

Chapter 18

Configuring CoS for Tunnels

For Adaptive Services, Link Services, and Tunnel Physical Interface Cards (PICs) installed on T-series and M-series platforms with enhanced Flexible PIC Concentrators (FPCs), class-of-service (CoS) information is preserved inside generic routing encapsulation (GRE) and IP-IP tunnels.

For the ES PIC installed on T-series and M-series platforms with enhanced FPCs, class-of-service information is preserved inside IPsec tunnels. For IPsec tunnels, you do not need to configure CoS, because the ES PIC copies the type-of-service (ToS) byte from the inner IP header to the GRE or IP-IP header.

To configure CoS for tunnels, you can include the following statements at the [edit class-of-service] hierarchy level of the configuration:

```
class-of-service {
  interfaces {
    interface-name {
      unit logical-unit-number {
        rewrite-rules {
          dscp (rewrite-name | default);
          dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-name | default);
          exp (rewrite-name | default) protocol protocol-types;
          exp-push-push-push default;
          exp-swap-push-push default;
          ieee-802.1 (rewrite-name | default);
          inet-precedence (rewrite-name | default);
        }
      }
    }
  }
  rewrite-rules {
    (dscp | dscp-ipv6 | exp | ieee-802.1 | inet-precedence) rewrite-name {
      import (rewrite-name | default);
      forwarding-class class-name {
        loss-priority level code-point (alias | bits);
      }
    }
  }
}
```

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- Configuring CoS for Tunnels on page 228
- Example: Configuring CoS for Tunnels on page 228

Configuring CoS for Tunnels

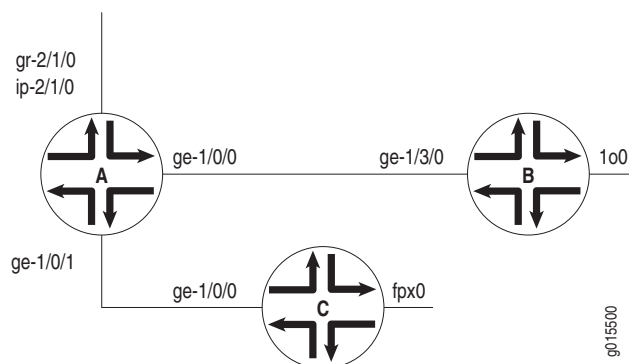
To configure CoS for GRE and IP-IP tunnels, perform the following configuration tasks:

1. To configure the tunnel, include the `tunnel` statement at the [edit interfaces `ip-fpc/pic/port` unit `logical-unit-number`] or [edit interfaces `gr-fpc/pic/port` unit `logical-unit-number`] hierarchy level.
2. To rewrite traffic on the outbound interface, include the `rewrite-rules` statement at the [edit class-of-service] and [edit class-of-service interfaces `interface-name` unit `logical-unit-number`] hierarchy levels. For GRE and IP-IP tunnels, you can configure IP precedence and DSCP rewrite rules.
3. To classify traffic on the inbound interface, you can configure a behavior aggregate (BA) classifier or firewall filter. Include the `loss-priority` and `forwarding-class` statements at the [edit firewall filter `filter-name` term `term-name` then] hierarchy level. Or you can include the `classifiers` statement at the [edit class-of-service] hierarchy level.

Example: Configuring CoS for Tunnels

In Figure 13, Router A acts as a tunnel ingress device. The link between interfaces `ge-1/0/0` in Router A and `ge-1/3/0` in Router B is the GRE or IP-IP tunnel. Router A monitors the traffic received from interface `ge-1/3/0`. By way of interface `ge-1/0/0`, Router C generates traffic to Router B.

Figure 13: CoS with a Tunnel Configuration



```

Router A [edit interfaces]
ge-1/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.80.0.2/24;
    }
  }
}
ge-1/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      filter {
        input zf-catch-all;
      }
      address 10.90.0.2/24;
    }
  }
}
gr-2/1/0 {
  unit 0 {
    tunnel {
      source 11.11.11.11;
      destination 10.255.245.46;
    }
    family inet {
      address 21.21.21.21/24;
    }
  }
}
ip-2/1/0 {
  unit 0 {
    tunnel {
      source 12.12.12.12;
      destination 10.255.245.46;
    }
    family inet {
      address 22.22.22.22/24;
    }
  }
}

[edit routing-options]
static {
  route 1.1.1.1/32 next-hop gr-2/1/0.0;
  route 2.2.2.2/32 next-hop ip-2/1/0.0;
}

[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  ge-1/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      rewrite-rules {
        inet-precedence zf-tun-rw-ipprec-00;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

rewrite-rules {
  inet-precedence zf-tun-rw-ipprec-00 {
    forwarding-class best-effort {
      loss-priority low code-point 000;
      loss-priority high code-point 001;
    }
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-point 010;
      loss-priority high code-point 011;
    }
    forwarding-class assured-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-point 100;
      loss-priority high code-point 101;
    }
    forwarding-class network-control {
      loss-priority low code-point 110;
      loss-priority high code-point 111;
    }
  }
}

dscp zf-tun-rw-dscp-00 {
  forwarding-class best-effort {
    loss-priority low code-point 000000;
    loss-priority high code-point 001001;
  }
  forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
    loss-priority low code-point 010010;
    loss-priority high code-point 011011;
  }
  forwarding-class assured-forwarding {
    loss-priority low code-point 100100;
    loss-priority high code-point 101101;
  }
  forwarding-class network-control {
    loss-priority low code-point 110110;
    loss-priority high code-point 111111;
  }
}

[edit firewall]
filter zf-catch-all {
  term term1 {
    then {
      loss-priority high;
      forwarding-class network-control;
    }
  }
}

```

```
Router B [edit interfaces]
ge-1/3/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.80.0.1/24;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.245.46/32;
    }
  }
}

Router C [edit interfaces]
ge-1/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.90.0.1/24;
    }
  }
}

[edit routing-options]
static {
  route 1.1.1.1/32 next-hop 10.90.0.2;
  route 2.2.2.2/32 next-hop 10.90.0.2;
}
```

