



Junos[®] OS

CoS on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs with SFP+ Feature Guide for Routing Devices

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Junos[®] OS CoS on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs with SFP+ Feature Guide for Routing Devices

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Documentation and Release Notes

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Supported Platforms

For the features described in this document, the following platforms are supported:

- T640
- TX Matrix Plus
- TX Matrix
- TI600

Using the Examples in This Manual

If you want to use the examples in this manual, you can use the **load merge** or the **load merge relative** command. These commands cause the software to merge the incoming configuration into the current candidate configuration. The example does not become active until you commit the candidate configuration.

If the example configuration contains the top level of the hierarchy (or multiple hierarchies), the example is a *full example*. In this case, use the **load merge** command.

If the example configuration does not start at the top level of the hierarchy, the example is a *snippet*. In this case, use the **load merge relative** command. These procedures are described in the following sections.

Merging a Full Example

To merge a full example, follow these steps:

1. From the HTML or PDF version of the manual, copy a configuration example into a text file, save the file with a name, and copy the file to a directory on your routing platform.

For example, copy the following configuration to a file and name the file **ex-script.conf**. Copy the **ex-script.conf** file to the **/var/tmp** directory on your routing platform.

```
system {
  scripts {
    commit {
      file ex-script.xml;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  fxp0 {
    disable;
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

2. Merge the contents of the file into your routing platform configuration by issuing the **load merge** configuration mode command:

```
[edit]
user@host# load merge /var/tmp/ex-script.conf
load complete
```

Merging a Snippet

To merge a snippet, follow these steps:

1. From the HTML or PDF version of the manual, copy a configuration snippet into a text file, save the file with a name, and copy the file to a directory on your routing platform.

For example, copy the following snippet to a file and name the file **ex-script-snippet.conf**. Copy the **ex-script-snippet.conf** file to the **/var/tmp** directory on your routing platform.

```
commit {
  file ex-script-snippet.xml; }
```


2. Move to the hierarchy level that is relevant for this snippet by issuing the following configuration mode command:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit system scripts
[edit system scripts]
```

3. Merge the contents of the file into your routing platform configuration by issuing the **load merge relative** configuration mode command:

```
[edit system scripts]
user@host# load merge relative /var/tmp/ex-script-snippet.conf
load complete
```

For more information about the **load** command, see the *CLI User Guide*.

Documentation Conventions

Table 1 on page ix defines notice icons used in this guide.

Table 1: Notice Icons

Icon	Meaning	Description
	Informational note	Indicates important features or instructions.
	Caution	Indicates a situation that might result in loss of data or hardware damage.
	Warning	Alerts you to the risk of personal injury or death.
	Laser warning	Alerts you to the risk of personal injury from a laser.
	Tip	Indicates helpful information.
	Best practice	Alerts you to a recommended use or implementation.

Table 2 on page x defines the text and syntax conventions used in this guide.

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions

Convention	Description	Examples
Bold text like this	Represents text that you type.	To enter configuration mode, type the configure command: user@host> configure
Fixed-width text like this	Represents output that appears on the terminal screen.	user@host> show chassis alarms No alarms currently active
<i>Italic text like this</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces or emphasizes important new terms. Identifies guide names. Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A policy <i>term</i> is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions. <i>Junos OS CLI User Guide</i> RFC 1997, <i>BGP Communities Attribute</i>
<i>Italic text like this</i>	Represents variables (options for which you substitute a value) in commands or configuration statements.	Configure the machine's domain name: [edit] root@# set system domain-name <i>domain-name</i>
Text like this	Represents names of configuration statements, commands, files, and directories; configuration hierarchy levels; or labels on routing platform components.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To configure a stub area, include the stub statement at the [edit protocols ospf area area-id] hierarchy level. The console port is labeled CONSOLE.
< > (angle brackets)	Encloses optional keywords or variables.	stub <default-metric metric>;
(pipe symbol)	Indicates a choice between the mutually exclusive keywords or variables on either side of the symbol. The set of choices is often enclosed in parentheses for clarity.	broadcast multicast (string1 string2 string3)
# (pound sign)	Indicates a comment specified on the same line as the configuration statement to which it applies.	rsvp { # Required for dynamic MPLS only
[] (square brackets)	Encloses a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	community name members [community-ids]
Indentation and braces ({ })	Identifies a level in the configuration hierarchy.	[edit] routing-options { static { route default { nexthop <i>address</i> ; retain; } } }
;(semicolon)	Identifies a leaf statement at a configuration hierarchy level.	

GUI Conventions

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions (*continued*)

Convention	Description	Examples
Bold text like this	Represents graphical user interface (GUI) items you click or select.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Logical Interfaces box, select All Interfaces. To cancel the configuration, click Cancel.
> (bold right angle bracket)	Separates levels in a hierarchy of menu selections.	In the configuration editor hierarchy, select Protocols>Ospf .

Documentation Feedback

We encourage you to provide feedback, comments, and suggestions so that we can improve the documentation. You can send your comments to techpubs-comments@juniper.net, or fill out the documentation feedback form at <https://www.juniper.net/cgi-bin/docbugreport/>. If you are using e-mail, be sure to include the following information with your comments:

- Document or topic name
- URL or page number
- Software release version (if applicable)

Requesting Technical Support

Technical product support is available through the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC). If you are a customer with an active J-Care or JNASC support contract, or are covered under warranty, and need post-sales technical support, you can access our tools and resources online or open a case with JTAC.

- JTAC policies—For a complete understanding of our JTAC procedures and policies, review the *JTAC User Guide* located at <http://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/resource-guides/7100059-en.pdf>.
- Product warranties—For product warranty information, visit <http://www.juniper.net/support/warranty/>.
- JTAC hours of operation—The JTAC centers have resources available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

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- Find product documentation: <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: <http://kb.juniper.net/>
- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes:
<http://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/>
- Search technical bulletins for relevant hardware and software notifications:
<http://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/>
- Join and participate in the Juniper Networks Community Forum:
<http://www.juniper.net/company/communities/>
- Open a case online in the CSC Case Management tool: <http://www.juniper.net/cm/>

To verify service entitlement by product serial number, use our Serial Number Entitlement (SNE) Tool: <https://tools.juniper.net/SerialNumberEntitlementSearch/>

Opening a Case with JTAC

You can open a case with JTAC on the Web or by telephone.

- Use the Case Management tool in the CSC at <http://www.juniper.net/cm/>.
- Call 1-888-314-JTAC (1-888-314-5822 toll-free in the USA, Canada, and Mexico).

For international or direct-dial options in countries without toll-free numbers, see <http://www.juniper.net/support/requesting-support.html>.

PART 1

Overview

- [CoS on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs with SFP+ on page 3](#)

CHAPTER 1

CoS on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs with SFP+

- [CoS on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ Overview on page 3](#)
- [DSCP Rewrite for the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ on page 4](#)
- [BA and Fixed Classification on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ Overview on page 6](#)
- [Queuing on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs Properties on page 7](#)
- [Scheduling and Shaping on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs Overview on page 8](#)

CoS on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ Overview

The 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ supports intelligent handling of oversubscribed traffic in applications, such as data centers and dense-core uplinks. The 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ supports line-rate operation for five 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports from each port group or a total WAN bandwidth of 100 Gbps with Packet Forwarding Engine bandwidth of 50 Gbps.



NOTE: This PIC has a front panel label with the designation “ETHERNET 10GBASE-SFP+ LAN-WAN” and can also be identified by its model number, PD-5-10XGE-SFPP. It is referred to hereafter as the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC.

The class-of-service (CoS) configuration for the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs are supported on standalone T640 and T1600 core routers, as well as T640 and T1600 routers in a routing matrix. The 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs support behavior aggregate (BA) and fixed classification, weighted round-robin scheduling with two queue priorities (low and strict-high), committed and peak information rate shaping on a per-queue basis, and excess information rate configuration for allocation of excess bandwidth.

To configure these features, include the corresponding class-of-service (CoS) statements at the `[edit class-of-service]` hierarchy level. The CoS statements supported on the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs are shown in [Table 3 on page 4](#).

Table 3: CoS Statements Supported on the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs

CoS Statements	Supported
buffer-size	No
drop-profile-map	No
excess-priority	No
excess-rate	Yes
priority	Yes
shaping-rate	Yes
transmit-rate	Yes

Related Documentation

- *CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers*
- *CoS Features and Limitations on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers*
- *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*

DSCP Rewrite for the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+

The 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (Model Number: PD-5-10XGE-SFPP) in T640 and T1600 standalone routers and TX Matrix and TX Matrix Plus routing matrices supports 6-bit DSCP rewrite (IPv4 and IPv6) functionality. The following DSCP rewrite features are supported:

- Full 6-bit DSCP rewrite
- Independent rewrite for DSCPv4 and DSCPv6 simultaneously on the same logical interface
- Four tables per PIC for DSCPv4 and DSCPv6, respectively
- Rewrite based on queue number rather than forwarding class. Queues are mapped to a forwarding class by using the global **forwarding-class** configuration on the router.
- Ability to bind multiple (maximum of all) logical interfaces on the PIC to the same rewrite table.
- Ability of DSCP rewrite on the PIC to configure, by default, code-point 000000 if you do not specify a classifier in the **rewrite-rules** statement.

**NOTE:**

The 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (P/N: PD-5-10XGE-SFPP), when used in T640 and T1600 standalone routers, and T640 and T1600 routers in TX Matrix and TX Matrix Plus routing matrices, has the following known limitations:

- DSCP rewrite on the PIC does not support distinct DSCP code-point rewrites if multiple forwarding classes (FC) are configured to map to the same queue in the “forwarding-class” configuration.
- The PIC can perform DSCP rewrite based on three PLP values, unlike four PLP values by the Packet Forwarding Engine.
- The protocol option is not supported in the following DSCP rewrite rule configuration:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
rewrite-rules {
    dscp (rewrite-name | <default>) protocol <protocol-types>;
}
```

- The PIC has the ability to parse a packet with up to two VLAN tags. However, the following conditions apply when DSCP rewrite is enabled:
 - The PIC supports DSCP rewrite only for untagged and single VLAN tagged packets.
 - For DSCP rewrite in conjunction with VLAN rewrite push operations, the PIC can push only one tag if the packet is untagged.
 - If the packet has more than one VLAN tag (either because it was double tagged or because additional tags were pushed as part of a VLAN rewrite), then DSCP rewrite is not executed.
- Configuration of DSCP rewrite rules on the PIC overwrites the DSCP value coming from the Routing Engine for host-generated traffic. The behavior is as follows:
 - If the packet's forwarding class and packet loss priority (PLP) match the DSCP rewrite rule on the PIC, then the DSCP code-point rewritten by the `host-outbound-traffic` statement is overwritten by the PIC's DSCP rewrite with the corresponding DSCP code-point configured in the rewrite rule.
 - If the packet's forwarding class and PLP do not match any DSCP rewrite rule on the PIC, then the DSCP code-point rewritten by the `host-outbound-traffic` statement is overwritten by the PIC's DSCP rewrite as 6b'000000.

This behavior is different from DSCP rewrites done in the Packet Forwarding Engine for other PICs. In those cases, the Packet Forwarding Engine processing is bypassed for host-generated packets and hence the DSCP set in the Routing Engine for host-generated packets is not overwritten in the Packet Forwarding Engine or PIC.

- If multiple forwarding classes map to the same queue, then the last forwarding class that maps to the same queue is picked and its code-point is used for DSCP rewrite.
- If both medium-high and medium-low PLP values are configured in the rewrite rule and if their rewrite code-points are different, then the code-point associated with medium-high is used for rewrite for both medium-high and medium-low packets on that logical interface. If only one of the PLP values (either medium-high or medium-low) is configured, then its corresponding code-point is used for rewrite for both medium-high and medium-low packets on that logical interface.



NOTE: A system error message can result if a configuration that conflicts with these limitations is committed or used .

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring DSCP Rewrite for the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC on page 15](#)
- *dscp*
- *dscp-ipv6*
- *forwarding-class*
- *rewrite-rules*
- *Understanding DSCP Classification for VPLS*
- *Default DSCP and DSCP IPv6 Classifier*

BA and Fixed Classification on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ Overview

The 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs support the following behavior aggregate (BA) classifiers:

- DSCP, DSCP IPv6, or IP precedence—IP packet classification (Layer 3 headers)
- MPLS EXP—MPLS packet classification (Layer 2 headers)
- IEEE 802.1p—Packet classification (Layer 2 headers)
- IEEE 802.1ad—Packet classification for IEEE 802.1ad formats (including DEI bit)

Multiple classifiers can be configured to a single logical interface. However, there are some restrictions on which the classifiers can coexist. For example, the DSCP and IP precedence classifiers cannot be configured on the same logical interface. The DSCP and IP precedence classifiers can coexist with the DSCP IPv6 classifier on the same logical interface. An IEEE 802.1 classifier can coexist with other classifiers and is applicable only if a packet does not match any of the configured classifiers. For information about the supported combinations, see *Applying Classifiers to Logical Interfaces*.

If the classifiers are not defined explicitly, then the default classifiers are applied as follows:

- All MPLS packets are classified using the MPLS (EXP) classifier. If there is no explicit MPLS (EXP) classifier, then the default MPLS (EXP) classifier is applied.
- All IPv4 packets are classified using the IP precedence and DSCP classifiers. If there is no explicit IP precedence and DSCP classifiers, then the default IP precedence classifier is applied.
- All IPv6 packets are classified using DSCP IPv6 classifier. If there is no explicit DSCP IPv6 classifier, then the default DSCP IPv6 classifier is applied.
- If the IEEE 802.1p classifier is configured and a packet does not match any explicitly configured classifier, then the IEEE 802.1p classifier is applied.

The fixed classification matches the traffic on a logical interface level. The following example classifies all traffic on logical unit zero to the queue corresponding to assured forwarding.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces xe-0/1/2 unit 0]
forwarding-class fc-af11;
```



NOTE: The 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs do not support multifield classification. However, the multifield classification can be done at the Packet Forwarding Engine using the firewall filters, which overrides the classification done at the PIC level. The multifield classification at the Packet Forwarding Engine occurs after the PIC handles the oversubscribed traffic.

Queuing on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs Properties

The 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs have the following features to support queuing:

- Committed and peak information rate shaping on a per-queue basis
- Excess information rate configuration for allocation of excess bandwidth
- Ingress queuing based on behavior aggregate (BA) classification
- Egress queuing at the Packet Forwarding Engine and at the PIC level

The Packet Forwarding Engine egress queues are shared by two physical interfaces in a port group.

- Weighted round-robin (WRR) scheduling with two queue priorities (low and strict-high)
- Two special queues available in ingress, one per physical interface, called *control queues*

Layer 2 and Layer 3 control protocol packets (OSPF, OSPF3, VRRP, IGMP, RSVP, PIM, BGP, BFD, LDP, ISIS, RIP, RIPV6, LACP, ARP, IPv6 NDP, CFM, and LFM) are mapped to the control queue. In the control queue, these packets are not dropped even if there is oversubscription or congestion on a port group.



NOTE: The control queue is rate-limited to 2 Mbps per physical interface. The packets in excess of 2 Mbps are dropped and accounted for.

Scheduling and Shaping on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs Overview

The 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC has ten 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports providing 100 Gbps of WAN bandwidth and 50 Gbps of Packet Forwarding Engine bandwidth. On the ingress side of the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC, two consecutive physical interfaces on the PICs are grouped together into a port group and are serviced by a single scheduler. The port groups are as shown in [Table 4 on page 8](#):

Table 4: Port Groups on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs

Port Group	Mapped Ports
Group 1	<i>xe-fpc/pic/0</i> <i>xe-fpc/pic/1</i>
Group 2	<i>xe-fpc/pic/2</i> <i>xe-fpc/pic/3</i>
Group 3	<i>xe-fpc/pic/4</i> <i>xe-fpc/pic/5</i>
Group 4	<i>xe-fpc/pic/6</i> <i>xe-fpc/pic/7</i>
Group 5	<i>xe-fpc/pic/8</i> <i>xe-fpc/pic/9</i>

The two physical interfaces in a port group share 10 Gbps bandwidth towards the Packet Forwarding Engine. A scheduler has eight class-of-service (CoS) queues and two control queues. On the ingress side of the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC, the eight CoS queues are split four plus four for the two physical interfaces. Thus, the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC supports four ingress queues and eight egress queues per physical interface.

At the ingress side of the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC, multiple forwarding classes can be mapped to one queue using the restricted-queue configuration. When creating a scheduler-map for the ingress queues, only one forwarding class should be chosen from the multiple forwarding classes that map to the same queue. Then, the scheduler-map can be specified using the **set class-of-service scheduler-maps *map-name* forwarding-class *class-name* scheduler *scheduler*** command.

The 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs manage packet buffering internally and no configuration is required.



NOTE: The delay-bandwidth buffering configuration is not supported on the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs.

PART 2

Configuration

- [Examples on page 13](#)

CHAPTER 2

Examples

- [Example: Configuring IEEE 802.1p BA Classifier on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs on page 13](#)
- [Example: Mapping Forwarding Classes to CoS Queues on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs on page 14](#)
- [Example: Configuring Shaping Overhead on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs on page 15](#)
- [Configuring DSCP Rewrite for the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC on page 15](#)

Example: Configuring IEEE 802.1p BA Classifier on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs

To configure an IEEE 802.1p behavior aggregate (BA) classifier on the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs, include the following statements at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service classifiers]
ieee-802.1 classifier-name {
  forwarding-class fc-nc2 {
    loss-priority low code-points [111];
  }
  forwarding-class fc-nc1 {
    loss-priority low code-points [110];
  }
  forwarding-class fc-af12 {
    loss-priority low code-points [101];
  }
  forwarding-class fc-af11 {
    loss-priority low code-points [100];
  }
  forwarding-class fc-ef1 {
    loss-priority low code-points [011];
  }
  forwarding-class fc-ef {
    loss-priority low code-points [010];
  }
  forwarding-class fc-be1 {
    loss-priority low code-points [001];
  }
  forwarding-class fc-be {
    loss-priority low code-points [000];
  }
}
```

```

    }
  }
[edit class-of-service interfaces xe-0/1/2 unit 0]
classifiers {
  ieee-802.1 classifier-name;
}

```



NOTE: The 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs do not support queuing at the logical interface level. However, classifiers can be configured on individual logical interfaces. The same classifier can be configured on multiple logical interfaces.

**Related
Documentation**

- [BA and Fixed Classification on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ Overview on page 6](#)

Example: Mapping Forwarding Classes to CoS Queues on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs

The 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs support eight CoS queues per port in the egress direction. To map forwarding classes to the eight CoS queues in egress, include the following statements at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```

[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes] {
  class fc-be queue-num 0;
  class fc-be1 queue-num 1;
  class fc-ef queue-num 2;
  class fc-ef1 queue-num 3;
  class fc-af11 queue-num 4;
  class fc-af12 queue-num 5;
  class fc-nc1 queue-num 6;
  class fc-nc2 queue-num 7;
}

```

The 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs support four ingress queues per physical interface. The PICs use restricted-queues configuration to map multiple forwarding classes to the four queues. There are no queues at the logical interface level. In the following example, two forwarding classes are mapped to one queue.

```

[edit class-of-service restricted-queues] {
  forwarding-class fc-be queue-num 0;
  forwarding-class fc-be1 queue-num 0;
  forwarding-class fc-ef queue-num 1;
  forwarding-class fc-ef1 queue-num 1;
  forwarding-class fc-af11 queue-num 2;
  forwarding-class fc-af12 queue-num 2;
  forwarding-class fc-nc1 queue-num 3;
  forwarding-class fc-nc2 queue-num 3;
}

```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Queuing on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs Properties on page 7](#)

Example: Configuring Shaping Overhead on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs

By default, the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC uses 20 bytes as the shaping overhead. This includes 8 bytes preamble and 12 bytes interpacket gap (IPG) in shaper operations. To exclude this overhead, it should be configured as –20 bytes. The shaping overhead value can be set between 0 and 31 bytes, as shown in the following example. This range translates to a CLI range of –20 to 11 bytes for the shaping overhead configuration.

```
show chassis
  fpc 6 {
    pic 0 {
      traffic-manager {
        ingress-shaping-overhead -20;
        egress-shaping-overhead -20;
      }
    }
  }
```



NOTE: When the configuration for the overhead bytes on a PIC are changed, the PIC is taken offline and then brought back online. In addition, the configuration in the CLI is on a per-PIC basis, and thus, applies to all the ports on the PIC.

Related Documentation • [Scheduling and Shaping on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs Overview on page 8](#)

Configuring DSCP Rewrite for the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC

To configure DSCP rewrite, use the **rewrite-rules** statement at the **class-of-service interfaces** *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* hierarchy level, as shown in the following configuration example:

```
[edit 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>) vlan-tag (outer | outer-and-inner);
  inet-precedence (rewrite-name | <default>) protocol <protocol-types>;
}
```

To configure DSCP rewrite rules, use the **rewrite-rules** statement's (<dscp> | <dscp-ipv6>) option's subordinate rewrite rules statements at the **edit class-of-service** hierarchy level, as shown in the following configuration example:

```
[edit class-of-service]
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);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- [DSCP Rewrite for the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ on page 4](#)
 - *dscp*
 - *dscp-ipv6*
 - *forwarding-class*
 - *rewrite-rules*
 - *Understanding DSCP Classification for VPLS*
 - *Default DSCP and DSCP IPv6 Classifier*

PART 3

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