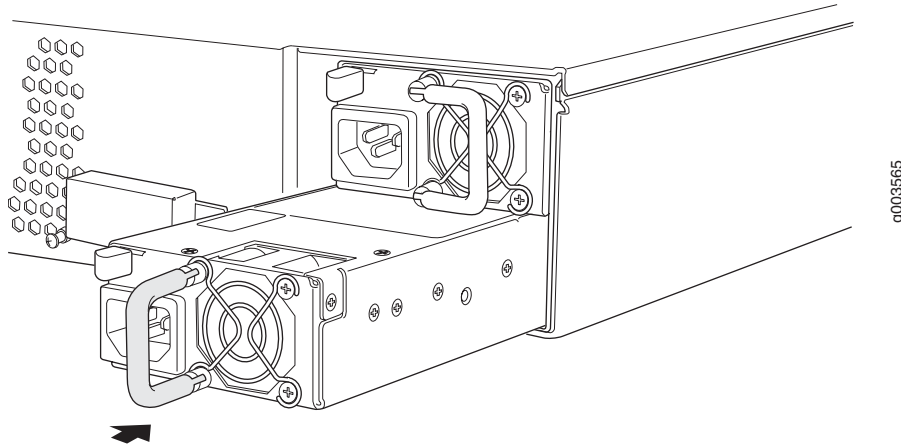
To install a power supply in a J6300 Services Router (see Figure 41):

1. Attach an electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap to your bare wrist and connect the strap to the ESD point on the chassis, or to an outside ESD point if the router is disconnected from earth ground. For more information about ESD, see “Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage” on page 169.
2. Using both hands, slide the power supply into the chassis until you feel resistance.
3. Firmly push the power supply into the chassis until it comes to a stop. Make sure that the power supply faceplate is flush with any adjacent power supply faceplate.
4. Insert the appliance coupler end of a power cord into the appliance inlet on the power supply faceplate.
5. Insert the power cord plug into an AC power source receptacle.



NOTE: Each power supply must be connected to a dedicated AC power feed. For information about connecting to AC power sources, see “Connecting Power to the Services Router” on page 73.

6. Verify that the power cord does not block access to router components or drape where people might trip on it.

Figure 41: Installing an AC Power Supply

Replacing a Power Supply Cord in a J6300 Router

To replace the power cord for a redundant power supply:

1. Locate a replacement power cord with the type of plug appropriate for your geographical location (see “AC Power, Connection, and Power Cord Specifications” on page 61).
2. Attach an electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap to your bare wrist and connect the strap to the ESD point on the chassis, or to an outside ESD point if the router is disconnected from earth ground. For more information about ESD, see “Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage” on page 169.
3. Unplug the power cord from the power source receptacle.
4. Unplug the power cord from the appliance inlet on the power supply faceplate.
5. Insert the appliance coupler end of the replacement power cord into the appliance inlet on the power supply faceplate.
6. Insert the power cord plug into an AC power source receptacle.



NOTE: Each power supply must be connected to a dedicated AC power feed. For information about connecting to AC power sources, see “Connecting Power to the Services Router” on page 73.

7. Verify that the power cord does not block access to Services Router components or drape where people might trip on it.

Troubleshooting Hardware Components

This section provides an overview of the resources you can use to troubleshoot hardware problems on the Services Router:

- Chassis Alarm Conditions on page 139
- Contacting the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center on page 140

Chassis Alarm Conditions

When the Routing Engine detects an alarm condition, it lights the yellow (amber) ALARM LED on the front panel. When the condition is corrected, the light turns off.



NOTE: The ALARM LED on the Services Router lights yellow whether the alarm condition is major (red) or minor (yellow).

To view a more detailed description of the alarm cause, issue the `show chassis alarms` CLI command:

```
user@host> show chassis alarms
```

Table 42 describes alarms that can occur for a chassis component such as the Routing Engine or a Physical Interface Module (PIM).

Table 42: Chassis Alarm Conditions and Corrective Actions

Component	Alarm Conditions	Corrective Action	Alarm Severity
Alternative boot media	The Services Router boots from an alternative boot device—the removable compact flash disk or the USB storage device.	Typically, the router boots from the primary compact flash disk. If you configured your router to boot from an alternative boot device, ignore this alarm condition. If you did not configure the router to boot from an alternative boot device, contact JTAC. (See “Requesting Support” on page xx.)	Yellow (minor)
PIM	A PIM has failed. When a PIM fails, it attempts to reboot. If the Routing Engine detects that a PIM is rebooting too often, it shuts down the PIM.	Replace the failed PIM. (See “Replacing a PIM” on page 120.)	Red (major)

Table 42: Chassis Alarm Conditions and Corrective Actions (continued)

Component	Alarm Conditions	Corrective Action	Alarm Severity
Routing Engine	An error occurred during the process of reading or writing compact flash.	Reformat the compact flash and install a bootable image. (See the <i>J-series Services Router Administration Guide</i> .) If this remedy fails, you must replace the failed Routing Engine. To contact JTAC, see “Requesting Support” on page xx.	Yellow (minor)
	Routing Engine temperature is too warm.	■ Check the room temperature. (See “Router Environmental Tolerances” on page 57.)	Yellow (minor)
	Routing Engine temperature is too hot.	■ Check the air flow. (See “General Site Guidelines” on page 55.) ■ Check the fans. (See “J2300 Cooling System” on page 18 or “J4300 and J6300 Cooling System” on page 29.) If you must replace a fan or the Routing Engine, contact JTAC. (See “Requesting Support” on page xx.)	Red (major)
	Routing Engine fan has failed.	Replace the failed fan. To contact JTAC, see “Requesting Support” on page xx.	Red (major)

Contacting the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center

If you need assistance while troubleshooting a Services Router, open a support case using the Case Manager link at <http://www.juniper.net/support/>, or call 1-888-314-JTAC (within the United States) or 1-408-745-9500 (from outside the United States).

Chapter 10

Contacting Customer Support and Returning Hardware

This chapter describes how to return the Services Router or individual components to Juniper Networks for repair or replacement. It contains the following topics:

- Locating Component Serial Numbers on page 141
- Contacting Customer Support on page 143
- Return Procedure on page 144
- Packing a Router or Component for Shipment on page 145

Locating Component Serial Numbers

Before contacting Juniper Networks to request a Return Materials Authorization (RMA), you must find the serial number on the router or component. To list the router components and their serial numbers, enter the following command-line interface (CLI) command:

```
user@host> show chassis hardware
Hardware inventory:
Item          Version  Part number  Serial number  Description
Chassis                               JN000192AB     J4300
Midplane      REV 02.04 710-010001  CORE99563
System IO     REV 02.03 710-010003  CORE100885    P12/P45 System IO board
Routing Engine RevX2.6  750-010005  IWGS40735451  RE-J.2
FPC 0
PIC 0                               2x FE
```



NOTE: In the `show chassis hardware` command, the PIM slot number is reported as an FPC number and the PIM number (always 0) is reported as the PIC number.

Most components also have a small rectangular serial number ID label (see Figure 42 through Figure 44) attached to the component body.

Figure 42: J2300 Serial Number ID Label

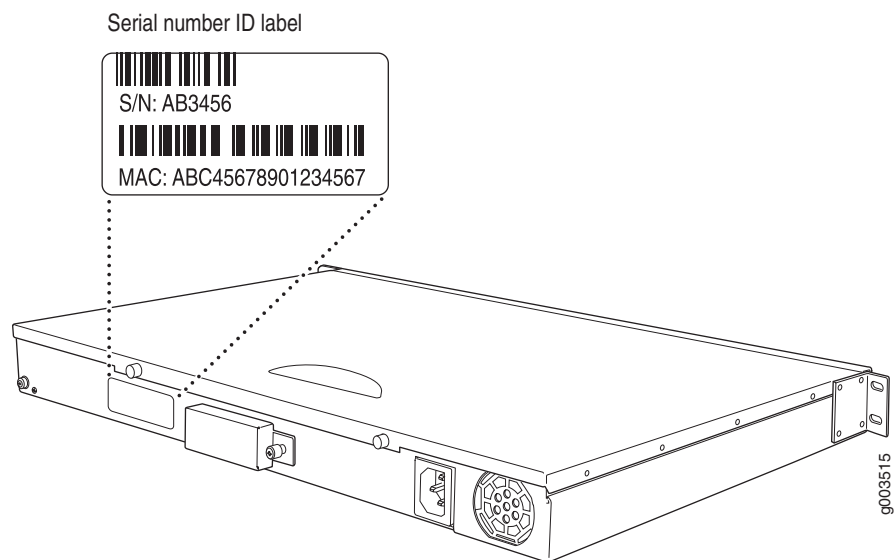


Figure 43: J4300 Serial Number ID Label

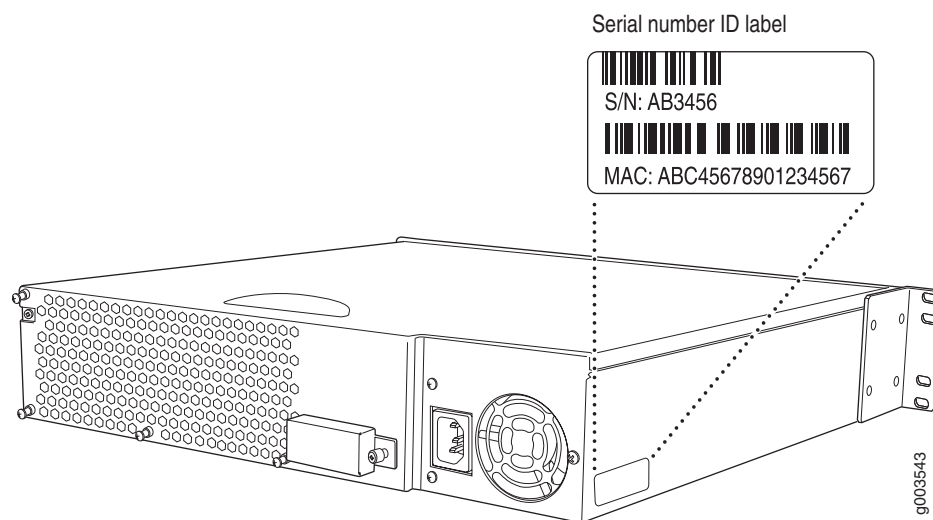
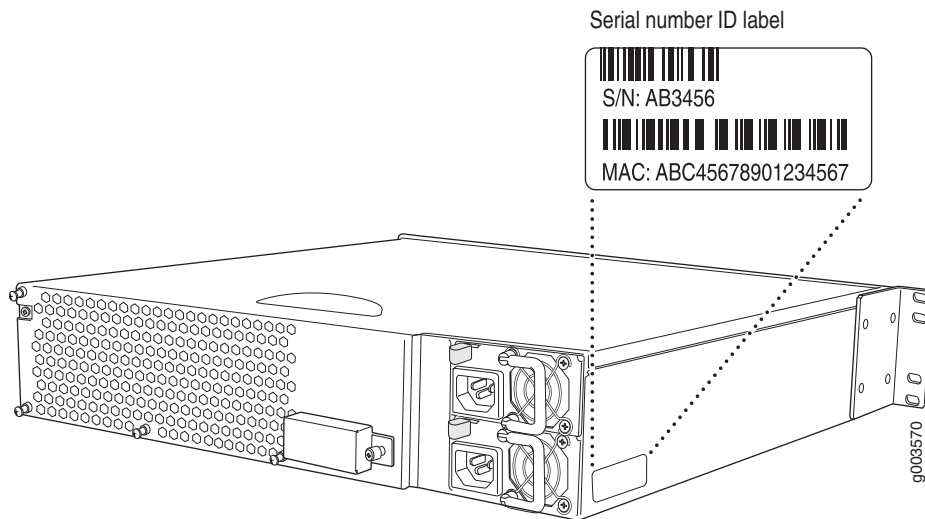


Figure 44: J6300 Serial Number ID Label

The following sections describe the label location on each type of component:

- PIM Serial Number Label on page 143
- J6300 Power Supply Serial Number Labels on page 143

PIM Serial Number Label

The PIMs installed in the J4300 and J6300 Services Routers are field-replaceable. Each PIM has a unique serial number. The serial number label is located on the right side of the PIM, when the PIM is horizontally oriented (as it would be installed in the router). The exact location may be slightly different on different PIMs, depending on the placement of components on the PIM board.

J6300 Power Supply Serial Number Labels

The power supplies installed in the J6300 Services Router are field-replaceable. Each power supply has a unique serial number. The serial number label is located on the top of the AC power supply.

Contacting Customer Support

After you have located the serial numbers of the components you need to return, contact Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC) in one of the following ways.

You can contact JTAC 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

- On the Web, using the Case Manager link at <http://www.juniper.net/support/>
- By telephone:

From the US and Canada: 1-888-314-JTAC

From all other locations: 1-408-745-9500

If contacting JTAC by telephone, enter your 11-digit case number followed by the pound (#) key if this is an existing case, or press the star (*) key to be routed to the next available support engineer.

Information You Might Need to Supply to JTAC

When requesting support from JTAC by telephone, be prepared to provide the following information:

- Your existing case number, if you have one
- Details of the failure or problem
- Type of activity being performed on the router when the problem occurred
- Configuration data displayed by one or more `show` commands

Return Procedure

If the problem cannot be resolved by the JTAC technician, an RMA number is issued. This number is used to track the returned material at the factory and to return repaired or new components to the customer as needed.



NOTE: Do not return any component to Juniper Networks unless you have first obtained an RMA number. Juniper Networks reserves the right to refuse shipments that do not have an RMA. Refused shipments will be returned to the customer via collect freight.

For more information about return and repair policies, see the customer support Web page at <http://www.juniper.net/support/guidelines.html>.

For product problems or technical support issues, open a support case using the Case Manager link at <http://www.juniper.net/support/>, or call 1-888-314-JTAC (within the United States) or 1-408-745-9500 (outside the United States).

When you need to return a component, follow this procedure:

1. Determine the part number and serial number of the component. For instructions, see “Locating Component Serial Numbers” on page 141.

2. Obtain a Return Materials Authorization (RMA) number from the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC). You can send e-mail or telephone as described above.
3. Provide the following information in your e-mail message or during the telephone call:
 - Part number and serial number of component
 - Your name, organization name, telephone number, and fax number
 - Description of the failure
4. The support representative validates your request and issues an RMA number for return of the component.
5. Pack the router or component for shipment, as described in “Packing a Router or Component for Shipment” on page 145.

Packing a Router or Component for Shipment

This section contains the following topics:

- Tools and Parts Required on page 145
- Packing the Services Router for Shipment on page 145
- Packing Components for Shipment on page 147

Tools and Parts Required

To remove components from the router or the router from a rack, you need the following tools and parts:

- Blank panels to cover empty slots
- Electrostatic bag or antistatic mat, for each component
- Electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding wrist strap
- Flat-blade screwdriver, approximately 1/4 in. (6 mm)
- Phillips (+) screwdrivers, numbers 1 and 2

Packing the Services Router for Shipment

To pack the router for shipment, follow this procedure:

1. Retrieve the shipping carton and packing materials in which the router was originally shipped. If you do not have these materials, contact your Juniper Networks representative about approved packaging materials.
2. Attach an electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap to your bare wrist and connect the strap to the ESD point on the chassis, or to an outside ESD point if the router is disconnected from earth ground. For more information about ESD, see “Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage” on page 169.
3. On the console or other management device connected to the master Routing Engine, enter CLI operational mode and issue the following command to shut down the router software.

```
user@host> request system halt
```

Wait until a message appears on the console confirming that the operating system has halted. For more information about the command, see the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

4. Shut down power to the router by pressing the power button on the front panel of the router.
5. Disconnect power from the router. For instructions, see “Replacing a Power Supply Cord in a J2300 or J4300 Router” on page 135 or “Replacing a Power Supply Cord in a J6300 Router” on page 138.
6. Remove the cables that connect to all external devices. For instructions, see “Removing a PIM Cable” on page 124.
7. Remove all field-replaceable units (FRUs) from the router.
8. If the router is installed on a wall or rack, have one person support the weight of the router, while another person unscrews and removes the mounting screws.
9. Place the router in the shipping carton.
10. Cover the router with an ESD bag, and place the packing foam on top of and around the router.
11. Replace the accessory box on top of the packing foam.
12. Securely tape the box closed.
13. Write the RMA number on the exterior of the box to ensure proper tracking.

Packing Components for Shipment

To pack and ship individual components, follow these guidelines:

- When you return components, make sure they are adequately protected with packing materials and packed so that the pieces are prevented from moving around inside the carton.
- Use the original shipping materials if they are available.
- Place individual boards in electrostatic bags.
- Write the RMA number on the exterior of the box to ensure proper tracking.



CAUTION: Do not stack any of the router components.

Part 4

J-series Requirements and Specifications

- Network Cable Specifications and Connector Pinouts on page 151
- Safety and Regulatory Compliance Information on page 165

Chapter 11

Network Cable Specifications and Connector Pinouts

The network interfaces supported on the router accept different kinds of network cable.

- Serial PIM Cable Specifications on page 151
- RJ-45 Connector Pinouts for the Routing Engine (Ethernet) Port on page 160
- DB-9 Connector Pinouts for the Console Port on page 160
- E1 and T1 RJ-48 Cable Pinouts on page 161
- E3 and T3 BNC Connector Pinouts on page 163
- ADSL RJ-11 Connector Pinout on page 163
- ISDN RJ-45 Connector Pinout on page 164

Serial PIM Cable Specifications

The 2-port serial PIM uses the cables and connectors summarized in Table 43. Pinouts are detailed in Table 44 through Table 53.

Table 43: 2-Port Serial PIM Cables and Connectors

Name	Connector	Connector Hardware	End-to-End Conductors	Pinouts
RS-232 DTE	DB-25 male	4-40 threaded jackscrews	13	Table 44
RS-232 DCE	DB-25 female	4-40 threaded jacknuts	13	Table 45
RS-422/449 (EIA-449) DTE	DC-37 (DB-37) male	4-40 threaded jackscrews	25	Table 46
RS-422/449 (EIA-449) DCE	DC-37 (DB-37) female	4-40 threaded jacknuts	25	Table 47
EIA-530A DTE	DB-25 male	4-40 threaded jackscrews	23	Table 48

Table 43: 2-Port Serial PIM Cables and Connectors (continued)

Name	Connector	Connector Hardware	End-to-End Conductors	Pinouts
EIA-530A DCE	DB-25 female	4-40 threaded jacknuts	22	Table 49
V.35 DTE	M/34 male	Standard (Normally included with M/34 connector shell)	18	Table 50
V.35 DCE	M/34 female	Standard (Normally included with M/34 connector shell)	18	Table 51
X.21 DTE	DB-15 male	M3 threaded jackscrews	13	Table 52
X.21 DCE	DB-15 female	M3 threaded jacknuts	13	Table 53

RS-232 DTE Cable Pinout**Table 44: RS-232 DTE Cable Pinout**

LFH-60 Pin	DB-25 Pin	LFH-60 Pairing	Description
15	1	–	Frame Ground
60	2	–	Transmit Data
1	3	–	Receive Data
48	4	–	Request to Send
37	5	–	Clear to Send
9	6	–	Data Set Ready
57	7	–	Signal Ground
13	8	–	Data Carrier Detect
56	15	–	Transmit Clock
5	17	–	Receive Clock
41	18	–	Local Loopback
33	20	–	Data Terminal Ready
52	24	–	Terminal Clock

Table 44: RS-232 DTE Cable Pinout (continued)

LFH-60 Pin	DB-25 Pin	LFH-60 Pairing	Description
22 to 21	–	–	–
18 to 17	–	–	–

RS-232 DCE Cable Pinout**Table 45: RS-232 DCE Cable Pinout**

LFH-60 Pin	DB-25 Pin	LFH-60 Pairing	Description
15	1	–	Frame Ground
1	2	–	Transmit Data
60	3	–	Receive Data
37	4	–	Request to Send
48	5	–	Clear to Send
33	6	–	Data Set Ready
57	7	–	Signal Ground
13	8	–	Data Carrier Detect
56	15	–	Transmit Clock
52	17	–	Receive Clock
45	18	–	Local Loopback
9	20	–	Data Terminal Ready
5	24	–	Terminal Clock
22 to 21	–	–	–

RS-422/449 (EIA-449) DTE Cable Pinout**Table 46: RS-422/449 (EIA-449) DTE Cable Pinout**

LFH-60 Pin	DC-37 (DB-37) Pin	LFH-60 Pairing	Description
15	1	–	Shield Ground
60	4	59	Send Data (A)
56	5	55	Send Timing (A)
1	6	2	Receive Data (A)
48	7	47	Request to Send (A)
5	8	6	Receive Timing (A)

Table 46: RS-422/449 (EIA-449) DTE Cable Pinout (continued)

LFH-60 Pin	DC-37 (DB-37) Pin	LFH-60 Pairing	Description
37	9	38	Clear to Send (A)
41	10	–	Local Loopback
9	11	10	Data Mode (A)
33	12	34	Terminal Ready (A)
13	13	14	Receive Ready (A)
52	17	51	Terminal Timing (A)
36	19	–	Signal Ground
4	20	–	Receive Common
59	22	60	Send Data (B)
55	23	56	Send Timing (B)
2	24	1	Receive Data (B)
47	25	48	Request to Send (B)
6	26	5	Receive Timing (B)
38	27	37	Clear to Send (B)
10	29	9	Data Mode (B)
34	30	33	Terminal Ready (B)
14	31	13	Receiver Ready (B)
51	35	52	Terminal Timing (B)
57	37	–	Send Common
26 to 25	–	–	–
18 to 17	–	–	–

RS-422/449 (EIA-449) DCE Cable Pinout**Table 47: RS-422/449 (EIA-449) DCE Cable Pinout**

LFH-60 Pin	DC-37 (DB-37) Pin	LFH-60 Pairing	Description
15	1	–	Shield Ground
1	4	2	Send Data (A)
56	5	55	Send Timing (A)
60	6	59	Receive Data (A)
37	7	38	Request to Send (A)
52	8	51	Receive Timing (A)
48	9	47	Clear to Send (A)
45	10	–	Local Loopback

Table 47: RS-422/449 (EIA-449) DCE Cable Pinout (continued)

LFH-60 Pin	DC-37 (DB-37) Pin	LFH-60 Pairing	Description
33	11	34	Data Mode (A)
9	12	10	Terminal Ready (A)
13	13	14	Receive Ready (A)
5	17	6	Terminal Timing (A)
36	19	–	Signal Ground
4	20	–	Receive Common
2	22	1	Send Data (B)
55	23	56	Send Timing (B)
59	24	60	Receive Data (B)
38	25	37	Request to Send (B)
51	26	52	Receive Timing (B)
47	27	48	Clear to Send (B)
34	29	33	Data Mode (B)
10	30	9	Terminal Ready (B)
14	31	13	Receiver Ready (B)
6	35	5	Terminal Timing (B)
57	37	–	Send Common
26 to 25	–	–	–

EIA-530A DTE Cable Pinout**Table 48: EIA-530A DTE Cable Pinout**

LFH-60 Pin	DB-25 Pin	LFH-60 Pairing	Description
15	1	–	Shield Ground
60	2	59	Transmit Data (A)
1	3	2	Receive Data (A)
48	4	47	Request to Send (A)
37	5	38	Clear to Send (A)
9	6	–	Data Set Ready (A)
57	7	–	Signal Ground
13	8	14	Received Line Signal Detector (A)
6	9	5	Receive Clock (B)

Table 48: EIA-530A DTE Cable Pinout (continued)

LFH-60 Pin	DB-25 Pin	LFH-60 Pairing	Description
14	10	13	Received Line Signal Detector (B)
51	11	52	Terminal Timing (B)
55	12	56	Transmit Clock (B)
38	13	37	Clear to Send (B)
59	14	60	Transmit Data (B)
56	15	55	Transmit Clock (A)
2	16	1	Receive Data (B)
5	17	6	Receive Clock (A)
41	18	–	Local Loopback
47	19	48	Request to Send (B)
33	20	–	Data Terminal Ready (A)
4	23	–	Signal Ground
52	24	51	Terminal Timing (A)
26 to 25	–	–	–
30 to 29	–	–	–
18 to 17	–	–	–

EIA-530A DCE Cable Pinout

Table 49: EIA-530A DCE Cable Pinout

LFH-60 Pin	DB-25 Pin	LFH-60 Pairing	Description
15	1	–	Shield Ground
1	2	2	Transmit Data (A)
60	3	59	Receive Data (A)
37	4	38	Request to Send (A)
48	5	47	Clear to Send (A)
33	6	–	Data Set Ready (A)
57	7	–	Signal Ground
13	8	14	Received Line Signal Detector (A)
51	9	52	Receive Clock (B)
14	10	13	Received Line Signal Detector (B)
6	11	5	Terminal Timing (B)

Table 49: EIA-530A DCE Cable Pinout (continued)

LFH-60 Pin	DB-25 Pin	LFH-60 Pairing	Description
55	12	56	Transmit Clock (B)
47	13	48	Clear to Send (B)
2	14	1	Transmit Data (B)
56	15	55	Transmit Clock (A)
59	16	60	Receive Data (B)
52	17	51	Receive Clock (A)
45	18	–	Local Loopback
38	19	37	Request to Send (B)
9	20	–	Data Terminal Ready (A)
4	23	–	Signal Ground
5	24	6	Terminal Timing (A)
26 to 25	–	–	–
30 to 29	–	–	–

V.35 DTE Cable Pinout

Table 50: V.35 DTE Cable Pinout

LFH-60 Pin	M/34 Pin	LFH-60 Pairing	Description
15	A	–	Frame Ground
57	B	–	Signal Ground
48	C	–	Request to Send
37	D	–	Clear to Send
9	E	–	Data Set Ready
13	F	–	Received Line Signal Detector
33	H	–	Data Terminal Ready
41	K	–	Test Mode
60	P	59	Transmit Data (A)
1	R	2	Receive Data (A)
59	S	60	Transmit Data (B)
2	T	1	Receive Data (B)
52	U	51	Terminal Timing (A)
5	V	6	Receive Timing (A)
51	W	52	Terminal Timing (B)
6	X	5	Receive Timing (B)

Table 50: V.35 DTE Cable Pinout (continued)

LFH-60 Pin	M/34 Pin	LFH-60 Pairing	Description
56	Y	55	Transmit Timing (A)
55	AA	56	Transmit Timing (B)
22 to 21	–	–	–
26 to 25	–	–	–
18 to 17	–	–	–

V.35 DCE Cable Pinout**Table 51: V.35 DCE Cable Pinout**

LFH-60 Pin	M/34 Pin	LFH-60 Pairing	Description
15	A	–	Frame Ground
57	B	–	Signal Ground
37	C	–	Request to Send
48	D	–	Clear to Send
33	E	–	Data Set Ready
13	F	–	Received Line Signal Detector
9	H	–	Data Terminal Ready
45	K	–	Test Mode
1	P	2	Transmit Data (A)
60	R	59	Receive Data (A)
2	S	1	Transmit Data (B)
59	T	60	Receive Data (B)
5	U	6	Terminal Timing (A)
52	V	51	Receive Timing (A)
6	W	5	Terminal Timing (B)
51	X	52	Receive Timing (B)
56	Y	55	Transmit Timing (A)
55	AA	56	Transmit Timing (B)

Table 51: V.35 DCE Cable Pinout (continued)

LFH-60 Pin	M/34 Pin	LFH-60 Pairing	Description
22 to 21	–	–	–
26 to 25	–	–	–

X.21 DTE Cable Pinout

Table 52: X.21 DTE Cable Pinout

LFH-60 Pin	DB-15 Pin	LFH-60 Pairing	Description
15	1	–	Shield Ground
60	2	59	Transmit Data (A)
48	3	47	Control (A)
1	4	2	Receive (A)
37	5	38	Indicate (A)
5	6	6	Signal Element Timing (A)
57	8	–	Signal Ground
59	9	60	Transmit Data (B)
47	10	48	Control (B)
2	11	1	Receive (B)
38	12	37	Indicate (B)
6	13	5	Signal Element Timing (B)
30 to 29	–	–	–
18 to 17	–	–	–

X.21 DCE Cable Pinout

Table 53: X.21 DCE Cable Pinout

LFH-60 Pin	DB-15 Pin	LFH-60 Pairing	Description
15	1	–	Shield Ground
1	2	2	Transmit Data (A)
37	3	38	Control (A)
60	4	59	Receive (A)
48	5	47	Indicate (A)
52	6	51	Signal Element Timing (A)

Table 53: X.21 DCE Cable Pinout (continued)

LFH-60 Pin	DB-15 Pin	LFH-60 Pairing	Description
57	8	–	Signal Ground
2	9	1	Transmit Data (B)
38	10	37	Control (B)
59	11	60	Receive (B)
47	12	48	Indicate (B)
51	13	52	Signal Element Timing (B)
30 to 29	–	–	–

RJ-45 Connector Pinouts for the Routing Engine (Ethernet) Port

Table 54 describes the RJ-45 connector pinout information.

Table 54: RJ-45 Connector Pinout

Pin	Signal
1	TX +
2	TX-
3	RX +
4	Termination network
5	Termination network
6	RX-
7	Termination network
8	Termination network

DB-9 Connector Pinouts for the Console Port

Table 55 describes the DB-9 connector pinouts.

Table 55: DB-9 Connector Pinout

Pin	Signal	Direction	Description
1	DCD	< –	Carrier Detect
2	RxD	< –	Receive Data
3	TxD	– >	Transmit Data
4	DTR	– >	Data Terminal Ready

Table 55: DB-9 Connector Pinout (continued)

Pin	Signal	Direction	Description
5	Ground	—	Signal Ground
6	DSR	< –	Data Set Ready
7	RTS	– >	Request To Send
8	CTS	< –	Clear To Send
9	RING	< –	Ring Indicator

E1 and T1 RJ-48 Cable Pinouts

The E1 and T1 PIMs use an RJ-48 cable, which is not supplied with the PIM.



CAUTION: To maintain agency approvals, use only a properly constructed, shielded cable.

Table 56, Table 57, Table 58, and Table 59 describe the RJ-48 connector pinouts.

Table 56: RJ-48 Connector to RJ-48 Connector (Straight) Pinout

RJ-48 Pin (on T1/E1 PIM) (Data Numbering Form)	RJ-48 Pin (Data Numbering Form)	Signal
1	1	RX, Ring, –
2	2	RX, Tip, +
4	4	TX, Ring, –
5	5	TX, Tip, +
3	3	Shield/Return/Ground
6	6	Shield/Return/Ground

Table 56: RJ-48 Connector to RJ-48 Connector (Straight) Pinout (continued)

RJ-48 Pin (on T1/E1 PIM) (Data Numbering Form)	RJ-48 Pin (Data Numbering Form)	Signal
7	No connect	No connect
8	No connect	No connect

Table 57: RJ-48 Connector to RJ-48 Connector (Crossover) Pinout

RJ-48 Pin (on T1/E1 PIM) (Data numbering form)	RJ-48 Pin (Data numbering form)	Signal
1	4	RX/Ring/- <--> TX/Ring/-
2	5	RX/Tip/+ <--> TX/Tip/+
4	1	TX/Ring/- <--> RX/Ring/-
5	2	TX/Tip/+ <--> RX/Tip/+
3	3	Shield/Return/Ground
6	6	Shield/Return/Ground
7	No connect	No connect
8	No connect	No connect

Table 58: RJ-48 Connector to DB-15 Connector (Straight) Pinout

RJ-48 Pin (on T1/E1 PIM) (Data numbering form)	DB-15 Pin (Data numbering form)	Signal
1	11	RX/Ring/- <--> RX/Ring/-
2	3	RX/Tip/+ <--> RX/Tip/+
4	9	TX/Ring/- <--> TX/Ring/-
5	1	TX/Tip/+ <--> TX/Tip/+
3	4	Shield/Return/Ground
6	2	Shield/Return/Ground
7	No connect	No connect
8	No connect	No connect
9	No connect	No connect
10	No connect	No connect
11	No connect	No connect
12	No connect	No connect

Table 58: RJ-48 Connector to DB-15 Connector (Straight) Pinout (continued)

RJ-48 Pin (on T1/E1 PIM) (Data numbering form)	DB-15 Pin (Data numbering form)	Signal
13	No connect	No connect
14	No connect	No connect
15	No connect	No connect

Table 59: RJ-48 Connector to DB-15 Connector (Crossover) Pinout

RJ-48 Pin (on T1/E1 PIM) (Data numbering form)	DB-15 Pin (Data numbering form)	Signal
1	9	RX/Ring/- <--> TX/Ring/-
2	1	RX/Tip/+ <--> TX/Tip/+
4	11	TX/Ring/- <--> RX/Ring/-
5	3	TX/Tip/+ <--> RX/Tip/+
3	4	Shield/Return/Ground
6	2	Shield/Return/Ground
7	No connect	No connect
8	No connect	No connect
9	No connect	No connect
10	No connect	No connect
11	No connect	No connect
12	No connect	No connect
13	No connect	No connect
14	No connect	No connect
15	No connect	No connect

E3 and T3 BNC Connector Pinouts

The E3 and T3 PIMs each use two BNC connectors—one for transmitting data (TX) and one for receiving data (RX).

ADSL RJ-11 Connector Pinout

The 1-port ADSL Annex A and Annex B PIMs use an RJ-11 cable, which is not supplied with the PIMs. Table 60 describes the RJ-11 connector pinout.

Table 60: ADSL RJ-11 Connector Pinout

Pin	Signal
1	No connect
2	No connect
3	RJ P –Tip
4	RJ N –Ring
5	No connect
6	No connect

ISDN RJ-45 Connector Pinout

The 1-port and 4-port ISDN PIMs use an RJ-45 cable, which is not supplied with the PIMs. Table 61 describes the RJ-11 connector pinout.

Table 61: ADSL RJ-11 Connector Pinout

Pin	Signal
1	No connect
2	No connect
3	RJ_SX_P
4	RJ_SR_P
5	RJ_SR_N
6	RJ_SX_N
7	No connect
8	No connect
9	Shielded
10	Shielded 2

Chapter 12

Safety and Regulatory Compliance Information

To install and use the Services Router safely, follow proper safety procedures. This chapter discusses the following safety and regulatory compliance information:

- Definition of Safety Warning Levels on page 165
- Safety Guidelines and Warnings on page 167
- Agency Approvals on page 200
- Compliance Statements for EMC Requirements on page 201

Definition of Safety Warning Levels

This manual uses the following three levels of safety warnings:



NOTE: You might find this information helpful in a particular situation, or might otherwise overlook it.



CAUTION: You need to observe the specified guidelines to avoid minor injury or discomfort to you, or severe damage to the Services Router.



WARNING: This symbol means danger. You are in a situation that could cause bodily injury. Before you work on any equipment, be aware of the hazards involved with electrical circuitry and be familiar with standard practices for preventing accidents.



WARNING: Waarschuwing Dit waarschuwingssymbool betekent gevaar. U verkeert in een situatie die lichamelijk letsel kan veroorzaken. Voordat u aan

enige apparatuur gaat werken, dient u zich bewust te zijn van de bij elektrische schakelingen betrokken risico's en dient u op de hoogte te zijn van standaard maatregelen om ongelukken te voorkomen.



WARNING: Varoitus Tämä varoitusmerkki merkitsee vaaraa. Olet tilanteessa, joka voi johtaa ruumiinvammaan. Ennen kuin työskentelet minkään laitteiston parissa, ota selvää sähkökytkentöihin liittyvistä vaaroista ja tavanomaisista onnettomuuksien ehkäisykeinoista.



WARNING: Attention Ce symbole d'avertissement indique un danger. Vous vous trouvez dans une situation pouvant causer des blessures ou des dommages corporels. Avant de travailler sur un équipement, soyez conscient des dangers posés par les circuits électriques et familiarisez-vous avec les procédures couramment utilisées pour éviter les accidents.



WARNING: Warnung Dieses Warnsymbol bedeutet Gefahr. Sie befinden sich in einer Situation, die zu einer Körperverletzung führen könnte. Bevor Sie mit der Arbeit an irgendeinem Gerät beginnen, seien Sie sich der mit elektrischen Stromkreisen verbundenen Gefahren und der Standardpraktiken zur Vermeidung von Unfällen bewußt.



WARNING: Avvertenza Questo simbolo di avvertenza indica un pericolo. La situazione potrebbe causare infortuni alle persone. Prima di lavorare su qualsiasi apparecchiatura, occorre conoscere i pericoli relativi ai circuiti elettrici ed essere al corrente delle pratiche standard per la prevenzione di incidenti.



WARNING: Advarsel Dette varselsymbolet betyr fare. Du befinner deg i en situasjon som kan føre til personskade. Før du utfører arbeid på utstyr, må du være oppmerksom på de faremomentene som elektriske kretser innebærer, samt gjøre deg kjent med vanlig praksis når det gjelder å unngå ulykker.



WARNING: Aviso Este símbolo de aviso indica perigo. Encontra-se numa situação que lhe poderá causar danos físicos. Antes de começar a trabalhar com qualquer equipamento, familiarize-se com os perigos relacionados com circuitos eléctricos, e com quaisquer práticas comuns que possam prevenir possíveis acidentes.



WARNING: ¡Atención! Este símbolo de aviso significa peligro. Existe riesgo para su integridad física. Antes de manipular cualquier equipo, considerar los riesgos que entraña la corriente eléctrica y familiarizarse con los procedimientos estándar de prevención de accidentes.



WARNING: Varning! Denna varningssymbol signalerar fara. Du befinner dig i en situation som kan leda till personskada. Innan du utför arbete på någon utrustning måste du vara medveten om farorna med elkretsar och känna till vanligt förfarande för att förebygga skador.

Safety Guidelines and Warnings

This section lists the following safety guidelines and warnings for installing, operating, and maintaining a Services Router:

- General Safety Guidelines and Warnings on page 167
- Electrical Safety Guidelines and Warnings on page 170
- Installation Safety Guidelines and Warnings on page 179
- Laser and LED Safety Guidelines and Warnings on page 186
- Maintenance and Operational Safety Guidelines and Warnings on page 191

General Safety Guidelines and Warnings

The following guidelines help ensure your safety and protect the Services Router from damage. The list of guidelines might not address all

potentially hazardous situations in your working environment, so be alert and exercise good judgment at all times.

- Perform only the procedures explicitly described in this manual. Make sure that only authorized service personnel perform other system services.
- Keep the area around the chassis clear and free from dust before, during, and after installation.
- Keep tools away from areas where people could trip over them while walking.
- Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry, such as rings, bracelets, or chains, which could become caught in the chassis.
- Wear safety glasses if you are working under any conditions that could be hazardous to your eyes.
- Do not perform any actions that create a potential hazard to people or make the equipment unsafe.
- Never attempt to lift an object that is too heavy for one person to handle.
- Never install or manipulate wiring during electrical storms.
- Never install electrical jacks in wet locations unless the jacks are specifically designed for wet environments.
- Operate the Services Router only when it is properly grounded.
- The separate protective earthing terminal provided on this product shall be permanently connected to earth.
- Replace fuses only with fuses of the same type and rating.
- Do not open or remove chassis covers or sheet metal parts unless instructions are provided in this manual. Such an action could cause severe electrical shock.
- Do not push or force any objects through any opening in the chassis frame. Such an action could result in electrical shock or fire.
- Avoid spilling liquid onto the Services Router chassis or onto any Services Router component. Such an action could cause electrical shock or damage the Services Router.
- Avoid touching uninsulated electrical wires or terminals that have not been disconnected from their power source. Such an action could cause electrical shock.

In addition, observe the warnings and guidelines in the following sections.

Qualified Personnel Warning



WARNING: Only trained and qualified personnel should install or replace the Services Router.

Waarschuwing Installatie en reparaties mogen uitsluitend door getraind en bevoegd personeel uitgevoerd worden.

Varoitus Ainoastaan koulutettu ja pätevä henkilökunta saa asentaa tai vaihtaa tämän laitteen.

Attention Tout installation ou remplacement de l'appareil doit être réalisé par du personnel qualifié et compétent.

Warnung Gerät nur von geschultem, qualifiziertem Personal installieren oder auswechseln lassen.



WARNING: Avvertenza Solo personale addestrato e qualificato deve essere autorizzato ad installare o sostituire questo apparecchio.

Advarsel Kun kvalifisert personell med riktig opplæring bør montere eller bytte ut dette utstyret.

Aviso Este equipamento deverá ser instalado ou substituído apenas por pessoal devidamente treinado e qualificado.

¡Atención! Estos equipos deben ser instalados y reemplazados exclusivamente por personal técnico adecuadamente preparado y capacitado.

Varning! Denna utrustning ska endast installeras och bytas ut av utbildad och kvalificerad personal.

Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage

Many Services Router hardware components are sensitive to damage from static electricity. Some components can be impaired by voltages as low as 30 V. You can easily generate potentially damaging static voltages whenever you handle plastic or foam packing material or if you move components across plastic or carpets. Observe the following guidelines to minimize the potential for electrostatic discharge (ESD) damage, which can cause intermittent or complete component failures:

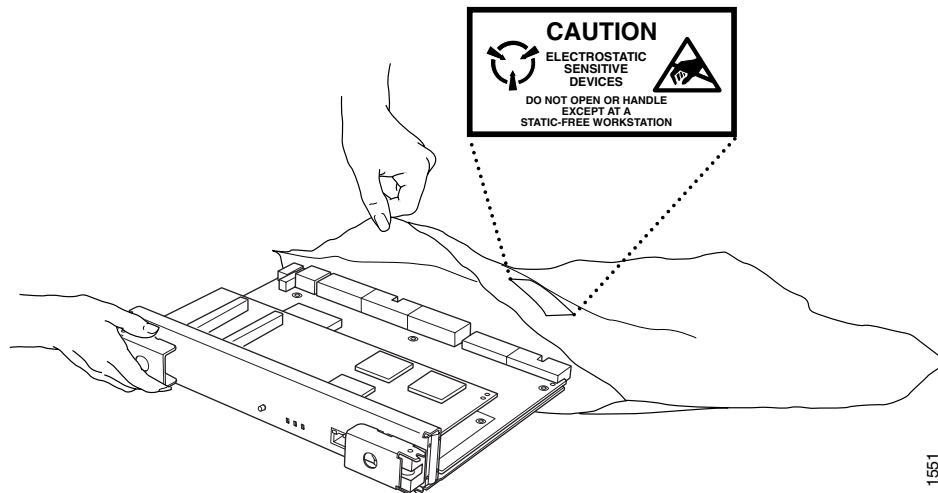
- Always use an ESD wrist strap or ankle strap, and make sure that it is in direct contact with your skin.



CAUTION: For safety, periodically check the resistance value of the ESD strap. The measurement should be in the range of 1 to 10 Mohms.

- When handling any component that is removed from the chassis, make sure the equipment end of your ESD strap is attached to one of the electrostatic discharge points on the chassis, which are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 for the J2300 chassis and in Figure 6 and Figure 7 for the J4300 chassis and J6300 chassis.
- Avoid contact between the component and your clothing. ESD voltages emitted from clothing can still damage components.
- When removing or installing a component, always place it component-side up on an antistatic surface, in an antistatic card rack, or in an electrostatic bag (see Figure 45). If you are returning a component, place it in an electrostatic bag before packing it.

Figure 45: Place a Component into an Electrostatic Bag



Electrical Safety Guidelines and Warnings

When working on equipment powered by electricity, follow the guidelines described in the following sections:

- General Electrical Safety Guidelines on page 171
- AC Power Electrical Safety Guidelines on page 172
- Grounded Equipment Warning on page 172

- Warning Statement for Norway and Sweden on page 173
- In Case of Electrical Accident on page 173
- Multiple Power Supplies Disconnection Warning on page 174
- Power Disconnection Warning on page 175
- TN Power Warning on page 176
- Telecommunication Line Cord Warning on page 178

General Electrical Safety Guidelines

- Install the Services Router in compliance with the following local, national, or international electrical codes:
 - United States—National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 70), United States National Electrical Code.
 - Canada—Canadian Electrical Code, Part 1, CSA C22.1.
 - Other countries—International Electromechanical Commission (IEC) 60364, Part 1 through Part 7.
 - Evaluated to the TN power system.
- Locate the emergency power-off switch for the room in which you are working so that if an electrical accident occurs, you can quickly turn off the power.
- Do not work alone if potentially hazardous conditions exist anywhere in your workspace.
- Never assume that power is disconnected from a circuit. Always check the circuit before starting to work.
- Carefully look for possible hazards in your work area, such as moist floors, ungrounded power extension cords, and missing safety grounds.
- Operate the Services Router within marked electrical ratings and product usage instructions.
- For the Services Router and peripheral equipment to function safely and correctly, use the cables and connectors specified for the attached peripheral equipment, and make certain they are in good condition.

Many Services Router components can be removed and replaced without powering down or disconnecting power to the Services Router, as detailed in elsewhere in this manual. Never install equipment if it appears damaged.

AC Power Electrical Safety Guidelines

The following electrical safety guidelines apply to AC-powered routers:

- AC-powered routers are shipped with a three-wire electrical cord with a grounding-type plug that fits only a grounding-type power outlet. Do not circumvent this safety feature. Equipment grounding should comply with local and national electrical codes.
- You must provide an external circuit breaker rated minimum 15 A in the building installation.
- The power cord serves as the main disconnecting device. The socket outlet must be near the router and be easily accessible.
- The cores in the mains lead are colored in accordance with the following code:
 - Green and yellow—Earth
 - Blue—Neutral
 - Brown—Live
- When a router is equipped with two AC power supplies, both power cords (one for each power supply) must be unplugged to completely disconnect power to the router.
- Note the following warnings printed on the AC power supply faceplate:
 - To completely de-energize the system disconnect maximum of 2 power cordsets.
 - Apparaten skall anslutas till jordat uttag när den ansluts till ett nätverk. [Swedish]

Grounded Equipment Warning



WARNING: The router is intended to be grounded. Ensure that the router is connected to earth ground during normal use.

Waarschuwing Deze apparatuur hoort geaard te worden. Zorg dat de host-computer tijdens normaal gebruik met aarde is verbonden.

Varoitus Tämä laitteisto on tarkoitettu maadoitettavaksi. Varmista, että isäntälaitte on yhdistetty maahan normaalikäytön aikana.

Attention Cet équipement doit être relié à la terre. S'assurer que l'appareil hôte est relié à la terre lors de l'utilisation normale.

Warnung Dieses Gerät muß geerdet werden. Stellen Sie sicher, daß das Host-Gerät während des normalen Betriebs an Erde gelegt ist.



WARNING: Avvertenza Questa apparecchiatura deve essere collegata a massa. Accertarsi che il dispositivo host sia collegato alla massa di terra durante il normale utilizzo.

Advarsel Dette utstyret skal jordes. Forviss deg om vertsterminalen er jordet ved normalt bruk.

Aviso Este equipamento deverá estar ligado à terra. Certifique-se que o host se encontra ligado à terra durante a sua utilização normal.

¡Atención! Este equipo debe conectarse a tierra. Asegurarse de que el equipo principal esté conectado a tierra durante el uso normal.

Varning! Denna utrustning är avsedd att jordas. Se till att värdenheten är jordad vid normal användning.

Warning Statement for Norway and Sweden



WARNING: The equipment must be connected to an earthed mains socket-outlet.

Advarsel Apparatet skal kobles til en jordet stikkontakt.

Varning! Apparaten skall anslutas till jordat nätuttag.

In Case of Electrical Accident

If an electrical accident results in an injury, take the following actions in this order:

1. Use caution. Be aware of potentially hazardous conditions that could cause further injury.
2. Disconnect power from the Services Router.
3. If possible, send another person to get medical aid. Otherwise, assess the condition of the victim, then call for help.

Multiple Power Supplies Disconnection Warning



WARNING: The J6300 Services Router has more than one power supply connection. All connections must be removed completely to remove power from the unit completely.



WARNING: Waarschuwing Deze J6300 eenheid heeft meer dan één stroomtoevoerverbinding; alle verbindingen moeten volledig worden verwijderd om de stroom van deze eenheid volledig te verwijderen.



WARNING: Varoitus Tässä laitteessa on useampia virtalähdekytkentöjä. Kaikki kytkennät on irrotettava kokonaan, jotta virta poistettaisiin täysin laitteesta.



WARNING: Attention Cette J6300 unité est équipée de plusieurs raccordements d'alimentation. Pour supprimer tout courant électrique de l'unité, tous les cordons d'alimentation doivent être débranchés.



WARNING: Warnung Diese J6300 Einheit verfügt über mehr als einen Stromanschluß; um Strom gänzlich von der Einheit fernzuhalten, müssen alle Stromzufuhren abgetrennt sein.



WARNING: Avvertenza Questa J6300 unità ha più di una connessione per alimentatore elettrico; tutte le connessioni devono essere completamente rimosse per togliere l'elettricità dall'unità.



WARNING: Advarsel Denne J6300 enheten har mer enn én strømtilkobling. Alle tilkoblinger må kobles helt fra for å eliminere strøm fra enheten.



WARNING: Aviso Este J6300 dispositivo possui mais do que uma conexão de fonte de alimentação de energia; para poder remover a fonte de alimentação de energia, deverão ser desconectadas todas as conexões existentes.



WARNING: ¡Atención! Esta J6300 unidad tiene más de una conexión de suministros de alimentación; para eliminar la alimentación por completo, deben desconectarse completamente todas las conexiones.



WARNING: Varning! Denna J6300 enhet har mer än en strömförsörjningsanslutning; alla anslutningar måste vara helt avlägsnade innan strömtillförseln till enheten är fullständigt bruten.

Power Disconnection Warning



WARNING: Before working on the router or near power supplies, unplug the power cord from an AC router.



WARNING: Waarschuwing Voordat u aan een frame of in de nabijheid van voedingen werkt, dient u bij wisselstroom toestellen de stekker van het netsnoer uit het stopcontact te halen.



WARNING: Varoitus Kytke irti vaihtovirtalaitteiden virtajohto, ennen kuin teet mitään asennuspohjalle tai työskentelet virtalähteiden läheisyydessä.



WARNING: Attention Avant de travailler sur un châssis ou à proximité d'une alimentation électrique, débrancher le cordon d'alimentation des unités en courant alternatif.



WARNING: Warnung Bevor Sie an einem Chassis oder in der Nähe von Netzgeräten arbeiten, ziehen Sie bei Wechselstromeinheiten das Netzkabel ab bzw.



WARNING: Avvertenza Prima di lavorare su un telaio o intorno ad alimentatori, scollegare il cavo di alimentazione sulle unità CA.



WARNING: Advarsel Før det utføres arbeid på kabinettet eller det arbeides i nærheten av strømforsyningsenheter, skal strømledningen trekkes ut på vekselstrømsenheter.



WARNING: Aviso Antes de trabalhar num chassis, ou antes de trabalhar perto de unidades de fornecimento de energia, desligue o cabo de alimentação nas unidades de corrente alternada.



WARNING: ¡Atención! Antes de manipular el chasis de un equipo o trabajar cerca de una fuente de alimentación, desenchufar el cable de alimentación en los equipos de corriente alterna (CA).



WARNING: Varning! Innan du arbetar med ett chassi eller nära strömförsörjningsenheter skall du för växelströmsenheter dra ur nätsladden.

TN Power Warning



WARNING: The router is designed to work with a TN power system.



WARNING: Waarschuwing Het apparaat is ontworpen om te functioneren met TN energiesystemen.



WARNING: Varoitus Kojе on suunniteltu toimimaan TN-sähkövoimajärjestelmien yhteydessä.



WARNING: Attention Ce dispositif a été conçu pour fonctionner avec des systèmes d'alimentation TN.



WARNING: Warnung Das Gerät ist für die Verwendung mit TN-Stromsystemen ausgelegt.



WARNING: Avvertenza Il dispositivo è stato progettato per l'uso con sistemi di alimentazione TN.



WARNING: Advarsel Utstyret er utfomet til bruk med TN-strømsystemer.



WARNING: Aviso O dispositivo foi criado para operar com sistemas de corrente TN.



WARNING: ¡Atención! El equipo está diseñado para trabajar con sistemas de alimentación tipo TN.



WARNING: Varning! Enheten är konstruerad för användning tillsammans med elkraftssystem av TN-typ.

Telecommunication Line Cord Warning



WARNING: To reduce the risk of fire, use only No. 26 AWG or larger UL-listed or CSA-certified telecommunication line cord.



WARNING: Waarschuwing Om brandgevaar te reduceren, dient slechts telecommunicatielijnsnoer nr. 26 AWG of groter gebruikt te worden.



WARNING: Varoitus Tulipalovaaran vähentämiseksi käytä ainoastaan nro 26 AWG-tai paksumpaa tietoliikennejohdinta.



WARNING: Attention Pour réduire les risques d'incendie, n'utiliser que des cordons de lignes de télécommunications de type AWG n° 26 ou plus larges.



WARNING: Warnung Zur Reduzierung der Feuergefahr eine Fernmeldeleitungsschnur der Größe 26 AWG oder größer verwenden.



WARNING: Avvertenza Per ridurre il rischio di incendio, usare solo un cavo per linea di telecomunicazioni di sezione 0,12 mm² (26 AWG) o maggiore.



WARNING: Advarsel Bruk kun AWG nr. 26 eller telekommunikasjonsledninger med større dimensjon for å redusere faren for brann.



WARNING: Aviso Para reduzir o risco de incêndio, utilize apenas terminais de fio de telecomunicações N°. 26 AWG ou superiores.



WARNING: ¡Atención! Para reducir el riesgo de incendios, usar sólo líneas de telecomunicaciones de calibre No. 26 AWG o más gruesas.



WARNING: Varning! För att minska brandrisken skall endast Nr. 26 AWG eller större telekommunikationsledning användas.

Installation Safety Guidelines and Warnings

Observe the following guidelines and warnings before and during Services Router installation:

- Chassis Lifting Guidelines on page 179
- Installation Instructions Warning on page 180
- Rack-Mounting Requirements and Warnings on page 181
- Ramp Warning on page 185

Chassis Lifting Guidelines

The weight of a fully configured chassis is approximately 12 lbs (5.4 kg) for a J2300 Services Router, 21 lbs (9.5 kg) for a J4300 Services Router,

and 24 lb (10.9 kg) for a J6300 Services Router. Observe the following guidelines for lifting and moving a Services Router:

- Before moving the Services Router, read the guidelines in “Preparing for Router Installation” on page 55 to verify that the intended site meets the specified power, environmental, and clearance requirements.
- Before lifting or moving the Services Router, disconnect all external cables.
- As when lifting any heavy object, lift most of the weight with your legs rather than your back. Keep your knees bent and your back relatively straight and avoid twisting your body as you lift. Balance the load evenly and be sure that your footing is solid.

Installation Instructions Warning



WARNING: Read the installation instructions before you connect the router to a power source.

Waarschuwing Raadpleeg de installatie-aanwijzingen voordat u het systeem met de voeding verbindt.

Varoitus Lue asennusohjeet ennen järjestelmän yhdistämistä virtälähteeseen.

Attention Avant de brancher le système sur la source d'alimentation, consulter les directives d'installation.

Warnung Lesen Sie die Installationsanweisungen, bevor Sie das System an die Stromquelle anschließen.



WARNING: Avvertenza Consultare le istruzioni di installazione prima di collegare il sistema all'alimentatore.

Advarsel Les installasjonsinstruksjonene før systemet kobles til strømkilden.

Aviso Leia as instruções de instalação antes de ligar o sistema à sua fonte de energia.

¡Atención! Ver las instrucciones de instalación antes de conectar el sistema a la red de alimentación.

Varning! Läs installationsanvisningarna innan du kopplar systemet till dess strömförsörjningsenhet.

Rack-Mounting Requirements and Warnings

Ensure that the equipment rack into which the Services Router is installed is evenly and securely supported, to avoid the hazardous condition that could result from uneven mechanical loading.



WARNING: To prevent bodily injury when mounting or servicing the router in a rack, take the following precautions to ensure that the system remains stable. The following directives help maintain your safety:

- The router must be installed into a rack that is secured to the building structure.
 - The router should be mounted at the bottom of the rack if it is the only unit in the rack.
 - When mounting the router in a partially filled rack, load the rack from the bottom to the top with the heaviest component at the bottom of the rack.
 - If the rack is provided with stabilizing devices, install the stabilizers before mounting or servicing the router in the rack.
-



WARNING: Waarschuwing Om lichamelijk letsel te voorkomen wanneer u dit toestel in een rek monteert of het daar een servicebeurt geeft, moet u speciale voorzorgsmaatregelen nemen om ervoor te zorgen dat het toestel stabiel blijft. De onderstaande richtlijnen worden verstrekt om uw veiligheid te verzekeren:

- De Juniper Networks router moet in een stellage worden geïnstalleerd die aan een bouwsel is verankerd.
 - Dit toestel dient onderaan in het rek gemonteerd te worden als het toestel het enige in het rek is.
 - Wanneer u dit toestel in een gedeeltelijk gevuld rek monteert, dient u het rek van onderen naar boven te laden met het zwaarste onderdeel onderaan in het rek.
 - Als het rek voorzien is van stabiliseringshulpmiddelen, dient u de stabilisatoren te monteren voordat u het toestel in het rek monteert of het daar een servicebeurt geeft.
-



WARNING: Varoitus Kun laite asetetaan telineeseen tai huolletaan sen ollessa telineessä, on noudatettava erityisiä varotoimia järjestelmän vakavuuden

säilyttämiseksi, jotta vältetään loukkaantumiselta. Noudata seuraavia turvallisuusohjeita:

- Juniper Networks router on asennettava telineeseen, joka on kiinnitetty rakennukseen.
- Jos telineessä ei ole muita laitteita, aseta laite telineen alaosaan.
- Jos laite asetetaan osaksi täytettyyn telineeseen, aloita kuormittaminen sen alaosasta kaikkein raskaimmalla esineellä ja siirry sitten sen yläosaan.
- Jos telinettä varten on vakaimet, asenna ne ennen laitteen asettamista telineeseen tai sen huoltamista siinä.



WARNING: Attention Pour éviter toute blessure corporelle pendant les opérations de montage ou de réparation de cette unité en casier, il convient de prendre des précautions spéciales afin de maintenir la stabilité du système. Les directives ci-dessous sont destinées à assurer la protection du personnel:

- Le rack sur lequel est monté le Juniper Networks router doit être fixé à la structure du bâtiment.
- Si cette unité constitue la seule unité montée en casier, elle doit être placée dans le bas.
- Si cette unité est montée dans un casier partiellement rempli, charger le casier de bas en haut en plaçant l'élément le plus lourd dans le bas.
- Si le casier est équipé de dispositifs stabilisateurs, installer les stabilisateurs avant de monter ou de réparer l'unité en casier.



WARNING: Warnung Zur Vermeidung von Körperverletzung beim Anbringen oder Warten dieser Einheit in einem Gestell müssen Sie besondere Vorkehrungen treffen,

um sicherzustellen, daß das System stabil bleibt. Die folgenden Richtlinien sollen zur Gewährleistung Ihrer Sicherheit dienen:

- Der Juniper Networks router muß in einem Gestell installiert werden, das in der Gebäudestruktur verankert ist.
- Wenn diese Einheit die einzige im Gestell ist, sollte sie unten im Gestell angebracht werden.
- Bei Anbringung dieser Einheit in einem zum Teil gefüllten Gestell ist das Gestell von unten nach oben zu laden, wobei das schwerste Bauteil unten im Gestell anzubringen ist.
- Wird das Gestell mit Stabilisierungszubehör geliefert, sind zuerst die Stabilisatoren zu installieren, bevor Sie die Einheit im Gestell anbringen oder sie warten.



WARNING: Avvertenza Per evitare infortuni fisici durante il montaggio o la manutenzione di questa unità in un supporto, occorre osservare speciali precauzioni per garantire che il sistema rimanga stabile. Le seguenti direttive vengono fornite per garantire la sicurezza personale:

- Il Juniper Networks router deve essere installato in un telaio, il quale deve essere fissato alla struttura dell'edificio.
- Questa unità deve venire montata sul fondo del supporto, se si tratta dell'unica unità da montare nel supporto.
- Quando questa unità viene montata in un supporto parzialmente pieno, caricare il supporto dal basso all'alto, con il componente più pesante sistemato sul fondo del supporto.
- Se il supporto è dotato di dispositivi stabilizzanti, installare tali dispositivi prima di montare o di procedere alla manutenzione dell'unità nel supporto.



WARNING: Advarsel Unngå fysiske skader under montering eller reparasjonsarbeid på denne enheten når den befinner seg i et kabinett. Vær nøye med at systemet er stabilt. Følgende retningslinjer er gitt for å verne om sikkerheten:

- Juniper Networks router må installeres i et stativ som er forankret til bygningsstrukturen.
 - Denne enheten bør monteres nederst i kabinettet hvis dette er den eneste enheten i kabinettet.
 - Ved montering av denne enheten i et kabinett som er delvis fylt, skal kabinettet lastes fra bunnen og opp med den tyngste komponenten nederst i kabinettet.
 - Hvis kabinettet er utstyrt med stabiliseringsutstyr, skal stabilisatorene installeres før montering eller utføring av reparasjonsarbeid på enheten i kabinettet.
-



WARNING: Aviso Para se prevenir contra danos corporais ao montar ou reparar esta unidade numa estante, deverá tomar precauções especiais para se certificar de que o sistema possui um suporte estável. As seguintes directrizes ajudá-lo-ão a efectuar o seu trabalho com segurança:

- O Juniper Networks router deverá ser instalado numa prateleira fixa à estrutura do edifício.
 - Esta unidade deverá ser montada na parte inferior da estante, caso seja esta a única unidade a ser montada.
 - Ao montar esta unidade numa estante parcialmente ocupada, coloque os itens mais pesados na parte inferior da estante, arrumando-os de baixo para cima.
 - Se a estante possuir um dispositivo de estabilização, instale-o antes de montar ou reparar a unidade.
-



WARNING: ¡Atención! Para evitar lesiones durante el montaje de este equipo sobre un bastidor, o posteriormente durante su mantenimiento, se debe poner

mucho cuidado en que el sistema quede bien estable. Para garantizar su seguridad, proceda según las siguientes instrucciones:

- El Juniper Networks router debe instalarse en un bastidor fijado a la estructura del edificio.
- Colocar el equipo en la parte inferior del bastidor, cuando sea la única unidad en el mismo.
- Cuando este equipo se vaya a instalar en un bastidor parcialmente ocupado, comenzar la instalación desde la parte inferior hacia la superior colocando el equipo más pesado en la parte inferior.
- Si el bastidor dispone de dispositivos estabilizadores, instalar éstos antes de montar o proceder al mantenimiento del equipo instalado en el bastidor.



WARNING: Varning! För att undvika kroppsskada när du installerar eller utför underhållsarbete på denna enhet på en ställning måste du vidta särskilda försiktighetsåtgärder för att försäkra dig om att systemet står stadigt. Följande riktlinjer ges för att trygga din säkerhet:

- Juniper Networks router måste installeras i en ställning som är förankrad i byggnadens struktur.
- Om denna enhet är den enda enheten på ställningen skall den installeras längst ned på ställningen.
- Om denna enhet installeras på en delvis fylld ställning skall ställningen fyllas nedifrån och upp, med de tyngsta enheterna längst ned på ställningen.
- Om ställningen är försedd med stabiliseringsdon skall dessa monteras fast innan enheten installeras eller underhålls på ställningen.

Ramp Warning



WARNING: When installing the router, do not use a ramp inclined at more than 10 degrees.

Waarschuwing Gebruik een oprijplaat niet onder een hoek van meer dan 10 graden.

Varoitus Älä käyttää sellaista kaltevaa pintaa, jonka kaltevuus ylittää 10 astetta.

Attention Ne pas utiliser une rampe dont l'inclinaison est supérieure à 10 degrés.

Warnung Keine Rampen mit einer Neigung von mehr als 10 Grad verwenden.



WARNING: Avvertenza Non usare una rampa con pendenza superiore a 10 gradi.

Advarsel Bruk aldri en rampe som heller mer enn 10 grader.

Aviso Não utilize uma rampa com uma inclinação superior a 10 graus.

¡Atención! No usar una rampa inclinada más de 10 grados

Varning! Använd inte ramp med en lutning på mer än 10 grader.

Laser and LED Safety Guidelines and Warnings

Single-mode Physical Interface Modules (PIMs) are equipped with laser transmitters, which are considered a Class 1 Laser Product by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, and are evaluated as a Class 1 Laser Product per EN 60825-1 + A11 + A2 requirements.

Observe the following guidelines and warnings:

- General Laser Safety Guidelines on page 186
- Class 1 Laser Product Warning on page 187
- Class 1 LED Product Warning on page 187
- Laser Beam Warning on page 188
- Radiation from Open Port Apertures Warning on page 189

General Laser Safety Guidelines

When working around PIMs, observe the following safety guidelines to prevent eye injury:

- Do not look into unterminated ports or at fibers that connect to unknown sources.
- Do not examine unterminated optical ports with optical instruments.
- Avoid direct exposure to the beam.



WARNING: Unterminated optical connectors can emit invisible laser radiation. The lens in the human eye focuses all the laser power on the retina, so focusing the eye directly on a laser source—even a low-power laser—could permanently damage the eye.

Class 1 Laser Product Warning



WARNING: Class 1 laser product.

Waarschuwing Klasse-1 laser produkt.

Varoitus Luokan 1 lasertuote.

Attention Produit laser de classe I.

Warnung Laserprodukt der Klasse 1.



WARNING: Avvertenza Prodotto laser di Classe 1.

Advarsel Laserprodukt av klasse 1.

Aviso Produto laser de classe 1.

¡Atención! Producto láser Clase I.

Varning! Laserprodukt av klass 1.

Class 1 LED Product Warning



WARNING: Class 1 LED product.

Waarschuwing Klasse 1 LED-product.

Varoitus Luokan 1 valodiodituote.

Attention Alarme de produit LED Class I.

Warnung Class 1 LED-Produktwarnung.



WARNING: Avvertenza Avvertenza prodotto LED di Classe 1.

Advarsel LED-produkt i klasse 1.

Aviso Produto de classe 1 com LED.

¡Atención! Aviso sobre producto LED de Clase 1.

Varning! Lysdiodprodukt av klass 1.

Laser Beam Warning



WARNING: Do not stare into the laser beam or view it directly with optical instruments.



WARNING: Waarschuwing Niet in de straal staren of hem rechtstreeks bekijken met optische instrumenten.



WARNING: Varoitus Älä katso säteeseen äläkä tarkastele sitä suoraan optisen laitteen avulla.



WARNING: Attention Ne pas fixer le faisceau des yeux, ni l'observer directement à l'aide d'instruments optiques.



WARNING: Warnung Nicht direkt in den Strahl blicken und ihn nicht direkt mit optischen Geräten prüfen.



WARNING: Avvertenza Non fissare il raggio con gli occhi né usare strumenti ottici per osservarlo direttamente.



WARNING: Advarsel Stirr eller se ikke direkte p strlen med optiske instrumenter.



WARNING: Aviso Não olhe fixamente para o raio, nem olhe para ele directamente com instrumentos ópticos.



WARNING: ¡Atención! No mirar fijamente el haz ni observarlo directamente con instrumentos ópticos.



WARNING: Varning! Rikta inte blicken in mot strålen och titta inte direkt på den genom optiska instrument.

Radiation from Open Port Apertures Warning



WARNING: Because invisible radiation may be emitted from the aperture of the port when no fiber cable is connected, avoid exposure to radiation and do not stare into open apertures.



WARNING: Waarschuwing Aangezien onzichtbare straling vanuit de opening van de poort kan komen als er geen fiberkabel aangesloten is, dient blootstelling aan straling en het kijken in open openingen vermeden te worden.



WARNING: Varoitus Koska portin aukosta voi emittoitua näkymätöntä säteilyä, kun kuitukaapelia ei ole kytkettynä, vältä säteilylle altistumista äläkä katso avoimiin aukkoihin.



WARNING: Attention Des radiations invisibles à l'il nu pouvant traverser l'ouverture du port lorsqu'aucun câble en fibre optique n'y est connecté, il est recommandé de ne pas regarder fixement l'intérieur de ces ouvertures.



WARNING: Warnung Aus der Port-Öffnung können unsichtbare Strahlen emittieren, wenn kein Glasfaserkabel angeschlossen ist. Vermeiden Sie es, sich den Strahlungen auszusetzen, und starren Sie nicht in die Öffnungen!



WARNING: Avvertenza Quando i cavi in fibra non sono inseriti, radiazioni invisibili possono essere emesse attraverso l'apertura della porta. Evitate di esporvi alle radiazioni e non guardate direttamente nelle aperture.



WARNING: Advarsel Unngå utsettelse for stråling, og stirr ikke inn i åpninger som er åpne, fordi usynlig stråling kan emitteres fra portens åpning når det ikke er tilkoblet en fiberkabel.



WARNING: Aviso Dada a possibilidade de emissão de radiação invisível através do orifício da via de acesso, quando esta não tiver nenhum cabo de fibra conectado, deverá evitar a exposição à radiação e não deverá olhar fixamente para orifícios que se encontrarem a descoberto.



WARNING: ¡Atención! Debido a que la apertura del puerto puede emitir radiación invisible cuando no existe un cable de fibra conectado, evite mirar directamente a las aperturas para no exponerse a la radiación.



WARNING: Varning! Osynlig strålning kan avges från en portöppning utan ansluten fiberkabel och du bör därför undvika att bli utsatt för strålning genom att inte stirra in i oskyddade öppningar.

Maintenance and Operational Safety Guidelines and Warnings

As you maintain the Services Router, observe the following guidelines and warnings:

- Battery Handling Warning on page 191
- Jewelry Removal Warning on page 193
- Lightning Activity Warning on page 195
- Operating Temperature Warning on page 196
- Product Disposal Warning on page 198

Battery Handling Warning



WARNING: Replacing the battery incorrectly might result in an explosion. Replace the battery only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions.



WARNING: Waarschuwing Er is ontplofingsgevaar als de batterij verkeerd vervangen wordt. Vervang de batterij slechts met hetzelfde of een equivalent type dat door de fabrikant aanbevolen is. Gebruikte batterijen dienen overeenkomstig fabrieksvoorschriften weggeworpen te worden.



WARNING: Varoitus Räjähdyksen vaara, jos akku on vaihdettu väärään akkuun. Käytä vaihtamiseen ainoastaan saman- tai vastaavantyyppistä akkua, joka on valmistajan suosittelema. Hävitä käytetyt akut valmistajan ohjeiden mukaan.



WARNING: Attention Danger d'explosion si la pile n'est pas remplacée correctement. Ne la remplacer que par une pile de type semblable ou équivalent, recommandée par le fabricant. Jeter les piles usagées conformément aux instructions du fabricant.



WARNING: Warnung Bei Einsetzen einer falschen Batterie besteht Explosionsgefahr. Ersetzen Sie die Batterie nur durch den gleichen oder vom Hersteller empfohlenen Batterietyp. Entsorgen Sie die benutzten Batterien nach den Anweisungen des Herstellers.



WARNING: Advarsel Det kan være fare for eksplosjon hvis batteriet skiftes på feil måte. Skift kun med samme eller tilsvarende type som er anbefalt av produsenten. Kasser brukte batterier i henhold til produsentens instruksjoner.



WARNING: Avvertenza Pericolo di esplosione se la batteria non è installata correttamente. Sostituire solo con una di tipo uguale o equivalente, consigliata dal produttore. Eliminare le batterie usate secondo le istruzioni del produttore.



WARNING: Aviso Existe perigo de explosão se a bateria for substituída incorrectamente. Substitua a bateria por uma bateria igual ou de um tipo equivalente recomendado pelo fabricante. Destrua as baterias usadas conforme as instruções do fabricante.



WARNING: ¡Atención! Existe peligro de explosión si la batería se reemplaza de manera incorrecta. Reemplazar la batería exclusivamente con el mismo tipo o el equivalente recomendado por el fabricante. Desechar las baterías gastadas según las instrucciones del fabricante.



WARNING: Varning! Explosionsfara vid felaktigt batteribyte. Ersätt endast batteriet med samma batterityp som rekommenderas av tillverkaren eller motsvarande. Följ tillverkarens anvisningar vid kassering av använda batterier.

Jewelry Removal Warning



WARNING: Before working on equipment that is connected to power lines, remove jewelry, including rings, necklaces, and watches. Metal objects heat up when connected to power and ground and can cause serious burns or weld the metal object to the terminals.



WARNING: Waarschuwing Alvorens aan apparatuur te werken die met elektrische leidingen is verbonden, sieraden (inclusief ringen, kettingen en horloges) verwijderen. Metalen voorwerpen worden warm wanneer ze met stroom en aarde zijn verbonden, en kunnen ernstige brandwonden veroorzaken of het metalen voorwerp aan de aansluitklemmen lassen.



WARNING: Varoitus Ennen kuin työskentelet voimavirtajohtoihin kytkettyjen laitteiden parissa, ota pois kaikki korut (sormukset, kaulakorut ja kellot mukaan lukien). Metalliesineet kuumenevat, kun ne ovat yhteydessä sähkövirran ja maan kanssa, ja ne voivat aiheuttaa vakavia palovammoja tai hitsata metalliesineet kiinni liitäntänapoihin.



WARNING: Attention Avant d'accéder à cet équipement connecté aux lignes électriques, ôter tout bijou (anneaux, colliers et montres compris). Lorsqu'ils sont branchés à l'alimentation et reliés à la terre, les objets métalliques chauffent, ce qui peut provoquer des blessures graves ou souder l'objet métallique aux bornes.



WARNING: Warnung Vor der Arbeit an Geräten, die an das Netz angeschlossen sind, jeglichen Schmuck (einschließlich Ringe, Ketten und Uhren) abnehmen. Metallgegenstände erhitzen sich, wenn sie an das Netz und die Erde angeschlossen

werden, und können schwere Verbrennungen verursachen oder an die Anschlußklemmen angeschweißt werden.



WARNING: Avvertenza Prima di intervenire su apparecchiature collegate alle linee di alimentazione, togliersi qualsiasi monile (inclusi anelli, collane, braccialetti ed orologi). Gli oggetti metallici si riscaldano quando sono collegati tra punti di alimentazione e massa: possono causare ustioni gravi oppure il metallo può saldarsi ai terminali.



WARNING: Advarsel Fjern alle smykker (inkludert ringer, halskjeder og klokker) før du skal arbeide på utstyr som er koblet til kraftledninger. Metallgjenstander som er koblet til kraftledninger og jord blir svært varme og kan forårsake alvorlige brannskader eller smelte fast til polene.



WARNING: Aviso Antes de trabalhar em equipamento que esteja ligado a linhas de corrente, retire todas as jóias que estiver a usar (incluindo anéis, fios e relógios). Os objectos metálicos aquecerão em contacto com a corrente e em contacto com a ligação à terra, podendo causar queimaduras graves ou ficarem soldados aos terminais.



WARNING: ¡Atención! Antes de operar sobre equipos conectados a líneas de alimentación, quitarse las joyas (incluidos anillos, collares y relojes). Los objetos de metal se calientan cuando se conectan a la alimentación y a tierra, lo que puede ocasionar quemaduras graves o que los objetos metálicos queden soldados a los bornes.



WARNING: Varning! Tag av alla smycken (inklusive ringar, halsband och armbandsur) innan du arbetar på utrustning som är kopplad till kraftledningar. Metallobjekt hettas upp när de kopplas ihop med ström och jord och kan förorsaka allvarliga brännskador; metallobjekt kan också sammansvetsas med kontakterna.

Lightning Activity Warning



WARNING: Do not work on the system or connect or disconnect cables during periods of lightning activity.



WARNING: Waarschuwing Tijdens onweer dat gepaard gaat met bliksem, dient u niet aan het systeem te werken of kabels aan te sluiten of te ontkoppelen.



WARNING: Varoitus Älä työskentele järjestelmän parissa äläkä yhdistä tai irrota kaapeleita ukkosilmalla.



WARNING: Attention Ne pas travailler sur le système ni brancher ou débrancher les câbles pendant un orage.



WARNING: Warnung Arbeiten Sie nicht am System und schließen Sie keine Kabel an bzw. trennen Sie keine ab, wenn es gewittert.



WARNING: Avvertenza Non lavorare sul sistema o collegare oppure scollegare i cavi durante un temporale con fulmini.



WARNING: Advarsel Utfør aldri arbeid på systemet, eller koble kabler til eller fra systemet når det tordner eller lyner.



WARNING: Aviso Não trabalhe no sistema ou ligue e desligue cabos durante períodos de mau tempo (trovoada).



WARNING: ¡Atención! No operar el sistema ni conectar o desconectar cables durante el transcurso de descargas eléctricas en la atmósfera.



WARNING: Varning! Vid åska skall du aldrig utföra arbete på systemet eller ansluta eller koppla loss kablar.

Operating Temperature Warning



WARNING: To prevent the router from overheating, do not operate it in an area that exceeds the maximum recommended ambient temperature of 104°F (40°C). To prevent airflow restriction, allow at least 6 inches (15.2 cm) of clearance around the ventilation openings.



WARNING: Waarschuwing Om te voorkomen dat welke router van de Juniper Networks router dan ook oververhit raakt, dient u deze niet te bedienen op een plaats waar de maximale aanbevolen omgevingstemperatuur van 40°C wordt overschreden. Om te voorkomen dat de luchtstroom wordt beperkt, dient er minstens 15,2 cm speling rond de ventilatie-openingen te zijn.



WARNING: Varoitus Ettei Juniper Networks router-sarjan reititin ylikuumentuisi, sitä ei saa käyttää tilassa, jonka lämpötila ylittää korkeimman suositellun ympäristölämpötilan 40°C. Ettei ilmanvaihto estyisi, tuuletusaukkojen ympärille on jätettävä ainakin 15,2 cm tilaa.



WARNING: Attention Pour éviter toute surchauffe des routeurs de la gamme Juniper Networks router, ne l'utilisez pas dans une zone où la température ambiante est supérieure à 40°C. Pour permettre un flot d'air constant, dégagez un espace d'au moins 15,2 cm autour des ouvertures de ventilations.



WARNING: Warnung Um einen Router der router vor Überhitzung zu schützen, darf dieser nicht in einer Gegend betrieben werden, in der die Umgebungstemperatur das empfohlene Maximum von 40°C überschreitet. Um Lüftungverschluss zu verhindern, achten Sie darauf, daß mindestens 15,2 cm lichter Raum um die Lüftungsöffnungen herum frei bleibt.



WARNING: Avvertenza Per evitare il surriscaldamento dei router, non adoperateli in un locale che ecceda la temperatura ambientale massima di 40°C. Per evitare che la circolazione dell'aria sia impedita, lasciate uno spazio di almeno 15.2 cm di fronte alle aperture delle ventole.



WARNING: Advarsel Unngå overoppheting av eventuelle rutere i Juniper Networks router Disse skal ikke brukes på steder der den anbefalte maksimale omgivelsestemperaturen overstiger 40°C (104°F). Sørg for at klaringen rundt lufteåpningene er minst 15,2 cm (6 tommer) for å forhindre nedsatt luftsirkulasjon.



WARNING: Aviso Para evitar o sobreaquecimento do encaminhador Juniper Networks router, não utilize este equipamento numa área que exceda a temperatura máxima recomendada de 40°C. Para evitar a restrição à circulação de ar, deixe pelo menos um espaço de 15,2 cm à volta das aberturas de ventilação.



WARNING: ¡Atención! Para impedir que un encaminador de la serie Juniper Networks router se recaliente, no lo haga funcionar en un área en la que se supere la temperatura ambiente máxima recomendada de 40°C. Para impedir la restricción de la entrada de aire, deje un espacio mínimo de 15,2 cm alrededor de las aperturas para ventilación.



WARNING: Varning! Förhindra att en Juniper Networks router överhettas genom att inte använda den i ett område där den maximalt rekommenderade omgivningstemperaturen på 40°C överskrids. Förhindra att luftcirkulationen

inskränks genom att se till att det finns fritt utrymme på minst 15,2 cm omkring ventilationsöppningarna.

Product Disposal Warning



WARNING: Disposal of this product must be handled according to all national laws and regulations.



WARNING: Waarschuwing Dit produkt dient volgens alle landelijke wetten en voorschriften te worden afgedankt.



WARNING: Varoitus Tämän tuotteen lopullisesta hävittämisestä tulee huolehtia kaikkia valtakunnallisia lakeja ja säännöksiä noudattaen.



WARNING: Attention La mise au rebut définitive de ce produit doit être effectuée conformément à toutes les lois et réglementations en vigueur.



WARNING: Warnung Dieses Produkt muß den geltenden Gesetzen und Vorschriften entsprechend entsorgt werden.



WARNING: Avvertenza L'eliminazione finale di questo prodotto deve essere eseguita osservando le normative italiane vigenti in materia



WARNING: Advarsel Endelig disponering av dette produktet må skje i henhold til nasjonale lover og forskrifter.



WARNING: Aviso A descartagem final deste produto deverá ser efectuada de acordo com os regulamentos e a legislação nacional.



WARNING: ¡Atención! El desecho final de este producto debe realizarse según todas las leyes y regulaciones nacionales



WARNING: Varning! Slutlig kassering av denna produkt bör skötas i enlighet med landets alla lagar och föreskrifter.

Agency Approvals

The Services Router complies with the following standards:

- Safety
 - CAN/CSA-22.2 No. 60950-1-03-UL 60950-1 Safety of Information Technology Equipment
 - EN 60950-1 Safety of Information Technology Equipment
 - EN 60825-1 Safety of Laser Products - Part 1: Equipment Classification, Requirements and User's Guide
- EMC
 - AS/NZS 3548 Class B (Australia/New Zealand)
 - EN 55022 Class B Emissions (Europe)
 - FCC Part 15 Class B (USA)
 - VCCI Class B (Japan)
 - FCC Part 68
 - Industry Canada CS-03
- Immunity
 - EN 61000-3-2 Power Line Harmonics
 - EN 61000-3-3 Voltage Fluctuations and Flicker
 - EN 61000-4-2 ESD
 - EN 61000-4-3 Radiated Immunity
 - EN 61000-4-4 EFT
 - EN 61000-4-5 Surge
 - EN 61000-4-6 Low Frequency Common Immunity
 - EN 61000-4-11 Voltage Dips and Sags
- ETSI
 - ETSI EN-300386-2 Telecommunication Network Equipment. Electromagnetic Compatibility Requirements

Compliance Statements for EMC Requirements

- Canada on page 201
- Japan on page 202
- Taiwan on page 202
- United States on page 202

Canada

This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe B est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

The Industry Canada label identifies certified equipment. This certification means that the equipment meets certain telecommunications network protective, operational, and safety requirements. Industry Canada does not guarantee the equipment will operate to the users' satisfaction.

Before installing this equipment, users should ensure that it is permissible to be connected to the facilities of the local telecommunications company. The equipment must also be installed using an acceptable method of connection. In some cases, the inside wiring associated with a single line individual service may be extended by means of a certified connector assembly. The customer should be aware that compliance with the above conditions may not prevent degradation of service in some situations.

Repairs to certified equipment should be made by an authorized Canadian maintenance facility designated by the supplier. Any repairs or alterations made by the user to this equipment, or equipment malfunctions, may give the telecommunications company cause to request the user to disconnect the equipment.



CAUTION: Users should not attempt to make electrical ground connections by themselves, but should contact the appropriate inspection authority or an electrician, as appropriate.

Users should ensure for their own protection that the electrical ground connections of the power utility, telephone lines, and internal metallic water pipe system, if present, are connected together. This precaution may be particularly important in rural areas.

Japan

この装置は、情報処理装置等電波障害自主規制協議会（VCCI）の基準に基づくクラスB情報技術装置です。この装置は、家庭環境でを使用することを目的としていますが、この装置がラジオやテレビジョン受信機に近接して使用されると、受信障害を引き起こすことがあります。

取扱説明書に従って正しい取り扱いをして下さい。

The preceding translates as follows:

This is a Class B product based on the standard of the Voluntary Control Council for Interference by Information Technology Equipment (VCCI). If this product is used near a radio or television receiver in a domestic environment, it may cause radio interference. Install and use the equipment according to the instruction manual.

Taiwan

警告使用者

這是甲類的資訊產品，在居住的環境中使用時，可能會造成射頻干擾，在這種情況下，使用者會被要求採取某些適當的對策。

United States

The Services Router has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

FCC Part 15 Statement

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try and correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and the receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio or TV technician for help.

FCC Part 68 Statement

This equipment complies with Part 68 of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rules. On the product is a label that contains the FCC registration number for this device. If requested, this information must be provided to the telephone company.

This equipment is designed to be connected to the telephone network or premises wiring using a compatible modular jack which is Part 68 compliant. See installation instructions for details.

If this device causes harm to the telephone network, the telephone company will notify you in advance that temporary discontinuance of service may be required. The telephone company may request that you disconnect the equipment until the problem is resolved. The telephone company may make changes in its facilities, equipment, operations or procedures that could affect the operation of this equipment. If this happens, the telephone company will provide advance notice in order for you to make necessary modifications to maintain uninterrupted service.

If trouble is experienced with this equipment or for repair or warranty information, please follow the applicable procedures explained in the “Technical Support” section of this manual.

- FCC Registration Number—See label on product.
- Required Connector (USOC)—RJ-48C
- Service Order Code (SOC)—6.ON

Part 5

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