

Configuring VLAN IDs in a VPLS Instance (MX Series Routers Only)

You can configure VLAN identifiers for a VPLS instance in the following ways:

- By using the `input-vlan-map` and the `output-vlan-map` statements at the [edit interfaces] hierarchy level. For more information, see the *JUNOS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide* and *JUNOS Class of Service Configuration Guide*.
- By using the `vlan-id` or `vlan-tags` statements at the [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name instance-type vpls] hierarchy level.

The `vlan-id` and `vlan-tags` statements are used to perform the following functions:

- Translate, or normalize, the VLAN tags of received packets received into a learn VLAN identifier.
- Create multiple learning domains that each contain a VLAN identifier. A learning domain is a MAC address database to which MAC addresses are added based on the VLAN identifier.

For more information about how VLAN tags are processed and translated, see the *JUNOS MX Series Layer 2 Configuration Guide*.

To configure VLAN identifiers for a VPLS instance, include the `vlan-id` or `vlan-tags` statement at the [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name instance-type vpls] hierarchy level.



NOTE: You cannot configure VLAN mapping using the `input-vlan-map` and `output-vlan-map` statements if you configure a VLAN identifier for a VPLS instance using the `vlan-id` or `vlan-tags` statements.

```
[edit]
routing-instances {
  marketing {
    instance-type vpls;
    vlan-id 401;
    route-distinguisher 11.11.11.11:10;
    vrf-target target:100:100;
    interface ae0.100;
    interface ae0.200;
  }
}
```

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