

Configuring Static ARP For Ethernet and Extended VLAN TCCs

If you do not use the `proxy` statement to configure ARP functionality in an Ethernet TCC or extended VLAN TCC, you must use another method to allow ARP to function. To retain the functionality of ARP for Ethernet networks, you must configure static ARP on the Ethernet neighbor. Use of static ARP assumes that you have already configured the `remote` statement on the TCC router (see Configuring ARP Functionality for Ethernet TCC Circuits and Configuring ARP Functionality for Extended VLAN Circuits).

You configure the `arp` statement on the Ethernet neighbor at the `[edit interfaces interface-number unit unit-number family inet address ip-address]` hierarchy level. Your static ARP statement must contain the IP address of the non-Ethernet neighbor on the opposite side of the TCC router and the Ethernet interface MAC address of the TCC router. This static ARP configuration enables return path ARP functionality and complements the `remote` statement previously set on the TCC router.

In Example: Frame Relay to Fast Ethernet TCC Configuration, you would configure an ARP statement on the `fe-0/0/0` interface of Router C. The ARP statement would contain the IP address for interface `so-0/1/0.600` on Router A and the MAC address of the `fe-1/0/0` interface of Router B.

Configure static ARP on an Ethernet neighbor at the `[edit interfaces interface-name unit unit-number family inet address ip-address]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
interfaces
  EthernetType-fpc/pic/port {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address ip-address { # The local IP address.
          arp ip-address mac mac-address; # IP address of the non-Ethernet
        } # TCC neighbor and MAC address of the TCC
      } # router's Ethernet interface.
    }
  }
}
```

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