

Dynamic Profiles Overview

A dynamic profile is a set of characteristics, defined in a type of template, that you can use to provide dynamic subscriber access and services for broadband applications. These services are assigned dynamically to interfaces. The `dynamic-profiles` hierarchy appears at the top level of the CLI hierarchy and contains many Juniper Networks configuration statements that you normally define statically.

Dynamic profile statements appear in the following CLI sub-categories within the `dynamic-profiles` hierarchy:

- Interfaces (supporting static VLAN and LAG on Ethernet interfaces and static IP demux interfaces)
- Protocols (supporting IGMP interface configuration)
- Class of service (supporting traffic classification and scheduling)
- Variables (supporting user-defined variable configuration)

You can now use dynamic profiles to provide dynamic subscriber services for broadband access applications. A new dynamic-profile hierarchy appears at the top level of the JUNOS CLI structure and contains many Juniper Networks configuration statements that you normally define statically.

This topic covers:

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Dynamic Profile Interface Support

This release supports identifying subscribers statically or dynamically. To identify subscribers statically, you can reference a static VLAN interface in a dynamic profile. To identify subscribers dynamically, you create variables for IP demux interfaces that are dynamically created when subscribers log in.

What Dynamic Profiles Do

A dynamic profile acts as a kind of template that enables you to create, update, or remove a configuration that includes client access (for example, interface or protocol) or service (for example, CoS) attributes. Using these profiles enables you to consolidate all of the common attributes of a client (and eventually a group of clients) and apply the attributes simultaneously.

How Dynamic Profiles Work

After they are created, profiles reside on the router in a profile library. These profiles can contain various configurations. For example, you can create a client network access configuration, a services activation configuration, or both. When a router interface receives a join message from a DHCP client, the router applies the values configured in the specified dynamic profile to that router interface. In this release,

the profile can contain interface, class of service (CoS), and protocol (IGMP) values that are applied directly to the interface. In addition, the dynamic profile can call input or output firewall filters that reside outside of the dynamic profiles hierarchy.

- Related Topics**
- Configuring a Basic Dynamic Profile
 - Configuring a Dynamic Profile for Client Access
 - Configuring a Dynamic Profile for Various Levels of Services
 - Dynamic Variables Overview
 - Subscriber Interface Overview