

Example: Configuring a Tiered Service Profile for Subscriber Access

This example shows how to configure a tiered service profile for subscribers.

The profile contains three services:

- Gold—Subscribers that pay for this service are allocated 10M bandwidth for data, voice, and video services.
- Silver—Subscribers that pay for this service are allocated 5M bandwidth for data, voice, and video services.
- Bronze—Subscribers that pay for this service are allocated 1M bandwidth for the data service only.

Each subscriber is allocated a VLAN that is created statically. Subscribers log in using DHCP and authenticate using RADIUS. The subscribers can migrate from one service to another when they change subscriptions.

To configure a profile for a tiered service:

1. Configure the VLAN interfaces associated with each subscriber. Enable hierarchical scheduling for the interface.

```
interfaces {
  ge-2/0/0 {
    description subscribers;
    hierarchical-scheduler;
    stacked-vlan-tagging;
    unit 1 {
      vlan-tags outer 100 inner 100;
      family inet {
        unnumbered-address lo0.0 preferred-source-address 100.0.0.1;
      }
    }
    unit 2 {
      family inet {
        vlan-tags outer 101 inner 101;
        unnumbered-address lo0.0 preferred-source-address 100.0.0.1;
      }
    }
    unit 3 {
      vlan-tags outer 102 inner 102;
      family inet {
        unnumbered-address lo0.0 preferred-source-address 100.0.0.1;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

2. Configure the static CoS parameters.

In this example, each offering (video, voice, and data) is assigned a queue, and each service (Gold, Silver, and Bronze) is assigned a scheduler.

```

class-of-service {
  forwarding-classes {
    queue 0 data;
    queue 1 voice;
    queue 3 video;
  }
  scheduler-maps {
    bronze_service_smap {
      forwarding-class data scheduler data_sch;
    }
    silver_service_smap {
      forwarding-class data scheduler data_sch;
      forwarding-class voice scheduler silver_voice_sch;
      forwarding-class video scheduler silver_video_sch;
    }
    gold_service_smap {
      forwarding-class data scheduler data_sch;
      forwarding-class voice scheduler gold_voice_sch;
      forwarding-class video scheduler gold_video_sch;
    }
  }
  schedulers {
    data_sch {
      transmit-rate percent 20;
      buffer-size remainder;
      priority low;
    }
    silver_voice_sch {
      transmit-rate percent 30;
      buffer-size remainder;
      priority high;
    }
    silver_video_sch {
      transmit-rate percent 30;
      buffer-size remainder;
      priority medium;
    }
    gold_voice_sch {
      transmit-rate percent 40;
      buffer-size remainder;
      priority high;
    }
    gold_video_sch {
      transmit-rate percent 40;
      buffer-size remainder;
      priority medium;
    }
  }
}

```

3. Configure the dynamic profile for the service.

The scheduler maps configured for each service are referenced in the dynamic profile.

```

dynamic-profiles {

```

```

subscriber_profile {
  interfaces {
    "$junos-interface-ifd-name" {
      unit "$junos-underlying-interface-unit" {
        family inet;
      }
    }
  }
  class-of-service {
    traffic-control-profiles {
      subscriber_tcp {
        scheduler-map $smmap;
        shaping-rate $shaping-rate;
        guaranteed-rate $guaranteed-rate;
        delay-buffer-rate $delay-buffer-rate;
      }
    }
    interfaces {
      "$junos-interface-ifd-name" {
        unit "$junos-underlying-interface-unit" {
          output-traffic-control-profile subscriber_tcp;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

4. Configure access for the subscribers.

The DHCP relay agent forwards DHCP request and reply packets between a DHCP client and a DHCP server. You use DHCP relay to obtain configuration parameters, including an IP address, for subscribers. In this example, one DHCP server, address 100.20.42.1, can be used by subscribers.

The DHCP relay configuration is attached to an active server group named `service_provider_group`.

The subscribers are grouped together within the `subscriber_group`, and identifies characteristics such as authentication, username info, and the associated interfaces for the group members. In this example, it also identifies the active server group and the dynamic interface that is used by the subscribers in the group.

```

forwarding-options {
  dhcp-relay {
    server-group {
      service_provider_group {
        100.20.42.1;
      }
    }
    group subscriber_group {
      active-server-group service_provider_group;
      dynamic-profile subscriber_profile;
      interface ge-2/0/0.1;
      interface ge-2/0/0.2;
      interface ge-2/0/0.3;
    }
  }
}

```

```
}  
}  
}
```

Related Topics ■ For more information about configuring CoS for subscriber access, see CoS for Subscriber Access Overview