



Junos[®] OS

Class of Service Feature Guide for Routing Devices

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Junos[®] OS Class of Service Feature Guide for Routing Devices

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Documentation and Release Notes

To obtain the most current version of all Juniper Networks® technical documentation, see the product documentation page on the Juniper Networks website at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>.

If the information in the latest release notes differs from the information in the documentation, follow the product Release Notes.

Juniper Networks Books publishes books by Juniper Networks engineers and subject matter experts. These books go beyond the technical documentation to explore the nuances of network architecture, deployment, and administration. The current list can be viewed at <http://www.juniper.net/books>.

Supported Platforms

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

- [ACX Series](#)
- [EX Series](#)
- [M Series](#)
- [MX Series](#)
- [PTX Series](#)
- [T Series](#)

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 xxxviii](#) 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 xxxviii 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>

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

Convention	Description	Examples
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 <i>metric</i>>;
(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 (<i>string1</i> <i>string2</i> <i>string3</i>)
# (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 [<i>community-ids</i>]
Indentation and braces ({ })	Identifies a level in the configuration hierarchy.	<pre>[edit] routing-options { static { route default { nexthop <i>address</i>; retain; } } }</pre>
;(semicolon)	Identifies a leaf statement at a configuration hierarchy level.	
GUI Conventions		
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 provide feedback by using either of the following methods:

- Online feedback rating system—On any page of the Juniper Networks TechLibrary site at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/index.html>, simply click the stars to rate the content, and use the pop-up form to provide us with information about your experience. Alternately, you can use the online feedback form at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/feedback/>.

- E-mail—Send your comments to techpubs-comments@juniper.net. Include the document or topic name, URL or page number, and software 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 Partner Support Service 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.

Self-Help Online Tools and Resources

For quick and easy problem resolution, Juniper Networks has designed an online self-service portal called the Customer Support Center (CSC) that provides you with the following features:

- Find CSC offerings: <http://www.juniper.net/customers/support/>
- Search for known bugs: <http://www2.juniper.net/kb/>
- 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

- [Understanding How Class of Service Manages Congestion and Defines Traffic Forwarding Behavior on page 3](#)

CHAPTER 1

Understanding How Class of Service Manages Congestion and Defines Traffic Forwarding Behavior

- [Understanding How Class of Service Manages Congestion and Controls Service Levels in the Network on page 3](#)
- [How CoS Applies to Packet Flow Across a Network on page 6](#)
- [The Junos OS CoS Components Used to Manage Congestion and Control Service Levels on page 7](#)
- [Mapping CoS Component Inputs to Outputs on page 10](#)
- [Default Junos OS CoS Settings on page 13](#)
- [Packet Flow Through the Junos OS CoS Process Overview on page 15](#)
- [Configuring Basic Packet Flow Through the Junos OS CoS Process on page 18](#)
- [Example: Classifying All Traffic from a Remote Device by Configuring Fixed Interface-Based Classification on page 23](#)
- [Interface Types That Do Not Support Junos OS CoS on page 29](#)

Understanding How Class of Service Manages Congestion and Controls Service Levels in the Network

Supported Platforms [ACX Series, EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series](#)

Usually, IP routers forward packets independently and without any control on throughput or delay. This is known as *best-effort* service. This service is as good as the network equipment and links, and the result is satisfactory for many traditional IP applications emphasizing data delivery, such as e-mail or Web browsing. However, IP applications such as real-time video and audio (or voice) require lower delay, jitter, and loss parameters than simple best-effort networks can provide during times of network congestion.

When a network experiences congestion and delay, some packets must be dropped. The Juniper Networks Junos operating system (Junos OS) class of service (CoS) enables you to divide traffic into classes and offer various levels of throughput and packet loss when congestion occurs.

CoS is the assignment of traffic flows to different service levels. Service providers can use router-based CoS features to define service levels that provide different delay, jitter (delay variation), and packet loss characteristics to particular applications served by specific traffic flows.

A router cannot compromise best-effort forwarding performance in order to deliver CoS features, because this merely trades one problem for another. When CoS features are enabled, they must allow routers to better process critical packets as well as best-effort traffic flows, even during times of congestion. Network throughput is determined by a combination of available bandwidth and delay. CoS guarantees a minimum bandwidth dedicated to a service class.

The main impact of CoS on network delay is in queuing delays, when packets are normally queued for output in the order of arrival, regardless of service class. Queuing delays increase with network congestion and often result in lost packets when queue buffers overflow. The other two elements of overall network delay, serial transmission delays determined by link speeds and propagation delays determined by media type, are not determined by CoS settings.

For interfaces that carry IPv4, IPv6, and MPLS traffic, you can configure the Junos OS CoS features to provide multiple classes of service for different applications. On the routing device, you can configure multiple forwarding classes for transmitting packets, define which packets are placed into each output queue, schedule the transmission service level for each queue, and manage congestion using a random early detection (RED) algorithm.

The Junos OS CoS features provide a set of mechanisms that you can use to provide differentiated services when best-effort traffic delivery is insufficient. In designing CoS applications, you must give careful consideration to your service needs, and you must thoroughly plan and design your CoS configuration to ensure consistency across all routing devices in a CoS domain. You must also consider all the routing devices and other networking equipment in the CoS domain to ensure interoperability among all equipment.

CoS Applications

You can configure CoS features to meet the needs of multiple applications. Because the components are generic, you can use a single CoS configuration syntax across multiple routing devices. CoS mechanisms are useful for two broad classes of applications. These applications can be referred to as *in the box* and *across the network*.

In-the-box applications use CoS mechanisms to provide special treatment for packets passing through a single node on the network. You can monitor the incoming traffic on each interface, using CoS to provide preferred service to some interfaces (that is, to some customers) while limiting the service provided to other interfaces. You can also filter outgoing traffic by the packet's destination, thus providing preferred service to some destinations.

Across-the-network applications use CoS mechanisms to provide differentiated treatment to different classes of packets across a set of nodes in a network. In these types of applications, you typically control the ingress and egress routing devices to a routing domain and all the routing devices within the domain. You can use the Junos OS CoS features to modify packets traveling through the domain to indicate the packet's priority across the domain.

Specifically, you modify the CoS code points in packet headers, remapping these bits to values that correspond to levels of service. When all routing devices in the domain are configured to associate the precedence bits with specific service levels, packets with the same code points traveling across the domain receive the same level of service from the ingress point to the egress point. For CoS to work in this case, the mapping between the code points and service levels must be identical across all routing devices in the domain.

The Junos OS CoS applications support the following range of mechanisms:

- **Differentiated Services (DiffServ)**—The CoS application supports DiffServ, which uses a 6-bit differentiated services code point (DSCP) in the differentiated services field of the IPv4 and IPv6 packet header. For IPv6, DSCP is referred to as traffic class. The configuration uses DSCP values to determine the forwarding class associated with each packet. IPv4 traffic can also use the 3-bit IP precedence bits to classify traffic.
- **Layer 2 to Layer 3 CoS mapping**—The CoS application supports mapping of Layer 2 (IEEE 802.1p) packet headers to routing device forwarding class and loss-priority values.

Layer 2 to Layer 3 CoS mapping involves setting the forwarding class and loss priority based on information in the Layer 2 header. Output involves mapping the forwarding class and loss priority to a Layer 2-specific marking. You can mark the Layer 2 and Layer 3 headers simultaneously.

- **MPLS EXP**—Supports configuration of mapping of MPLS experimental (EXP) bit settings to routing device forwarding classes and vice versa.
- **VPN outer-label marking**—Supports setting of outer-label EXP bits, also known as CoS bits, based on MPLS EXP mapping.

CoS Standards

The standards for Junos OS class of service (CoS) capabilities are defined in the following RFCs:

- RFC 2474, *Definition of the Differentiated Services Field in the IPv4 and IPv6 Headers*
- RFC 2597, *Assured Forwarding PHB Group*

- RFC 2598, *An Expedited Forwarding PHB*
- RFC 2698, *A Two Rate Three Color Marker*

Related Documentation

- [The Junos OS CoS Components Used to Manage Congestion and Control Service Levels on page 7](#)

How CoS Applies to Packet Flow Across a Network

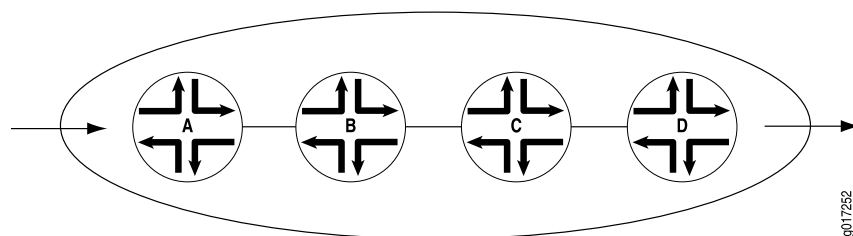
Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

CoS works by examining traffic entering at the edge of your network. The edge routing devices classify traffic into defined service groups to provide the special treatment of traffic across the network. For example, voice traffic can be sent across certain links, and data traffic can use other links. In addition, the data traffic streams can be serviced differently along the network path to ensure that higher-paying customers receive better service. As the traffic leaves the network at the far edge, you can reclassify the traffic.

To support CoS, you must configure each routing device in the network. Generally, each routing device examines the packets that enter it to determine their CoS settings. These settings then dictate which packets are first transmitted to the next downstream routing device. In addition, the routing devices at the edges of the network might be required to alter the CoS settings of the packets that enter the network from the customer or peer networks.

In [Figure 1 on page 6](#), Router A is receiving traffic from a customer network. As each packet enters, Router A examines the packet's current CoS settings and classifies the traffic into one of the groupings defined by the Internet service provider (ISP). This definition allows Router A to prioritize its resources for servicing the traffic streams it is receiving. In addition, Router A might alter the CoS settings (forwarding class and loss priority) of the packets to better match the ISP's traffic groups. When Router B receives the packets, it examines the CoS settings, determines the appropriate traffic group, and processes the packet according to those settings. It then transmits the packets to Router C, which performs the same actions. Router D also examines the packets and determines the appropriate group. Because Router D sits at the far end of the network, the ISP might decide once again to alter the CoS settings of the packets before Router D transmits them to the neighboring network.

Figure 1: Packet Flow Across the Network



Related Documentation

- [The Junos OS CoS Components Used to Manage Congestion and Control Service Levels on page 7](#)

The Junos OS CoS Components Used to Manage Congestion and Control Service Levels

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

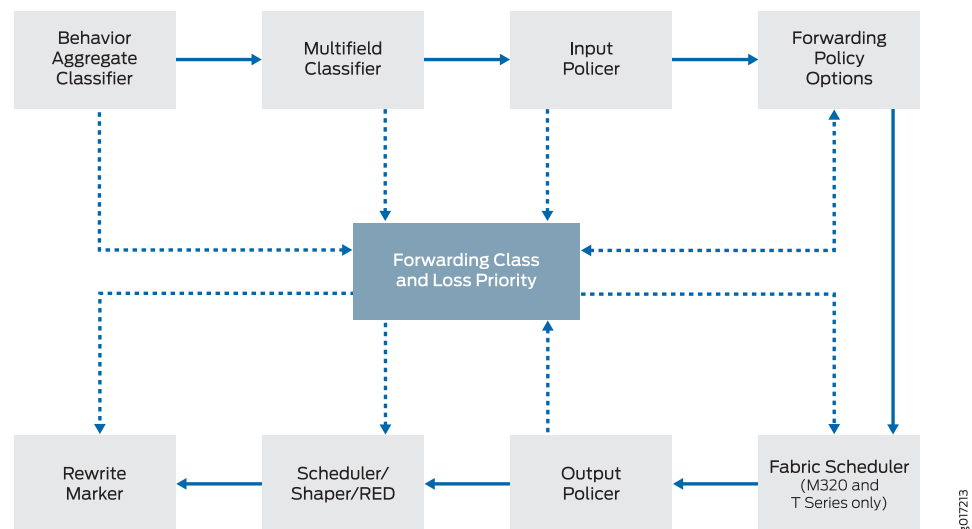
Any CoS implementation must work consistently end to end through the network. A standards-based, vendor-neutral CoS implementation satisfies this requirement best. Junos OS CoS features interoperate with other vendors' CoS implementations because they are based on IETF Differentiated Services (DiffServ) standards. Junos OS CoS consists of many components that you can combine and tune to provide the level of services required by customers.

DiffServ specifications establish a six-bit field in the IPv4 and IPv6 packet header to indicate the service class that should be applied to the packet. The bit values in the DiffServ field form DiffServ code points (DSCPs) that can be set by the application or a router on the edge of a DiffServ-enabled network.

Although CoS methods such as DiffServ specify the position and length of the DSCP in the packet header, the implementation of the router mechanisms to deliver DiffServ internally is vendor-specific. CoS functions in Junos OS are configured through a series of mechanisms that you can configure individually or in combination to define particular service offerings.

Figure 2 on page 7 shows the components of the Junos OS CoS features, illustrating the sequence in which they interact.

Figure 2: Packet Flow Through CoS-Configurable Components



You can configure one or more of the following Junos OS CoS mechanisms:

- **Classifiers**—*Packet classification* refers to the examination of an incoming packet. This function associates the packet with a particular CoS servicing level. In Junos OS, classifiers associate incoming packets with a forwarding class and loss priority and,

based on the associated forwarding class, assign packets to output queues. Two general types of classifiers are supported:

- Behavior aggregate classifiers—A *behavior aggregate* (BA) is a method of classification that operates on a packet as it enters the routing device. The CoS value in the packet header is examined, and this single field determines the CoS settings applied to the packet. BA classifiers allow you to set the forwarding class and loss priority of a packet based on the Differentiated Services code point (DSCP) value, DSCP IPv6 value, IP precedence value, MPLS EXP bits, and IEEE 802.1p value. The default classifier is based on the IP precedence value.

(You can also configure *code-point aliases* which assign a name to a pattern of code-point bits. You can use this name instead of the bit pattern when you configure other CoS components, such as classifiers, drop-profile maps, and rewrite rules.)

See [“Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic” on page 33](#) for more information on BA classifiers.

- Multifield traffic classifiers—A *multifield* classifier is a second method for classifying traffic flows. Unlike a behavior aggregate, a multifield classifier can examine multiple fields in the packet. Examples of some fields that a multifield classifier can examine include the source and destination address of the packet as well as the source and destination port numbers of the packet. With multifield classifiers, you set the forwarding class and loss priority of a packet based on firewall filter rules. Multifield classification is usually done at the edge of the network for packets that do not have valid or trusted behavior aggregate code points.

See [“Overview of Assigning Service Levels to Packets Based on Multiple Packet Header Fields” on page 89](#) for more information on multifield classifiers.

- Forwarding classes—The *forwarding classes* affect the forwarding, scheduling, and marking policies applied to packets as they transit a routing device. Known as ordered aggregates in the DiffServ architecture, the forwarding class plus the loss priority determine the router’s per-hop behavior (PHB in DiffServ) for CoS. Four categories of forwarding classes are supported: best effort, assured forwarding, expedited forwarding, and network control. For most Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge Routers, four forwarding classes are supported. You can configure up to one each of the four types of forwarding classes. For M120 and M320 Multiservice Edge Routers, Juniper Networks MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers, Juniper Networks T Series Core Routers, and EX Series switches, 16 forwarding classes are supported, so you can classify packets more granularly. For example, you can configure multiple classes of expedited forwarding (EF) traffic: EF, EF1, and EF2.

See [“Forwarding Classes Overview” on page 183](#) for more information on forwarding classes.

- Loss priorities—*Loss priorities* allow you to set the priority of dropping a packet. Loss priority affects the scheduling of a packet without affecting the packet’s relative ordering. You can use the packet loss priority (PLP) bit as part of a congestion control strategy. You can use the loss priority setting to identify packets that have experienced congestion. Typically you mark packets exceeding some service level with a high loss priority. You set loss priority by configuring a classifier or a policer. The loss priority is used later in the workflow to select one of the drop profiles used by RED.

See [“Managing Congestion by Setting Packet Loss Priority for Different Traffic Flows”](#) on page 322 for more information on packet loss priorities.

- Forwarding policy options—These options allow you to associate forwarding classes with next hops. Forwarding policy options also allow you to create classification overrides, which assign forwarding classes to sets of prefixes.

See [“Forwarding Policy Options Overview”](#) on page 199 for more information on forwarding policy options.

- Transmission scheduling and rate control—These parameters provide you with a variety of tools to manage traffic flows:
 - Queuing—After a packet is sent to the outgoing interface on a routing device, it is queued for transmission on the physical media. The amount of time a packet is queued on the routing device is determined by the availability of the outgoing physical media as well as the amount of traffic using the interface.
 - Schedulers—An individual routing device interface has multiple queues assigned to store packets. The routing device determines which queue to service based on a particular method of scheduling. This process often involves a determination of which type of packet should be transmitted before another. The Junos OS schedulers allow you to define the priority, bandwidth, delay buffer size, rate control status, and RED drop profiles to be applied to a particular queue for packet transmission.

See [“Schedulers Overview”](#) on page 227 for more information on schedulers.

- Fabric schedulers—For M120, M320, and T Series routers only, fabric schedulers allow you to identify a packet as high or low priority based on its forwarding class, and to associate schedulers with the fabric priorities.
- Policers for traffic classes—*Policers* allow you to limit traffic of a certain class to a specified bandwidth and burst size. Packets exceeding the policer limits can be discarded (hard policing), or can be assigned to a different forwarding class, a different loss priority, or both (soft policing). You define policers with filters that can be associated with input or output interfaces.

See [“Controlling Network Access Using Traffic Policing Overview”](#) on page 107 for more information on policers.

- Rewrite rules—A *rewrite rule* sets the appropriate CoS bits in the outgoing packet. This allows the next downstream routing device to classify the packet into the appropriate service group. Rewriting, or marking, outbound packets is useful when the routing device is at the border of a network and must alter the CoS values to meet the policies of the targeted peer.

Typically, rewrites of the DSCPs on outgoing packets are done once, when packets enter the DiffServ portion of the network, either because the packets do not arrive from the customer with the proper DSCP bit set or because the service provider wants to verify that the customer has set the DSCP properly. CoS schemes that accept the DSCP and classify and schedule traffic solely on DSCP value perform behavior aggregate (BA) DiffServ functions and do not usually rewrite the DSCP. DSCP rewrites typically occur in multifield (MF) DiffServ scenarios.

See [“Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior”](#) on page 339 for more information on rewrite rules.

- Related Documentation**
- [Understanding How Class of Service Manages Congestion and Controls Service Levels in the Network](#) on page 3

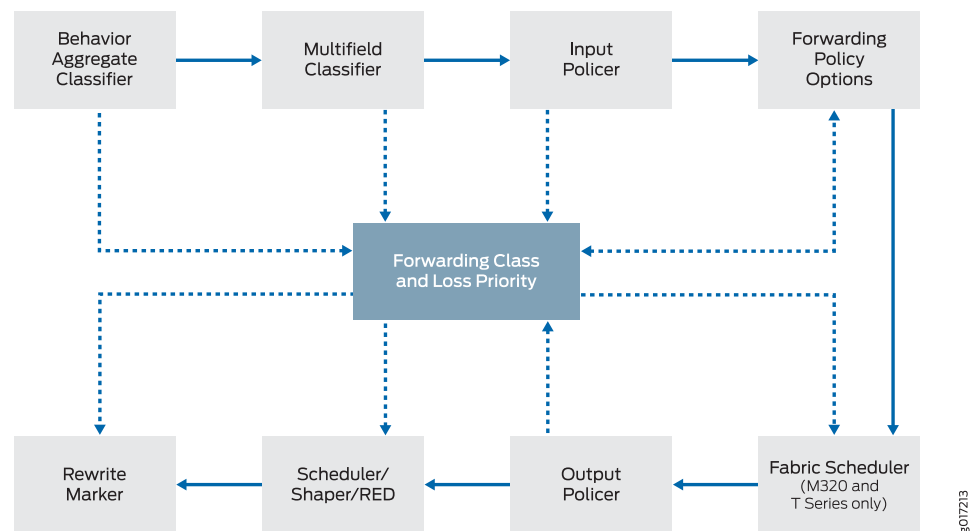
Mapping CoS Component Inputs to Outputs

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Some CoS components map one set of values to another set of values. Each mapping contains one or more inputs and one or more outputs.

[Figure 2 on page 7](#) shows the components of the Junos OS CoS features, illustrating the sequence in which they interact.

Figure 3: Packet Flow Through CoS-Configurable Components



TIP: Component mapping enables you to define forwarding classes and packet loss priorities for various traffic flows and then map those forwarding classes to output queues with specific shaping and scheduling characteristics.

When you configure a mapping, you set the outputs for a given set of inputs, as shown in [Table 3 on page 11](#).

Table 3: CoS Mappings—Inputs and Outputs

CoS Mappings	Inputs	Outputs	Comments
classifiers	code-points	forwarding-class loss-priority	The map sets the forwarding class and PLP for a specific set of code points.
drop-profile-map	loss-priority protocol	drop-profile	The map sets the drop profile for a specific PLP and protocol type.
scheduler-maps	forwarding-class	scheduler	This map assigns a forwarding class to a specific scheduler.
rewrite-rules	forwarding-class loss-priority	code-points	The map sets the code points for a specific forwarding class and PLP.

Following are sample configurations for classifiers, drop-profile maps, scheduler maps, and rewrite rules.

In the following classifier sample configuration, packets with EXP bits **000** are assigned to the **data-queue** forwarding class with a **low** loss priority, and packets with EXP bits **001** are assigned to the **data-queue** forwarding class with a **high** loss priority.

```
[edit class-of-service]
classifiers {
  exp exp_classifier {
    forwarding-class data-queue {
      loss-priority low code-points 000;
      loss-priority high code-points 001;
    }
  }
}
```

See [“Configuring Behavior Aggregate Classifiers” on page 48](#) for more information on setting the forwarding class and loss priority for a specific set of code-point aliases and bit patterns

In the following drop-profile map sample configuration, the scheduler includes two drop-profile maps, which specify that packets are evaluated by the **low-drop** drop profile if they have a **low** loss priority and are from any protocol. Packets are evaluated by the **high-drop** drop profile if they have a **high** loss priority and are from any protocol.

```
[edit class-of-service]
schedulers {
  best-effort {
    drop-profile-map loss-priority low protocol any drop-profile low-drop;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority high protocol any drop-profile high-drop;
  }
}
```

See [“Determining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring Drop Profile Maps for Schedulers” on page 321](#) for more information on mapping drop profiles to a scheduler.

In the following scheduler maps configuration sample, each of the default forwarding classes is mapped to a scheduler specifically designed for that forwarding class.

```
scheduler-maps {
  basic {
    forwarding-class best-effort scheduler be;
    forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler af;
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler ef;
    forwarding-class network-control scheduler nc;
  }
}
```

See [“Configuring Scheduler Maps” on page 230](#) for more information on mapping forwarding classes to schedulers.

In the following rewrite rule configuration sample, packets in the **be** forwarding class with **low** loss priority are assigned the EXP bits **000**, and packets in the **be** forwarding class with **high** loss priority are assigned the EXP bits **001**.

```
[edit class-of-service]
rewrite-rules {
  exp exp-rw {
    forwarding-class be {
      loss-priority low code-point 000;
      loss-priority high code-point 001;
    }
  }
}
```

See “[Configuring Rewrite Rules](#)” on [page 343](#) for more information on setting the code-point aliases and bit patterns for specific forwarding classes and loss priorities as packets leave the device.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33](#)
- [Determining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring Drop Profile Maps for Schedulers on page 321](#)
- [Configuring Scheduler Maps on page 230](#)
- [Applying Default Rewrite Rules on page 341](#)

Default Junos OS CoS Settings

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

If you do not configure any CoS settings on your router, the software performs some CoS functions to ensure that user traffic and protocol packets are forwarded with minimum delay when the network is experiencing congestion. Some default mappings are automatically applied to each logical interface that you configure. Other default mappings, such as explicit default classifiers and rewrite rules, are in operation only if you explicitly associate them with an interface.

You can display default CoS settings by issuing the **show class-of-service** operational mode command. This section includes sample output displaying the default CoS settings. The sample output is truncated for brevity.

show class-of-service

```
user@host> show class-of-service
```



NOTE: Some platforms require an argument after the **show class-of-service** command. The argument is to select a portion of the following output to display.

Default Forwarding Classes

Forwarding class	Queue
best-effort	0
expedited-forwarding	1
assured-forwarding	2
network-control	3

Default Code-Point Aliases

```
Code point type: dscp
  Alias      Bit pattern
  af11      001010
  af12      001100
...
Code point type: dscp-ipv6
...
Code point type: exp
...
Code point type: ieee-802.1
...
Code point type: inet-precedence
...
Code point type: ieee-802.1ad
...
```

Default Classifiers

```
Classifier: dscp-default, Code point type: dscp, Index: 7
...

Classifier: dscp-ipv6-default, Code point type: dscp-ipv6, Index: 8
...

Classifier: exp-default, Code point type: exp, Index: 9
...

Classifier: ieee8021p-default, Code point type: ieee-802.1, Index: 10
...

Classifier: ipprec-default, Code point type: inet-precedence, Index: 11
...

Classifier: ipprec-compatibility, Code point type: inet-precedence, Index: 12
...

Classifier: ieee8021ad-default, Code point type: ieee-802.1ad, Index: 41
...
```

Default Frame Relay Loss Priority Map

```
Loss-priority-map: frame-relay-de-default, Code point type: frame-relay-de, Index:
13
  Code point      Loss priority
  0               low
  1               high
```

Default Rewrite Rules

```
Rewrite rule: dscp-default, Code point type: dscp, Index: 24
  Forwarding class      Loss priority      Code point
```

```
best-effort          low          000000
best-effort          high         000000
...

Rewrite rule: dscp-ipv6-default, Code point type: dscp-ipv6, Index: 25
...

Rewrite rule: exp-default, Code point type: exp, Index: 26
...

Rewrite rule: ieee8021p-default, Code point type: ieee-802.1, Index: 27
...

Rewrite rule: ipprec-default, Code point type: inet-precedence, Index: 28
...

Rewrite rule: ieee8021ad-default, Code point type: ieee-802.1ad, Index: 42
...
```

Default Drop Profile

```
Drop profile: <default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
  Fill level   Drop probability
    100         100
```

Default Schedulers

```
Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2

Scheduler: <default-be>, Forwarding class: best-effort, Index: 17
  Transmit rate: 95 percent, Rate Limit: none, Buffer size: 95 percent, Priority:
  low
  Drop profiles:
    Loss priority  Protocol  Index  Name
    Low           Any       1      <default-drop-profile>
    High          Any       1      <default-drop-profile>
...
```

Related Documentation

- [Default Forwarding Classes on page 186](#)
- [Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33](#)
- [Managing Congestion Using RED Drop Profiles and Packet Loss Priorities on page 317](#)
- [Default Schedulers Overview on page 229](#)
- [Forwarding Classes and Fabric Priority Queues on page 209](#)

Packet Flow Through the Junos OS CoS Process Overview

Supported Platforms [EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series](#)

Perhaps the best way to understand Junos OS CoS is to examine how a packet is treated on its way through the CoS process. This topic includes a description of each step and figures illustrating the process.

The following steps describe the CoS process:

1. A logical interface has one or more classifiers of different types applied to it (at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** hierarchy level). The types of classifiers are based on which part of the incoming packet the classifier examines (for example, EXP bits, IEEE 802.1p bits, or DSCP bits). You can use a translation table to rewrite the values of these bits on ingress.



NOTE: You can only rewrite the values of these bits on ingress on the Juniper Networks M40e, M120, M320 Multiservice Edge Routers, and T Series Core Routers with IQE PICs. For more information about rewriting the values of these bits on ingress, see [“Configuring ToS Translation Tables” on page 634](#).

2. The classifier assigns the packet to a forwarding class and a loss priority (at the **[edit class-of-service classifiers]** hierarchy level).
3. Each forwarding class is assigned to a queue (at the **[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]** hierarchy level).
4. Input (and output) policers meter traffic and might change the forwarding class and loss priority if a traffic flow exceeds its service level.
5. The physical or logical interface has a scheduler map applied to it (at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** hierarchy level).

At the **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** hierarchy level, the **scheduler-map** and **rewrite-rules** statements affect the outgoing packets, and the **classifiers** statement affects the incoming packets.

6. The scheduler defines how traffic is treated in the output queue—for example, the transmit rate, buffer size, priority, and drop profile (at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers]** hierarchy level).
7. The scheduler map assigns a scheduler to each forwarding class (at the **[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps]** hierarchy level).
8. The drop-profile defines how aggressively to drop packets that are using a particular scheduler (at the **[edit class-of-service drop-profiles]** hierarchy level).
9. The rewrite rule takes effect as the packet leaves a logical interface that has a rewrite rule configured (at the **[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules]** hierarchy level). The rewrite rule writes information to the packet (for example, EXP or DSCP bits) according to the forwarding class and loss priority of the packet.

[Figure 4 on page 17](#) and [Figure 5 on page 17](#) show the components of the Junos OS CoS features, illustrating the sequence in which they interact.

Figure 4: CoS Classifier, Queues, and Scheduler

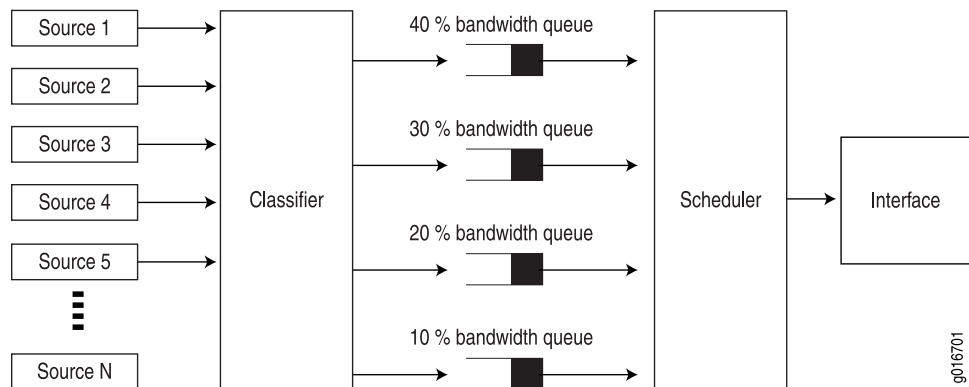
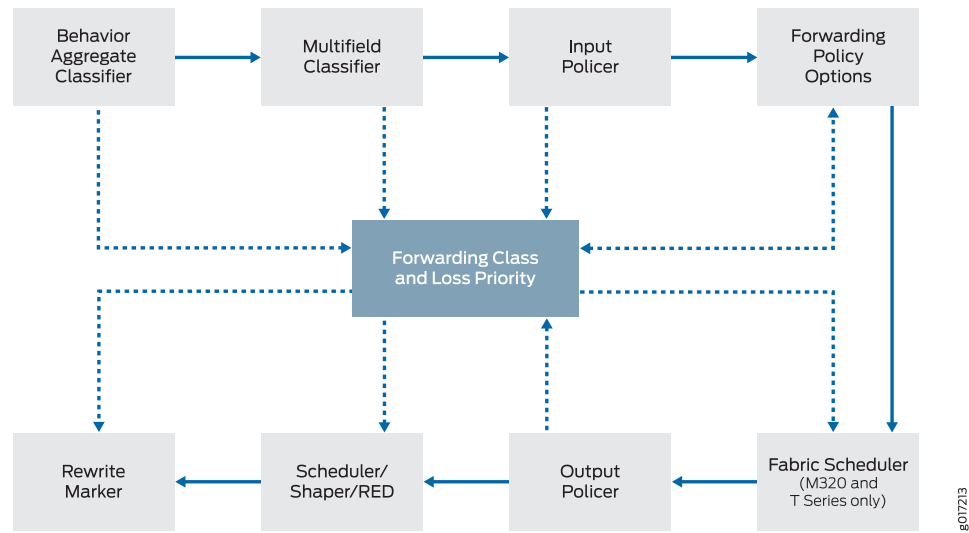


Figure 5: Packet Flow Through CoS- Configurable Components



Each outer box in [Figure 5 on page 17](#) represents a process component. The components in the upper row apply to inbound packets, and the components in the lower row apply to outbound packets. The arrows with the solid lines point in the direction of packet flow.

The middle box (forwarding class and loss priority) represents two data values that can either be inputs to or outputs of the process components. The arrows with the dotted lines indicate inputs and outputs (or settings and actions based on settings). For example, the multifield classifier sets the forwarding class and loss priority of incoming packets. This means that the forwarding class and loss priority are outputs of the classifier; thus, the arrow points away from the classifier. The scheduler receives the forwarding class and loss priority settings, and queues the outgoing packet based on those settings. This means that the forwarding class and loss priority are inputs to the scheduler; thus, the arrow points to the scheduler.

Typically, only a combination of some components (not all) is used to define a CoS service offering.

Packet Flow Within Routers Overview

Although the architecture of Juniper Networks routers different in detail, the overall flow of a packet within the router remains consistent.

When a packet enters a Juniper Networks router, the PIC or other interface type receiving the packet retrieves it from the network and verifies that the link-layer information is valid. The packet is then passed to the concentrator device such as a Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC), where the data link and network layer information is verified. In addition, the FPC is responsible for segmenting the packet into 64-byte units called J-cells. These cells are then written into packet storage memory while a notification cell is sent to the route lookup engine. The destination address listed in the notification cell is located in the forwarding table, and the next hop of the packet is written into the result cell. This result cell is queued on the appropriate outbound FPC until the outgoing interface is ready to transmit the packet. The FPC then reads the J-cells out of memory, re-forms the original packet, and sends the packet to the outgoing PIC, where it is transmitted back into the network.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Basic Packet Flow Through the Junos OS CoS Process on page 18](#)
- [Packet Flow on Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge Routers on page 469](#)
- [Packet Flow on MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers on page 479](#)
- [Packet Flow on Juniper Networks T Series Core Routers on page 562](#)

Configuring Basic Packet Flow Through the Junos OS CoS Process

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

Figure 6 on page 18 and Figure 7 on page 19 show the components of the Junos OS CoS features, illustrating the sequence in which they interact.

Figure 6: CoS Classifier, Queues, and Scheduler

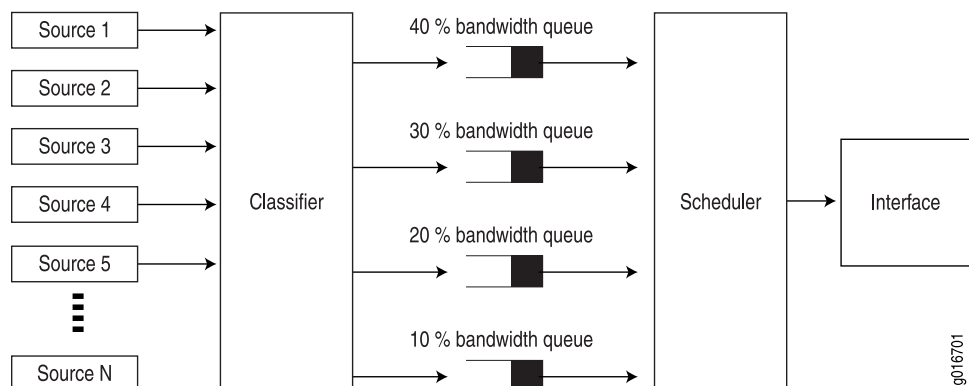
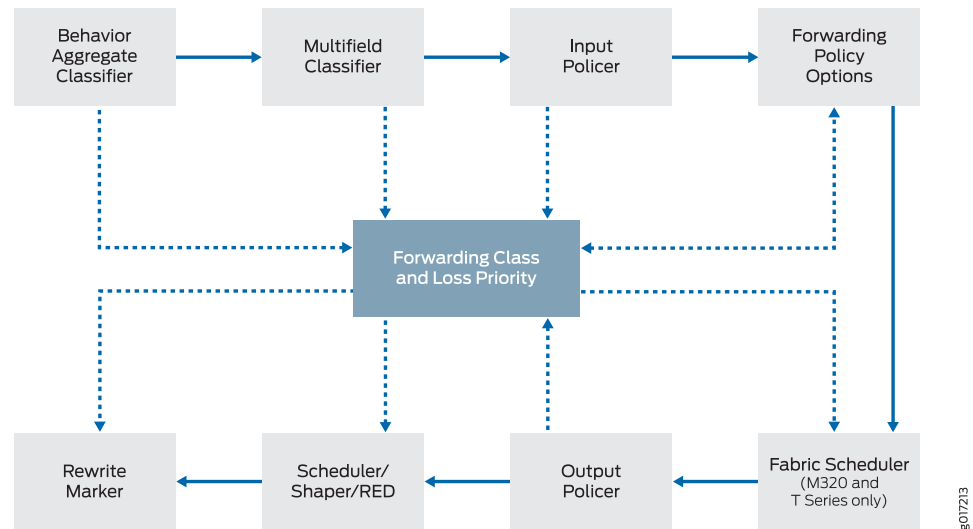


Figure 7: Packet Flow Through CoS- Configurable Components



The following configuration demonstrates the packet flow through the CoS process:

- [Define Classifiers on page 19](#)
- [Apply Classifiers to Incoming Packets on Interfaces on page 20](#)
- [Define Policers to Limit Traffic and Control Congestion on page 21](#)
- [Define Drop Profiles on page 21](#)
- [Assign Each Forwarding Class to a Queue on page 22](#)
- [Define Schedulers on page 22](#)
- [Define Scheduler Maps on page 22](#)
- [Define CoS Header Rewrite Rules on page 23](#)
- [Apply Scheduler Maps and Rewrite Rules to Egress Interfaces on page 23](#)

Define Classifiers

If you trust the CoS values in the packet headers, you can use behavior aggregate classification to map those values to a forwarding class and drop priority. For example:

```

[edit class-of-service]
classifiers {
  exp exp_classifier {
    forwarding-class data-queue {
      loss-priority low code-points 000;
      loss-priority high code-points 001;
    }
    forwarding-class video-queue {
      loss-priority low code-points 010;
      loss-priority high code-points 011;
    }
    forwarding-class voice-queue {

```

```
    loss-priority low code-points 100;
    loss-priority high code-points 101;
  }
  forwarding-class nc-queue {
    loss-priority low code-points 110;
    loss-priority high code-points 111;
  }
}
```

If you do not trust the CoS values in the packet headers, you can use the more complex multifield classification to map ingress traffic to a forwarding class and drop priority. For example:

```
[edit firewall]
family inet {
  filter classify {
    term sip {
      from {
        protocol [ udp tcp ];
        port 5060;
      }
      then {
        forwarding-class nc-queue;
        loss-priority low;
        accept;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Apply Classifiers to Incoming Packets on Interfaces

You apply behavior aggregate classifiers to logical interfaces at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** hierarchy level. For example:

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  so-* {
    unit 0 {
      classifiers {
        exp exp_classifier;
      }
    }
  }
  t3-* {
    unit 0 {
      classifiers {
        exp exp_classifier;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

You apply multifield classifiers as input filters to logical interfaces at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level. For example:

```
[edit interfaces]
fe-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      filter {
        input classify;
      }
      address 10.12.0.13/30;
    }
  }
}
```

Define Policers to Limit Traffic and Control Congestion

If you need to rate-limit a traffic flow, either by discarding excess traffic (hard policing) or reassign excess traffic to a different forwarding class and/or loss priority (soft policing), define a policier and apply the policer to a firewall filter for that traffic flow. For example:

```
[edit firewall]
policer be-lp {
  if-exceeding {
    bandwidth-limit 10m;
    burst-size-limit 62500;
  }
  then loss-priority high;
}
family inet {
  filter be-lp {
    term t1 {
      from {
        protocol tcp;
        port 80;
      }
      then policer be-lp;
      then loss-priority low;
      then accept;
    }
  }
}
```

Define Drop Profiles

Use drop profiles to define the drop probabilities across the range of delay-buffer occupancy, supporting the random early detection (RED) process.

```
[edit class-of-service]
drop-profiles {
  be-red {
    fill-level 20 drop-probability 25;
    fill-level 30 drop-probability 50;
    fill-level 40 drop-probability 75;
    fill-level 50 drop-probability 100;
  }
}
```

Assign Each Forwarding Class to a Queue

To provide differentiated services to each forwarding class, assign each forwarding class to its own output queue. For example:

```
[edit class-of-service]
forwarding-classes {
  queue 0 data-queue;
  queue 1 video-queue;
  queue 2 voice-queue;
  queue 3 nc-queue;
}
```

Define Schedulers

Define the scheduler characteristics for each forwarding class. For example:

```
[edit class-of-service]
schedulers { #
  data-scheduler {
    transmit-rate percent 50;
    buffer-size percent 50;
    priority low;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority high protocol any drop-profile be-red;
  }
  video-scheduler {
    transmit-rate percent 25;
    buffer-size percent 25;
    priority strict-high;
  }
  voice-scheduler {
    transmit-rate percent 20;
    buffer-size percent 20;
    priority high;
  }
  nc-scheduler {
    transmit-rate percent 5;
    buffer-size percent 5;
    priority high;
  }
}
```

Define Scheduler Maps

Use scheduler maps to map schedulers to forwarding classes. For example:

```
[edit class-of-service]
scheduler-maps {
  sched1 {
    forwarding-class data-queue scheduler data-scheduler;
    forwarding-class video-queue scheduler video-scheduler;
    forwarding-class voice-queue scheduler voice-scheduler;
    forwarding-class nc-queue scheduler nc-scheduler;
  }
}
```

Define CoS Header Rewrite Rules

Use rewrite rules to redefine the CoS bit pattern of outgoing packets. For example:

```
[edit class-of-service]
rewrite-rules {
  inet-precedence inet-rewrite {
    forwarding-class data-queue {
      loss-priority low code-point 000;
      loss-priority high code-point 001;
    }
    forwarding-class voice-queue {
      loss-priority low code-point 010;
      loss-priority high code-point 011;
    }
    forwarding-class video-queue {
      loss-priority low code-point 100;
      loss-priority high code-point 101;
    }
    forwarding-class nc-queue {
      loss-priority low code-point 110;
      loss-priority high code-point 111;
    }
  }
}
```

Apply Scheduler Maps and Rewrite Rules to Egress Interfaces

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  ge-* {
    scheduler-map sched1;
    unit * {
      rewrite-rules {
        inet-precedence inet-rewrite;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation • [Packet Flow Through the Junos OS CoS Process Overview on page 15](#)

Example: Classifying All Traffic from a Remote Device by Configuring Fixed Interface-Based Classification

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, SRX Series, T Series

This example shows the configuration of fixed classification based on the incoming interface. Fixed classification can be based on the physical interface (such as an ATM or

Gigabit Ethernet interface) or a logical interface (such as an Ethernet VLAN, a Frame Relay DLCI, or an MPLS tunnel).

- [Requirements on page 24](#)
- [Overview on page 24](#)
- [Configuration on page 25](#)
- [Verification on page 27](#)

Requirements

To verify this procedure, this example uses a traffic generator. The traffic generator can be hardware-based or it can be software running on a server or host machine.

The functionality in this procedure is widely supported on devices that run Junos OS. The example shown here was tested and verified on SRX Series devices running Junos OS Release 12.1. The SRX devices are configured to run as routers.



TIP: If you are performing tests on SRX devices, you might need to configure the devices to run as unsecured routers in your test environment. You would not typically do this in a production environment.

Overview

A fixed interface classifier is the simplest way to classify all packets from a specific interface to a forwarding class. This is typically used on edge routers to classify all traffic from a remote router or server to a certain forwarding class and queue. A fixed interface classifier simply looks at the ingress interface on which the packet arrives and assigns all traffic received on that interface to a certain class of service.

The fixed interface classifier cannot set the locally-meaningful packet-loss-priority, which is used by rewrite rules and drop profiles. The implicit packet-loss-priority is low for all fixed interface classifiers.

A fixed interface classifier is inadequate for scenarios in which interfaces receive traffic that belongs to multiple classes of service. However, interface-based classification can be useful when it is combined with other classification processes. Filtering based on the inbound interface can improve the granularity of classification, for example, when combined with filtering based on code point markings. Combining the processes for interface and code point marking classification allows a single code point marking to have different meanings, depending on the interface on which the packet is received. If you want to combine a fixed interface classifier with a code point classifier, this is in effect a multifield classifier.

More Granular Alternative to Fixed Interface Classifier

In Junos OS, you can combine interface-based classification and code-point classification by using a multifield classifier, as follows:

```
[edit firewall family inet filter MF_CLASSIFIER term 1]
from {
  dscp ef;
  interface ge-0/0/0.0;
```

```
}
then forwarding-class Voice;
```

Classifiers are described in more detail in the following Juniper Networks Learning Byte video.

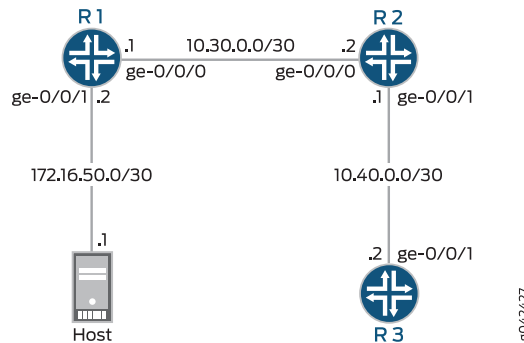


Video: [Class of Service Basics, Part 2: Classification Learning Byte](#)

Topology

Figure 8 on page 25 shows the sample network.

Figure 8: Fixed-Interface Classifier Scenario



To simulate voice traffic, this example shows TCP packets sent from the host to a downstream device. On Device R2, a fixed interface classifier routes the packets into the queue defined for voice traffic.

The classifier is assigned to interface ge-0/0/0 on Device R2. As always, verification of queue assignment is done on the egress interface, which is ge-0/0/1 on Device R2.

“CLI Quick Configuration” on page 25 shows the configuration for all of the Juniper Networks devices in Figure 8 on page 25. The section “Step-by-Step Procedure” on page 26 describes the steps on Device R2.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

Device R1

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 description to-R2
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.30.0.1/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 description to-host
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.50.2/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive
```

```
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
```

Device R2

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.30.0.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.40.0.1/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.2/32
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 0 BE-data
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 1 Premium-data
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 2 Voice
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 3 NC
set class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 forwarding-class Voice
```

Device R3

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.1/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.40.0.2/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.3/32
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To enable the default DSCP behavior aggregate classifier:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R2# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.30.0.2/30
user@R2# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.40.0.1/30
user@R2# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.2/32
```

2. Configure an interior gateway protocol (IGP) or static routes.

```
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@R2# set interface ge-0/0/0.0
user@R2# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@R2# set interface lo0.0 passive
```

3. Configure a set of forwarding classes.

```
[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]
user@R2# set queue 0 BE-data
user@R2# set queue 1 Premium-data
user@R2# set queue 2 Voice
user@R2# set queue 3 NC
```

4. Map all traffic that arrives on ge-0/0/0.0 into the Voice queue.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0]
user@R2# set forwarding-class Voice
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** and **show class-of-service** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.


```
user@R2# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.30.0.2/30;
    }
  }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.40.0.1/30;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.0.2/32;
    }
  }
}

user@R2# show protocols
ospf {
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-0/0/0.0;
    interface ge-0/0/1.0;
    interface lo0.0 {
      passive;
    }
  }
}

user@R2# show class-or-service
forwarding-classes {
  queue 0 BE-data;
  queue 1 Premium-data;
  queue 2 Voice;
  queue 3 NC;
}
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      forwarding-class Voice;
    }
  }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying a Fixed-Interface Classifier on page 28](#)

Verifying a Fixed-Interface Classifier

Purpose Verify that the fixed interface classifier is enabled on the Device R2's ingress interface. Keep in mind that although the classifier operates on incoming packets, you view the resulting queue assignment on the outgoing (egress) interface.

- Action**
1. Clear the interface statistics on Device R2's egress interface.
 2. Using a packet generator, send TCP packets to a device that is downstream of Device R2.

This example uses the packet generator hping.

```
root@host> sudo hping3 10.40.0.2 -c 25 -fast
```

```
HPING 10.40.0.2 (eth0 10.40.0.2): NO FLAGS are set, 40 headers + 0 data bytes
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8619 sport=0 flags=RA seq=0 win=0 rtt=1.9 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8620 sport=0 flags=RA seq=1 win=0 rtt=2.8 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8621 sport=0 flags=RA seq=2 win=0 rtt=1.9 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8623 sport=0 flags=RA seq=3 win=0 rtt=1.8 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8624 sport=0 flags=RA seq=4 win=0 rtt=7.1 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8625 sport=0 flags=RA seq=5 win=0 rtt=1.8 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8626 sport=0 flags=RA seq=6 win=0 rtt=1.8 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8627 sport=0 flags=RA seq=7 win=0 rtt=1.9 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8628 sport=0 flags=RA seq=8 win=0 rtt=2.0 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8634 sport=0 flags=RA seq=9 win=0 rtt=7.4 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8635 sport=0 flags=RA seq=10 win=0 rtt=1.8 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8636 sport=0 flags=RA seq=11 win=0 rtt=2.0 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8637 sport=0 flags=RA seq=12 win=0 rtt=7.8 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8639 sport=0 flags=RA seq=13 win=0 rtt=7.0 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8640 sport=0 flags=RA seq=14 win=0 rtt=1.8 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8641 sport=0 flags=RA seq=15 win=0 rtt=7.2 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8642 sport=0 flags=RA seq=16 win=0 rtt=2.1 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8643 sport=0 flags=RA seq=17 win=0 rtt=2.0 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8644 sport=0 flags=RA seq=18 win=0 rtt=7.3 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8645 sport=0 flags=RA seq=19 win=0 rtt=1.7 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8646 sport=0 flags=RA seq=20 win=0 rtt=7.1 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8647 sport=0 flags=RA seq=21 win=0 rtt=2.0 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8648 sport=0 flags=RA seq=22 win=0 rtt=1.7 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8649 sport=0 flags=RA seq=23 win=0 rtt=1.8 ms
len=46 ip=10.40.0.2 ttl=62 id=8651 sport=0 flags=RA seq=24 win=0 rtt=1.8 ms
```

3. On Device R2, verify that the Voice queue is incrementing.

```
user@R2> show interfaces extensive ge-0/0/1 | find "queue counters"
```

Queue counters:	Queued packets	Transmitted packets	Dropped packets
0 BE-data	0	0	
0 1 Premium-data	0	0	
0 2 Voice	25	25	
0 3 NC	3	3	
0 Queue number:	Mapped forwarding classes		
0	BE-data		

1	Premium-data
2	Voice
3	NC
...	

Meaning The output shows that the Voice queue has incremented by 25 packets after sending 25 packets through the ge-0/0/0 interface on Device R2.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33](#)
- [Default Aliases for CoS Value Bit Patterns Overview on page 42](#)
- [Managing Congestion Using RED Drop Profiles and Packet Loss Priorities on page 317](#)

Interface Types That Do Not Support Junos OS CoS

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

For original Channelized OC12 PICs, limited CoS functionality is supported. For more information, contact Juniper Networks customer support.

The standard Junos OS CoS hierarchy is not supported on ATM interfaces. ATM has traffic-shaping capabilities that would override CoS, because ATM traffic shaping is performed at the ATM layer and CoS is performed at the IP layer. For more information about ATM traffic shaping and ATM CoS components, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.



NOTE: Transmission scheduling is not supported on 8-port, 12-port, and 48-port Fast Ethernet PICs.

You can configure CoS on all interfaces, except the following:

- **cau4**—Channelized STM1 IQ interface (configured on the Channelized STM1 IQ PIC).
- **coc1**—Channelized OC1 IQ interface (configured on the Channelized OC12 IQ PIC).
- **coc12**—Channelized OC12 IQ interface (configured on the Channelized OC12 IQ PIC).
- **cstm-1**—Channelized STM1 IQ interface (configured on the Channelized STM1 IQ PIC).
- **ct1**—Channelized T1 IQ interface (configured on the Channelized DS3 IQ PIC or Channelized OC12 IQ PIC).
- **ct3**—Channelized T3 IQ interface (configured on the Channelized DS3 IQ PIC or Channelized OC12 IQ PIC).
- **ce1**—Channelized E1 IQ interface (configured on the Channelized E1 IQ PIC or Channelized STM1 IQ PIC).
- **dsc**—Discard interface.
- **fxp**—Management and internal Ethernet interfaces.

- **lo**—Loopback interface. This interface is internally generated.
- **pe**—Encapsulates packets destined for the rendezvous point router. This interface is present on the first-hop router.
- **pd**—De-encapsulates packets at the rendezvous point. This interface is present on the rendezvous point.
- **vt**—Virtual loopback tunnel interface.



NOTE: For channelized interfaces, you can configure CoS on channels, but not at the controller level. For a complex configuration example, see the *Junos OS, Release 15.1*.

**Related
Documentation**

- [CoS on ATM Interfaces Overview on page 699](#)

PART 2

Configuring Class of Service

- [Assigning Service Levels with Behavior Aggregate Classifiers on page 33](#)
- [Assigning Service Levels with Multifield Classifiers on page 89](#)
- [Controlling Network Access with Traffic Policing on page 107](#)
- [Defining Forwarding Behavior Based on Forwarding Classes on page 183](#)
- [Defining Output Queue Properties Using Schedulers on page 227](#)
- [Controlling Bandwidth Using Scheduler Rates on page 241](#)
- [Setting Transmission Order Using Scheduler Priorities and Hierarchical Scheduling on page 293](#)
- [Controlling Congestion Using Scheduler RED Drop Profiles and Buffers on page 317](#)
- [Altering Outgoing Packet Headers Using Rewrite Rules to Ensure Forwarding Behavior on page 339](#)
- [Altering Class of Service Values in Packets Exiting the Network Using IPv6 DiffServ on page 415](#)

CHAPTER 2

Assigning Service Levels with Behavior Aggregate Classifiers

- [Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33](#)
- [Default IP Precedence Classifier on page 37](#)
- [Default DSCP and DSCP IPv6 Classifiers on page 38](#)
- [Default MPLS EXP Classifier on page 39](#)
- [Default IEEE 802.1p Classifier on page 40](#)
- [Default IEEE 802.1ad Classifier on page 41](#)
- [Default Aliases for CoS Value Bit Patterns Overview on page 42](#)
- [Defining Aliases for CoS Value Bit Patterns on page 46](#)
- [Configuring Behavior Aggregate Classifiers on page 48](#)
- [Applying Behavior Aggregate Classifiers to Logical Interfaces on page 50](#)
- [Example: Configuring and Applying a Default DSCP Behavior Aggregate Classifier on page 54](#)
- [Example: Configuring Behavior Aggregate Classifiers on page 61](#)
- [Understanding DSCP Classification for VPLS on page 69](#)
- [Example: Configuring DSCP Classification for VPLS on page 71](#)
- [Configuring Class of Service for MPLS LSPs on page 74](#)
- [Applying DSCP Classifiers to MPLS Traffic on page 77](#)
- [Applying MPLS EXP Classifiers to Routing Instances on page 81](#)
- [Applying MPLS EXP Classifiers for Explicit-Null Labels on page 86](#)

Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic

Supported Platforms [ACX Series, EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series](#)

The idea behind class of service (CoS) is that packets are not treated identically by the routers or switches on the network. In order to selectively apply service classes to specific packets, the packets of interest must be classified in some fashion.

The simplest way to classify a packet is to use behavior aggregate (BA) classification. The DSCP, DSCP IPv6, or IP precedence bits of the IP header convey the behavior aggregate class information. The information might also be found in the MPLS EXP bits, IEEE 802.1ad, or IEEE 802.1p CoS bits.



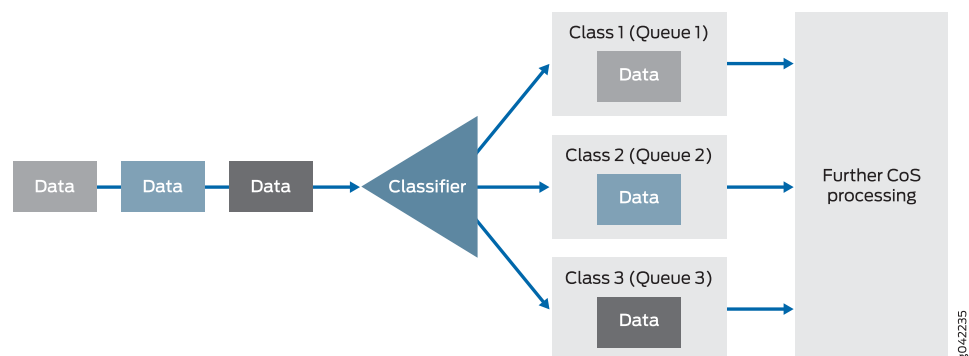
NOTE: In this document we generically refer to the various types of BA classification bits in the packet header as the CoS value.

BA classification is useful if the traffic comes from a trusted source and the CoS value in the packet header is trusted. If the traffic is untrusted, multifield classifiers (see [“Overview of Assigning Service Levels to Packets Based on Multiple Packet Header Fields” on page 89](#)) are used to classify packets based on multiple packet fields. It is common to use multifield classifiers to classify traffic at the ingress of a network, rewrite the packet headers (see [“Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior” on page 339](#)), then use the more efficient BA classification for transversing the network.

The BA classifier maps a CoS value in the packet header to a forwarding class and loss priority. The forwarding class determines the output queue. The loss priority is used by schedulers in conjunction with the random early discard (RED) algorithm to control packet discard during periods of congestion.

[Figure 9 on page 34](#) provides a high-level illustration of how a classifier works.

Figure 9: How a Classifier Works



The types of BA classifiers are based on which part of the incoming packet the classifier examines:

- 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)

Unlike multifield classifiers, BA classifiers are based on fixed-length fields, which makes them computationally more efficient than multifield classifiers. For this reason, core devices are normally configured to perform BA classification, because of the higher traffic volumes they handle.

In most cases, you need to rewrite a given marker (IP precedence, DSCP, IEEE 802.1p, IEEE 802.1ad, or MPLS EXP settings) at the ingress node to accommodate BA classification by core and egress devices. For more information about rewrite markers, see [“Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior” on page 339](#).



NOTE: If you apply an IEEE 802.1 classifier to a logical interface, this classifier takes precedence and is not compatible with any other classifier type. Classifiers for IP (DSCP or IP precedence) and MPLS (EXP) can coexist on a logical interface if the hardware requirements are met.

For Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge Routers, four classes can forward traffic independently. For M320 Multiservice Edge Routers, T Series Core Routers, MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers, and PTX Series Packet Transport Routers, eight classes can forward traffic independently. If you carry more classes of traffic than the device can forward independently, you must configure the additional classes to be aggregated into one of the available classes. You use the BA classifier to configure class aggregation.



NOTE: For a specified interface, you can configure both a multifield classifier and a BA classifier without conflicts. Because the classifiers are always applied in sequential order, the BA classifier followed by the multifield classifier, any BA classification result is overridden by a multifield classifier if they conflict. For more information about multifield classifiers, see [“Overview of Assigning Service Levels to Packets Based on Multiple Packet Header Fields” on page 89](#).

If you do nothing to configure or assign classifiers, Junos OS automatically assigns an implicit default IP precedence classifier to all logical interfaces that maps IP precedence code points to **best-effort** and **network-control** forwarding classes (mapped to queue 0 and queue 3 on routing devices, respectively). The default Junos OS CoS policy reserves 5 percent of available bandwidth for **network-control** traffic and 95 percent for **best-effort** traffic. Junos OS provides a range of default BA classifiers that you can apply to logical interfaces and that map various CoS values to **assured-forwarding** and **expedited-forwarding** forwarding classes as well as to the **best-effort** and **network-control** forwarding classes. You can also define custom BA classifiers that map any CoS value to any classifier you define.



NOTE: The default Junos OS CoS policy, 95 percent of the bandwidth for queue 0 and 5 percent for queue 3 on routing devices (see [“Default Schedulers Overview” on page 229](#)), is in effect regardless of any custom BA classifier or forwarding class definitions, until you configure a custom scheduler (see [“Configuring Schedulers” on page 230](#)).

If you enable the MPLS protocol family on a logical interface, a default MPLS EXP classifier is automatically applied to that logical interface. This default EXP classifier (see [“Default MPLS EXP Classifier” on page 39](#)) maps the eight possible EXP code point values into a combination of the four default forwarding classes and loss priority values to be directly compatible with the default EXP rewrite rule (see [“Rewriting MPLS and IPv4 Packet Headers” on page 354](#)).

Other default classifiers (such as those for IEEE 802.1p bits and DSCP) require that you explicitly associate a default classification table with a logical interface. When you explicitly associate a default classifier with a logical interface, you are in effect overriding the implicit default classifier with an explicit default classifier.



NOTE: Only the IEEE 802.1p classifier is supported in Layer 2-only interfaces. You must explicitly apply this classifier to the interface as shown in [“Default IEEE 802.1p Classifier” on page 40](#).



NOTE: Although several CoS values map to the expedited-forwarding (ef) and assured-forwarding (af) classes, by default no resources are assigned to these forwarding classes. All af classes other than af1x are mapped to best-effort, because RFC 2597, *Assured Forwarding PHB Group*, prohibits a node from aggregating classes.

You can apply IEEE 802.1p classifiers to interfaces that are part of VPLS routing instances.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Default IP Precedence Classifier on page 37](#)
- [Default DSCP and DSCP IPv6 Classifiers on page 38](#)
- [Default MPLS EXP Classifier on page 39](#)
- [Default IEEE 802.1p Classifier on page 40](#)
- [Default IEEE 802.1ad Classifier on page 41](#)
- [Configuring Behavior Aggregate Classifiers on page 48](#)
- [Applying Behavior Aggregate Classifiers to Logical Interfaces on page 50](#)
- [Overview of Assigning Service Levels to Packets Based on Multiple Packet Header Fields on page 89](#)
- [Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior on page 339](#)

Default IP Precedence Classifier

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

By default, all logical interfaces are automatically assigned an implicit IP precedence classifier called **ipprec-compatibility**. The **ipprec-compatibility** IP precedence classifier maps IP precedence bits to forwarding classes and packet loss priorities (PLPs), as shown in [Table 4 on page 37](#).

Table 4: Default IP Precedence (ipprec-compatibility) Classifier

IP Precedence Bits	Forwarding Class	Loss Priority
000	best-effort	low
001	best-effort	high
010	best-effort	low
011	best-effort	high
100	best-effort	low
101	best-effort	high
110	network-control	low
111	network-control	high

The other default IP precedence classifier (called **ipprec-default**) overrides the **ipprec-compatibility** classifier when you explicitly associate it with a logical interface. To do this, include the **default** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* classifiers inet-precedence]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number classifiers
  inet-precedence]
  default;
```

[Table 5 on page 37](#) shows the forwarding class and PLP that are assigned to the IP precedence bits when you apply the default IP precedence classifier.

Table 5: Default IP Precedence (ipprec-default) Classifier

IP Precedence Bits	Forwarding Class	PLP
000	best-effort	low
001	assured-forwarding	low
010	best-effort	low

Table 5: Default IP Precedence (ipprec-default) Classifier (*continued*)

IP Precedence Bits	Forwarding Class	PLP
011	best-effort	low
100	best-effort	low
101	expedited-forwarding	low
110	network-control	low
111	network-control	high

Related Documentation

- [Applying Behavior Aggregate Classifiers to Logical Interfaces on page 50](#)

Default DSCP and DSCP IPv6 Classifiers

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

To enable the default DiffServ code point (DSCP) classifier, include the **default** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *unit-number* classifiers dscp]** hierarchy level.

To enable the default DSCP IPv6 classifier, include the **default** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *unit-number* classifiers dscp-ipv6]** hierarchy level.



NOTE: If you deactivate or delete the **dscp-ipv6** statement from the configuration, the default IPv6 classifier is not activated on the M5, M10, M7i, M10i, M20, M40, M40e, and M160 routing platforms. As a workaround, explicitly specify the default option to the **dscp-ipv6** statement.

[Table 6 on page 38](#) shows the forwarding class and packet loss priority (PLP) that are assigned to each well-known DSCP when you apply the explicit default DSCP or DSCP IPv6 classifier.

Table 6: Default DSCP and DSCP IPv6 Classifiers

DSCP and DSCP IPv6 Code Point	Forwarding Class	PLP
000000	best-effort	low
001010	assured-forwarding	low
001100	assured-forwarding	high
001110	assured-forwarding	high

Table 6: Default DSCP and DSCP IPv6 Classifiers (*continued*)

DSCP and DSCP IPv6 Code Point	Forwarding Class	PLP
101110	expedited-forwarding	low
110000	network-control	low
111000	network-control	low
all other code points	best-effort	low

Related Documentation

- [Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33](#)
- [Default Aliases for CoS Value Bit Patterns Overview on page 42](#)
- [Changing the Default Queuing and Marking of Host Outbound Traffic on page 215](#)
- [classifiers \(Logical Interface\) on page 904](#)

Default MPLS EXP Classifier

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) class of service (CoS) works in conjunction with the routing device's general CoS functionality.

When IP traffic enters a label-switched path (LSP) tunnel, the ingress routing device marks all packets with a class-of-service (CoS) value, which is used to place the traffic into a transmission queue. On the routing device, each physical interface has up to eight transmission queues. The CoS value is encoded as part of the MPLS header and remains in the packets until the MPLS header is removed when the packets exit from the egress routing device. The routing devices within the LSP utilize the CoS value set at the ingress routing device. The CoS value is encoded by means of the CoS bits (also known as the EXP or experimental bits).

If you do not configure any CoS features, the default general CoS settings are used. For MPLS class of service, you might want to prioritize how the transmission queues are serviced by configuring weighted round-robin, and to configure congestion avoidance using random early detection (RED).

For all PICs except PICs mounted on Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge Router standard (nonenhanced) FPCs, if you enable the MPLS protocol family on a logical interface, the default MPLS EXP classifier is automatically applied to that logical interface.

[Table 7 on page 40](#) lists the default MPLS classifier mapping of EXP bits to forwarding classes and loss priorities..

Table 7: Default MPLS EXP Classification

MPLS EXP Bits	Forwarding Class	Loss Priority
000	best-effort	low
001	best-effort	high
010	expedited-forwarding	low
011	expedited-forwarding	high
100	assured-forwarding	low
101	assured-forwarding	high
110	network-control	low
111	network-control	high

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Class of Service for MPLS LSPs on page 74](#)
- [Default Aliases for CoS Value Bit Patterns Overview on page 42](#)
- [code-point-aliases on page 907](#)

Default IEEE 802.1p Classifier

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

[Table 8 on page 40](#) shows the forwarding class and PLP that are assigned to each IEEE 802.1p CoS value when you apply the explicit default IEEE 802.1p classifier. To do this, include the **default** statement at the `[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number classifiers ieee-802.1]` hierarchy level:



NOTE: Only the IEEE 802.1p classifier is supported in Layer 2 interfaces. You must explicitly apply this classifier as shown.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number classifiers
  ieee-802.1]
  default;
```

Table 8: Default IEEE 802.1p Classifier

IEEE 802.1p CoS Value	Forwarding Class	PLP
000	best-effort	low
001	best-effort	high

Table 8: Default IEEE 802.1p Classifier (*continued*)

IEEE 802.1p CoS Value	Forwarding Class	PLP
010	expedited-forwarding	low
011	expedited-forwarding	high
100	assured-forwarding	low
101	assured-forwarding	high
110	network-control	low
111	network-control	high

Related Documentation

- [Applying Behavior Aggregate Classifiers to Logical Interfaces on page 50](#)
- [Default IEEE 802.1ad Classifier on page 41](#)

Default IEEE 802.1ad Classifier

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Table 9 on page 41 shows the forwarding class and packet loss priority (PLP) that are assigned to each IEEE 802.1ad CoS value when you apply the explicit default IEEE 802.1ad classifier. The table is very similar to the IEEE 802.1p default table, but the loss priority is determined by the DEI bit. To apply the default table, include the **default** statement at the `[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number classifiers ieee-802.1]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number classifiers
 ieee-802.1ad]
 default;
```

Table 9: Default IEEE 802.1ad Classifier

IEEE 802.1ad CoS Value	Forwarding Class	PLP
0000	best-effort	low
0001	best-effort	high
0010	best-effort	low
0011	best-effort	high
0100	expedited-forwarding	low
0101	expedited-forwarding	high

Table 9: Default IEEE 802.1ad Classifier (*continued*)

IEEE 802.1ad CoS Value	Forwarding Class	PLP
0110	expedited-forwarding	low
0111	expedited-forwarding	high
1000	assured-forwarding	low
1001	assured-forwarding	high
1010	assured-forwarding	low
1011	assured-forwarding	high
1100	network-control	low
1101	network-control	high
1110	network-control	low
1111	network-control	high

Related Documentation

- [Configuring and Applying IEEE 802.1ad Classifiers on page 453](#)

Default Aliases for CoS Value Bit Patterns Overview

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Behavior aggregate (BA) classifiers use class-of-service (CoS) values—such as Differentiated Services code points (DSCPs), DSCP IPv6, IP precedence, IEEE 802.1, and MPLS experimental (EXP) bits—to associate incoming packets with a particular CoS servicing level (forwarding class and packet loss priority (PLP)). You can assign a meaningful name or alias to the CoS values and use this alias instead of bits when configuring CoS components. These aliases are not part of the specifications but are well known through usage. For example, the alias for DSCP 101110 is widely accepted as **ef** (expedited forwarding).



NOTE: CoS value aliases must begin with a letter and can be up to 64 characters long.

When you define classifiers, you can refer to the markers by alias names. You can configure user-defined classifiers in terms of alias names. If the value of an alias changes, it alters the behavior of any classifier that references it.

Table 10 on page 43 shows the default mappings between the CoS values and standard aliases.

Table 10: Default CoS Value Aliases

Default CoS Value Alias	CoS Value
DSCP and DSCP IPv6 CoS Aliases and CoS Values	
ef	101110
af11	001010
af12	001100
af13	001110
af21	010010
af22	010100
af23	010110
af31	011010
af32	011100
af33	011110
af41	100010
af42	100100
af43	100110
be	000000
cs1	001000
cs2	010000
cs3	011000
cs4	100000
cs5	101000
nc1/cs6	110000
nc2/cs7	111000

Table 10: Default CoS Value Aliases (*continued*)

Default CoS Value Alias	CoS Value
MPLS EXP CoS Aliases and CoS Values	
be	000
be1	001
ef	010
ef1	011
af11	100
af12	101
nc1/cs6	110
nc2/cs7	111
IEEE 802.1 CoS Aliases and CoS Values	
be	000
be1	001
ef	010
ef1	011
af11	100
af12	101
nc1/cs6	110
nc2/cs7	111
IEEE 802.1ad CoS Aliases and CoS Values	
be	0000
be-dei	0001
be1	0010
be1-dei	0011
ef	0100
ef-dei	0101

Table 10: Default CoS Value Aliases (*continued*)

Default CoS Value Alias	CoS Value
ef1	0110
ef1-dei	0111
af11	1000
af11-dei	1001
af12	1010
af12-dei	1011
nc1	1100
nc1-dei	1101
nc2	1110
nc2-dei	1111
Legacy IP Precedence CoS Aliases and CoS Values	
be	000
be1	001
ef	010
ef1	011
af11	100
af12	101
nc1/cs6	110
nc2/cs7	111

**Related
Documentation**

- [Defining Aliases for CoS Value Bit Patterns on page 46](#)
- [Default IP Precedence Classifier on page 37](#)
- [Default DSCP and DSCP IPv6 Classifiers on page 38](#)
- [Default MPLS EXP Classifier on page 39](#)
- [Default IEEE 802.1p Classifier on page 40](#)
- [Default IEEE 802.1ad Classifier on page 41](#)

- [code-point-aliases on page 907](#)

Defining Aliases for CoS Value Bit Patterns

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

To define a CoS value alias, include the **code-point-aliases** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
code-point-aliases {
  (dscp | dscp-ipv6 | exp | ieee-802.1 | ieee-802.1ad | inet-precedence) {
    alias-name bit-pattern;
  }
}
```

The CoS marker types are as follows:

- **dscp**—Differentiated Services code point aliases for IPv4 packets.
- **dscp-ipv6**—Differentiated Services code point aliases for IPv6 packets.
- **exp**—Layer 2 CoS values for MPLS packets.
- **ieee-802.1**—Layer 2 IEEE 802.1 CoS values.
- **ieee-802.1ad**—Layer 2 IEEE 802.1ad (DEI) CoS values.
- **inet-precedence**—IP precedence for IPv4 packets. IP precedence mapping requires only the first three bits of the DSCP field.

For example, you might configure the following aliases:

```
[edit class-of-service]
code-point-aliases {
  dscp {
    my1 110001;
    my2 101110;
    be 000001;
    cs7 110000;
  }
}
```

To specify this configuration:

1. Specify the code-point-alias type as DSCP:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit class-of-service code-point-aliases dscp
```

2. Specify the alias names and DSCP 6-bit pattern.

```
[edit class-of-service code-point-aliases dscp]
user@host# set my1 110001
user@host# set my2 101110
user@host# set be 000001
```

```
user@host# set cs7 110000
```

This configuration produces the following mapping:

```
user@host> show class-of-service code-point-aliases dscp
Code point type: dscp
```

Alias	Bit pattern
ef/my2	101110
af11	001010
af12	001100
af13	001110
af21	010010
af22	010100
af23	010110
af31	011010
af32	011100
af33	011110
af41	100010
af42	100100
af43	100110
be	000001
cs1	001000
cs2	010000
cs3	011000
cs4	100000
cs5	101000
nc1/cs6/cs7	110000
nc2	111000
my1	110001

The following notes explain certain results in the mapping:

- **my1 110001:**
 - 110001 was not mapped to anything before, and **my1** is a new alias.
 - Nothing in the default mapping table is changed by this statement.
- **my2 101110:**
 - 101110 is now mapped to **my2** as well as **ef**.
- **be 000001:**
 - **be** is now mapped to 000001.

- The old value of **be**, 000000, is not associated with any alias. Packets with this DSCP value are now mapped to the default forwarding class.
- **cs7110000**:
 - **cs7** is now mapped to 110000, as well as **nc1** and **cs6**.
 - The old value of **cs7**, 111000, is still mapped to **nc2**.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Default Aliases for CoS Value Bit Patterns Overview on page 42](#)
- [Applying Behavior Aggregate Classifiers to Logical Interfaces on page 50](#)

Configuring Behavior Aggregate Classifiers

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

You can override the default IP precedence classifier (**ipprec-compatibility**) by defining a custom behavior aggregate (BA) classifier and applying it to a logical interface or by applying one of the other default BA classifiers to a logical interface.

The BA classifiers map sets the forwarding class and packet loss priority (PLP) for a specific set of code-point aliases or bit patterns. The inputs of the map are CoS values aliases or bit patterns. The outputs of the map are the forwarding class and the PLP. For more information about how CoS maps work, see [“Mapping CoS Component Inputs to Outputs” on page 10](#).

The classifiers work as follows:

- **dscp**—Handles incoming IPv4 packets.
- **dscp-ipv6**—Handles incoming IPv6 packets.
- **exp**—Handles MPLS packets using Layer 2 headers.
- **ieee-802.1**—Handles Layer 2 CoS.
- **ieee-802.1ad**—Handles IEEE 802.1ad formats (including DEI bit).
- **inet-precedence**—Handles incoming IPv4 packets. IP precedence mapping requires only the upper three bits of the DSCP field.

A classifier takes a specified Cos value as either the literal bit pattern or as a defined alias and attempts to match it to the type of packet arriving on the interface. If the information in the packet's header matches the specified pattern, the packet is sent to the appropriate queue, defined by the forwarding class associated with the classifier.



NOTE: On M Series, MX Series, and T Series routers, and EX Series switches that do not have tricolor marking enabled, the loss priority can be configured only by setting the PLP within a multifold classifier. This setting can then be used by the appropriate drop profile map and rewrite rule. For more information, see [“Managing Congestion by Setting Packet Loss Priority for Different Traffic Flows”](#) on page 322.

Use the following configuration statements to define new classifiers for all CoS value types:

```
[edit class-of-service]
classifiers {
  (dscp | dscp-ipv6 | exp | ieee-802.1 | ieee-802.1ad | inet-precedence) classifier-name {
    import [classifier-name | default];
    forwarding-class class-name {
      loss-priority level code-points [ aliases ] [ bit-patterns ];
    }
  }
}
```

To define a new classifier for all CoS value types:

1. Specify the type and name of the new classifier. For example, to create a new DSCP type classifier called class1:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit class-of-service classifiers dscp class1
```

2. (Optional) Specify the forwarding class associated with the classifier.

```
[edit class-of-service classifiers dscp class1]
user@host# edit forwarding-class class-name
```

3. (Optional) Specify the packet loss priority (PLP) value and for a specific set of code-point aliases and bit patterns.

```
[edit class-of-service classifiers dscp class1 forwarding-class best-effort]
user@host# set loss-priority level code-points [ aliases ] [ bit-patterns]
```

When tricolor marking is enabled, four classifier PLP designations are supported: **low**, **medium-low**, **medium-high**, and **high**. For example, in the following configuration, the **assured-forwarding** forwarding class and **medium-low** PLP are assigned to all packets entering the interface with the **101110** CoS value:

1. Map the **assured-forwarding** forwarding class and **medium-low** PLP to the CoS value of **101110**.

```
[edit class-of-service classifiers dscp class1]
user@host# set forwarding-class assured forwarding loss-priority medium-low
code-points 101110
```

2. Verify the configuration.

```
[edit class-of-service classifiers dscp class1]
user@host# show
```

```
forwarding-class assured-forwarding {  
    loss-priority medium-low code-points 101110;  
}
```

To use this classifier, you must configure the settings for the **assured-forwarding** forwarding class at the **[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes queue *queue-number* assured-forwarding]** hierarchy level. For more information, see [“Forwarding Classes Overview” on page 183](#).

You can use any table, including the default, in the definition of a new classifier by including the **import** statement. The imported classifier is used as a template and is not modified. Whenever you commit a configuration that assigns a new **class-name** and **loss-priority** value to a CoS value alias or bit pattern, it replaces that entry in the imported classifier template. As a result, you must explicitly specify every CoS value in every designation that requires modification. For instance, to import the default DSCP classifier:

1. Specify the type and name of the new classifier. For example, to create a new DSCP type classifier called **class1**:

```
[edit]  
user@host# edit class-of-service classifiers dscp class1
```

2. Specify the default DSCP classifier.

```
[edit class-of-service classifiers dscp class1]  
user@host# set import default
```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33](#)
- [Applying Behavior Aggregate Classifiers to Logical Interfaces on page 50](#)
- [Enabling Tricolor Marking and Limitations of Three-Color Policers on page 161](#)

Applying Behavior Aggregate Classifiers to Logical Interfaces

Supported Platforms [M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series](#)

This topic describes how to apply BA classifiers to logical interfaces.

When you apply behavior aggregate (BA) classifiers to a logical interface, you can use interface wildcards for the **interface-name** and **logical-unit-number**.

For most PICs, if you apply an IEEE 802.1 classifier to a logical interface, you cannot apply non-IEEE classifiers to other logical interfaces on the same physical interface. This restriction does not apply to Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs.

There are some restrictions on applying multiple BA classifiers to a single logical interface. [Table 11 on page 51](#) shows the supported combinations. In this table, the OSE PICs refer to the 10-port 10-Gigabit OSE PICs.

Table 11: Logical Interface Classifier Combinations

Classifier Combinations	Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs	OSE PICs	Other PICs on M320, MX Series, T Series routers and on EX Series Switches	Other M Series with Regular FPCs	Other M Series with Enhanced FPCs
dscp and inet-precedence	No	No	No	No	No
dscp-ipv6 and (dscp inet-precedence)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
exp and ieee 802.1	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
ieee 802.1 and (dscp dscp-ipv6 exp inet-precedence)	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
exp and (dscp dscp-ipv6 inet-precedence)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and 10-port 10-Gigabit Oversubscribed Ethernet (OSE) interfaces, family-specific classifiers take precedence over IEEE 802.1p BA classifiers. For example, if you configure a logical interface to use both an MPLS EXP and an IEEE 802.1p classifier, the EXP classifier takes precedence. MPLS-labeled packets are evaluated by the EXP classifier, and all other packets are evaluated by the IEEE 802.1p classifier. The same is true about other classifiers when combined with IEEE 802.1p classifiers on the same logical interface.



NOTE: If an interface is mounted on an M Series router FPC, you can apply only the default exp classifier. If an interface is mounted on an enhanced FPC, you can create a new exp classifier and apply it to an interface.

On MX960, MX480, MX240, MX80, M120, and M320 routers and EX Series switches with Enhanced Type III FPCs only, you can configure user-defined DSCP-based BA classification for MPLS interfaces (this feature is not available for IQE PICs or on MX Series routers and EX Series switches when ingress queuing is used) or VPLS/L3VPN routing instances (LSI interfaces). The DSCP-based classification for MPLS packets for Layer 2 VPNs is not supported.



NOTE: If you do not apply a DSCP classifier, the default EXP classifier is applied to MPLS traffic.

You can apply DSCP classification for MPLS traffic in the following usage scenarios:

- In a Layer 3 VPN (L3VPN) using an LSI routing instance.
 - Supported on the M120, M320, MX960, MX480, MX240, and MX80 routers.

- DSCP classifier applied under **[edit class-of-service routing-instances]** on the egress PE router.
- In VPLS using an LSI routing instance.
 - Supported on the M120, M320, MX960, MX480, MX240, and MX80 routers.
 - DSCP classifier applied under **[edit class-of-service routing-instances]** on the egress PE router.
- In a Layer 3 VPN (L3VPN) using a VT routing instance.
 - Supported on the M120, M320, MX960, MX480, MX240, and MX80 routers.
 - DSCP classifier applied under **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** on the core-facing interface on the egress PE router.
- In VPLS using the VT routing instance.
- MPLS forwarding.
 - Supported on the M120, M320, MX960, MX480, MX240, and MX80 routers (not supported on IQE and MX when ingress queuing is enabled).
 - DSCP classifier applied under **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** on the ingress core-facing interface on the P or egress PE router.

MPLS forwarding when the label stacking is greater than 2 is not supported.

You can apply BA classifiers to a routing instance or a logical interface, depending on where you want to classify the packets:

- To classify MPLS packets on the routing instance at the egress PE, include the **dscp** or **dscp-ipv6** statements at the **[edit class-of-service routing-instances routing-instance-name classifiers]** hierarchy level. For details, see [“Applying MPLS EXP Classifiers to Routing Instances” on page 81](#).
- To classify MPLS packets at the core-facing interface, apply the classifier at the **[edit class-of-service interface interface-name unit unit-name classifiers (dscp | dscp-ipv6) classifier-name family mpls]** hierarchy level. The following procedure describes this method.

In the following example you define a DSCP classifier for IPv4 named **dscp-ipv4-classifier** for the **fc-af11-class** forwarding class and a corresponding IPv6 DSCP classifier. You then apply the IPv4 classifier to MPLS traffic and the IPv6 classifier to Internet traffic on interface **ge-2/0/3.0** or apply the same classifier to both MPLS and IP traffic on interface **ge-2/2/0**. This example shows both of these methods:

1. Define the IPv4 classifier.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit class-of-service
user@host# set classifiers dscp dscp-ipv4-classifier forwarding-class fc-af11-class
loss-priority low code-points 000100
```

2. Define the IPv6 classifier.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set classifiers dscp-ipv6 dscp-ipv6-classifier forwarding-class fc-af11-class
loss-priority low code-points af11
```

3. (Optional) Apply the IPv4 classifier to MPLS traffic and the IPv6 classifier to Internet traffic on interface ge-2/0/3.0

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 classifiers dscp dscp-ipv4-classifier family
mpls
user@host# set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 classifiers dscp-ipv6 dscp-ipv6-classifier
family inet
```

4. Confirm the configuration.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# show

classifiers {
  dscp dscp-ipv4-classifier {
    forwarding-class fc-af11-class {
      loss-priority low code-points 000100;
    }
  }
  dscp-ipv6 dscp-ipv6-classifier {
    forwarding-class fc-af11-class {
      loss-priority low code-points af11;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  ge-2/0/3 {
    unit 0 {
      classifiers {
        dscp dscp-ipv4-classifier {
          family mpls;
        }
        dscp-ipv6 dscp-ipv6-classifier {
          family inet;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

5. (Optional) Apply the same classifier named **dscp-mpls-and-inet** to both MPLS and IP traffic on interface ge-2/2/0.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set interfaces ge-2/2/0 unit 0 classifiers dscp dscp-mpls-and-inet family
[mpls inet]
```

6. Confirm the configuration.

```
[edit class-of-services interface ge-2/2/0]
user@host# show

unit 0 {
  classifiers {
    dscp dscp-mpls-and-inet {
      family [ mpls inet ];
    }
  }
}
```

```
}  
}
```



NOTE: This is not a complete configuration.



NOTE: You can apply DSCP and DSCP IPv6 classifiers to explicit null MPLS packets. The `family mpls` statement works the same on both explicit null and non-null MPLS labels.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Applying DSCP Classifiers to MPLS Traffic on page 77](#)

Example: Configuring and Applying a Default DSCP Behavior Aggregate Classifier

Supported Platforms [M Series, MX Series, T Series](#)

A Junos OS classifier identifies and separates traffic flows and provides the means to prioritize traffic later in the class-of-service (CoS) process.

A behavior aggregate (BA) classifier performs this function by associating well-known CoS values with forwarding classes and loss priorities. To enable a default classifier, you simply apply it to your device interfaces. If a default classifier is not applied to an interface, it does not take effect.

Junos OS provides multiple default BA classifier types, which you can combine and supplement with custom BA classifiers as needed to achieve your overall traffic classification goals. This example shows how to apply the default (BA) DiffServ code point (DSCP) classifier and verify its functionality.

- [Requirements on page 54](#)
- [Overview on page 55](#)
- [Configuration on page 58](#)
- [Verification on page 59](#)

Requirements

To verify this procedure, this example uses a traffic generator. The traffic generator can be hardware-based or it can be software running on a server or host machine. If you do not have access to a traffic generator, you can use extended ping for verification. This approach is shown as well.

The functionality in this procedure is widely supported on devices that run Junos OS. The example shown here was tested and verified on MX Series routers running Junos OS Release 10.4.

Overview

The basis of Junos OS CoS is traffic differentiation. Assigning traffic to different classes of service provides the necessary differentiation. From the point of view of a router, the class of service assigned to a packet defines how the router behaves toward the packet. The concept of traffic differentiation is present in every CoS tool, and as a result, classes of service are present across the entire CoS design. A classifier has one input, the incoming packet, and it has N possible outputs, where N is the number of possible classes of service into which the packet can be classified.

BA classification is used when the traffic coming into your device already has trusted CoS values in the packet header. For example, the default DSCP BA classifier specifies that packets coming in with code points 000000 are assigned to the best-effort forwarding class and given a loss priority of low.

A forwarding class and loss priority are assigned by default to each well-known DSCP. To view this, run the `show class-of-service classifier` command.

```
user@host> show class-of-service classifier type dscp
```

```
Classifier: dscp-default, Code point type: dscp, Index: 7
Code point      Forwarding class      Loss priority
000000          best-effort           low
000001          best-effort           low
000010          best-effort           low
000011          best-effort           low
000100          best-effort           low
000101          best-effort           low
000110          best-effort           low
000111          best-effort           low
001000          best-effort           low
001001          best-effort           low
001010          assured-forwarding    low
001011          best-effort           low
001100          assured-forwarding    high
001101          best-effort           low
001110          assured-forwarding    high
001111          best-effort           low
010000          best-effort           low
010001          best-effort           low
010010          best-effort           low
010011          best-effort           low
010100          best-effort           low
010101          best-effort           low
010110          best-effort           low
010111          best-effort           low
011000          best-effort           low
011001          best-effort           low
011010          best-effort           low
011011          best-effort           low
011100          best-effort           low
011101          best-effort           low
011110          best-effort           low
011111          best-effort           low
100000          best-effort           low
100001          best-effort           low
100010          best-effort           low
100011          best-effort           low
```

100100	best-effort	low
100101	best-effort	low
100110	best-effort	low
100111	best-effort	low
101000	best-effort	low
101001	best-effort	low
101010	best-effort	low
101011	best-effort	low
101100	best-effort	low
101101	best-effort	low
101110	expedited-forwarding	low
101111	best-effort	low
110000	network-control	low
110001	best-effort	low
110010	best-effort	low
110011	best-effort	low
110100	best-effort	low
110101	best-effort	low
110110	best-effort	low
110111	best-effort	low
111000	network-control	low
111001	best-effort	low
111010	best-effort	low
111011	best-effort	low
111100	best-effort	low
111101	best-effort	low
111110	best-effort	low
111111	best-effort	low

The forwarding class determines the output queue. By default, all best-effort traffic uses queue 0.

To view the queues that are associated, by default, with each forwarding class, use the **show class-of-service forwarding-class** command. (For clarity, some of the output is excluded.)

```
user@host> show class-of-service forwarding-class
```

Forwarding class	ID	Queue
best-effort	0	0
expedited-forwarding	1	1
assured-forwarding	2	2
network-control	3	3

The loss priority is used by schedulers in conjunction with the random early discard (RED) algorithm to control packet discard during periods of congestion. When you are thinking about loss priorities, keep in mind that unless you configure them, they have no meaning. The default drop behavior is to wait until the queue is 100 percent full and then begin dropping packets indiscriminately. When the queue dips below 100 percent full, packets stop dropping.

The default drop behavior is shown in the **show class-of-service drop-profile** command.

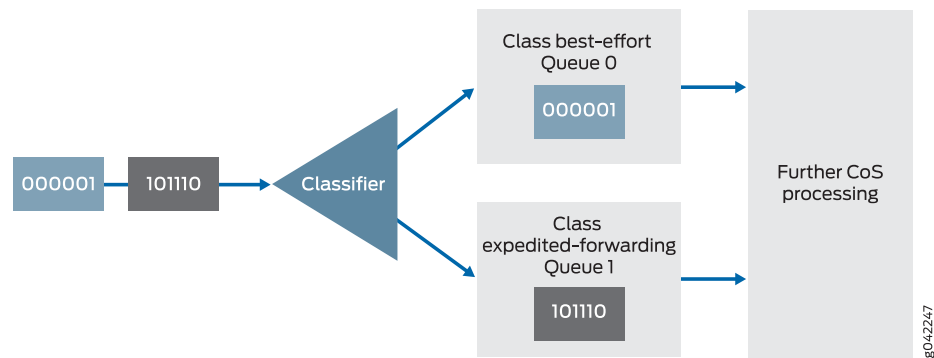
```
user@host> show class-of-service drop-profile
```

```
Drop profile: <default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
  Fill level  Drop probability
    100         100
```

To create meanings for the various loss priorities, you must configure custom drop profiles. For example, you might define the low loss priority to mean a 10 percent drop probability when the queue is 75 percent full and a 40 percent drop probability when the queue fill level is 95 percent. You might define the high loss priority to mean a 50 percent drop probability when the fill level is 25 percent and a 90 percent drop probability when the fill level is 50 percent. Custom drop profiles are not included in this example, but are mentioned here for clarity because classifiers assign loss priorities. It is important to understand that these assignments are meaningless until you create drop profiles.

The default classifier operation is shown in [Figure 10 on page 57](#). The figure shows two IPv4 packets entering an interface and being classified according to the DSCP code points in the packet headers.

Figure 10: Behavior Aggregate Classifier with Two Queues



Classifiers are described in more detail in the following Juniper Networks Learning Byte video.

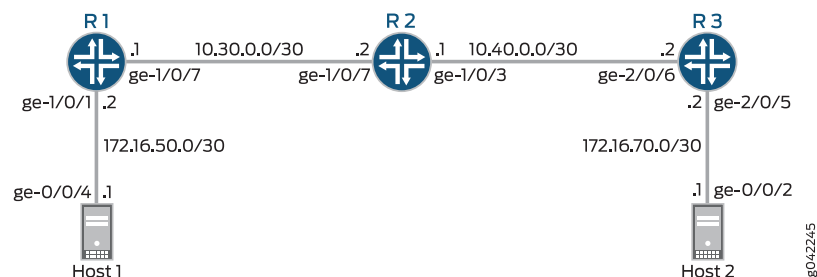


Video: [Class of Service Basics, Part 2: Classification Learning Byte](#)

Topology

[Figure 11 on page 57](#) shows the sample network.

Figure 11: Behavior Aggregate Classifier Scenario



It is important to apply your class-of-service configuration across the topology, instead of applying it to a single device. Furthermore, even though classification takes effect on incoming interfaces, you should apply BA classifiers to all core and core-facing interfaces. This is because a single interface can be either incoming or outgoing, depending on the

direction of the traffic. For example, as traffic flows from Host 1 to Host 2, the incoming interfaces are ge-1/0/7 on Device R2 and ge-2/0/6 on Device R3. As traffic flows in the other direction, from Host 2 to Host R1, the incoming interfaces are ge-1/0/3 on Device R2 and ge-1/0/7 on Device R1.

The BA classifier is not applied to ge-1/0/1 on Device R1 or ge-2/0/5 on Device R3, because these interfaces are not core facing. Generally, at the edge-facing interfaces, you would use a multifold classifier, not a BA classifier.

[“CLI Quick Configuration” on page 58](#) shows the configuration for all of the Juniper Networks devices in [Figure 11 on page 57](#). The section [“Step-by-Step Procedure” on page 58](#) describes the steps on Device R2.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

Device R1 `set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.50.2/30`
 `set interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 10.30.0.1/30`
 `set class-of-service interfaces ge-1/0/9 unit 0 classifiers dscp default`

Device R2 `set interfaces ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.40.0.1/30`
 `set interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 10.30.0.2/30`
 `set class-of-service interfaces ge-1/0/3 unit 0 classifiers dscp default`
 `set class-of-service interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 classifiers dscp default`

Device R3 `set interfaces ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.70.2/30`
 `set interfaces ge-2/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 10.40.0.2/30`

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To enable the default DSCP behavior aggregate classifier:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R2# set ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.40.0.1/30
user@R2# set ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 10.30.0.2/30
```

2. Enable the default DSCP classifier on the interfaces.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
user@R2# set ge-1/0/3 unit 0 classifiers dscp default
user@R2# set ge-1/0/7 unit 0 classifiers dscp default
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** and **show class-of-service** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R2# show interfaces
```



```

ge-1/0/3 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.40.0.1/30;
    }
  }
}
ge-1/0/7 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.30.0.2/30;
    }
  }
}

user@R2# show class-or-service
interfaces {
  ge-1/0/3 {
    unit 0 {
      classifiers {
        dscp default;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-1/0/7 {
    unit 0 {
      classifiers {
        dscp default;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying Behavior Aggregate Classifiers

Purpose Verify that the default behavior aggregate classifier is enabled on the device interfaces. Keep in mind that although the classifier operates on incoming packets, you view the resulting queue assignment on the outgoing interface.

Action

1. Clear the interface statistics on Device R2.

```
user@R2> clear interface statistics ge-1/0/3
```
2. Using extended ping from Device R1 or a packet generator running on a host or server, send packets with the code point set to 001010.

Both methods are shown here. The packet generator used is hping.
 - When you are using extended ping to set the DSCP code points in the IPv4 packet header, the type-of-service (ToS) decimal value (in this case, 40) is required in the **tos** option of the **ping** command.

- When you are using `hping` to set the DSCP code points in the IPv4 packet header, the ToS hex value (in this case, 28) is required in the `--tos` option of the `hping` command.

If your binary-to-hex or binary-to-decimal conversion skills are rusty, you can use an online calculator, such as

<http://www.mathsisfun.com/binary-decimal-hexadecimal-converter.html>.



NOTE: When you convert a binary DSCP code point value, be sure to add two extra zeros at the end. So instead of 001010, use 00101000. These 0 values (the 7th and 8th bits) are reserved and ignored, but if you do not include them in the conversion, your hex and decimal values will be incorrect.

```
user@R1> ping 172.16.70.1 tos 40 rapid count 25
```

```
PING 172.16.70.1 (172.16.70.1): 56 data bytes
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
--- 172.16.70.1 ping statistics ---
25 packets transmitted, 25 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.430/0.477/0.847/0.079 ms
```

```
root@host1> hping 172.16.70.1 --tos 28 -c 25
```

```
HPING 172.16.70.1 (eth1 172.16.70.1): NO FLAGS are set, 40 headers + 0 data
bytes
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=0 win=0 rtt=0.3 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=1 win=0 rtt=0.6 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=2 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=3 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=4 win=0 rtt=0.6 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=5 win=0 rtt=0.3 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=6 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=7 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=8 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=9 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=10 win=0 rtt=0.5 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=11 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=12 win=0 rtt=0.5 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=13 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=14 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=15 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=16 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=17 win=0 rtt=0.5 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=18 win=0 rtt=0.5 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=19 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=20 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=21 win=0 rtt=0.5 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=22 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=23 win=0 rtt=0.5 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=24 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
```

3. On Device R2, verify that queue 2 is incrementing.

Code point 001010 is associated with assured-forwarding, which uses queue 2 by default.

```
user@R2> show interfaces extensive ge-1/0/3 | find "queue counters"
```

Queue counters:	Queued packets	Transmitted packets	Dropped packets
0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0
2	50	25	0
3	3	3	0

Queue number:	Mapped forwarding classes
0	best-effort
1	expedited-forwarding
2	assured-forwarding
3	network-control

Meaning The output shows that queue 2 has incremented by 50 packets after sending 50 packets through the router.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33](#)
- [Managing Congestion by Setting Packet Loss Priority for Different Traffic Flows on page 322](#)

Example: Configuring Behavior Aggregate Classifiers

Supported Platforms [SRX Series, vSRX](#)

This example shows how to configure behavior aggregate classifiers for a device to determine forwarding treatment of packets.

- [Requirements on page 61](#)
- [Overview on page 61](#)
- [Configuration on page 62](#)
- [Verification on page 65](#)

Requirements

Before you begin, determine the forwarding class and PLP that are assigned by default to each well-known DSCP that you want to configure for the behavior aggregate classifier. See *Default Behavior Aggregate Classification*.

Overview

You configure behavior aggregate classifiers to classify packets that contain valid DSCPs to appropriate queues. Once configured, you must apply the behavior aggregate classifier to the correct interfaces. You can override the default IP precedence classifier by defining a classifier and applying it to a logical interface. To define new classifiers for all code point types, include the **classifiers** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level.

In this example, you set the DSCP behavior aggregate classifier to ba-classifier as the default DSCP map. You set a best-effort forwarding class as be-class, an expedited forwarding class as ef-class, an assured forwarding class as af-class, and a network

control forwarding class as nc-class. Finally, you apply the behavior aggregate classifier to an interface called ge-0/0/0.

Table 12 on page 62 shows how the behavior aggregate classifier assigns loss priorities, to incoming packets in the four forwarding classes.

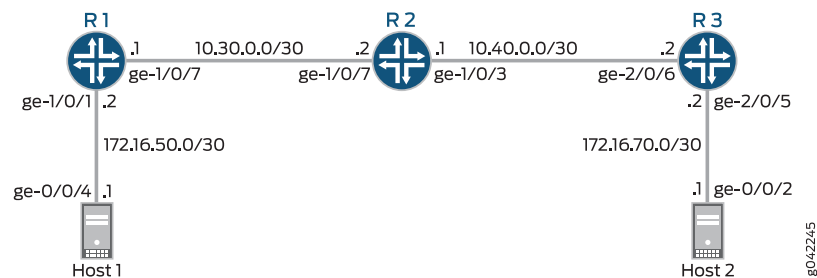
Table 12: Sample ba-classifier Loss Priority Assignments

mf-classifier Forwarding Class	For CoS Traffic Type	ba-classifier Assignments
be-class	Best-effort traffic	High-priority code point: 000001
ef-class	Expedited forwarding traffic	High-priority code point: 101111
af-class	Assured forwarding traffic	High-priority code point: 001100
nc-class	Network control traffic	High-priority code point: 110001

Topology

Figure 12 on page 62 shows the sample network.

Figure 12: Behavior Aggregate Classifier Scenario



“CLI Quick Configuration” on page 62 shows the configuration for all of the Juniper Networks devices in Figure 12 on page 62.

The section “Step-by-Step Procedure” on page 63 describes the steps on Device R2.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, and then enter **commit** from the configuration mode.

```

set class-of-service classifiers dscp ba-classifier import default
set class-of-service classifiers dscp ba-classifier forwarding-class be-class loss-priority
  high code-points 000001
set class-of-service classifiers dscp ba-classifier forwarding-class ef-class loss-priority
  high code-points 101111
set class-of-service classifiers dscp ba-classifier forwarding-class af-class loss-priority
  high code-points 001100

```

```
set class-of-service classifiers dscp ba-classifier forwarding-class nc-class loss-priority
high code-points 110001
set class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 classifiers dscp ba-classifier
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure behavior aggregate classifiers for a device:

1. Configure the class of service.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit class-of-service
```
2. Configure behavior aggregate classifiers for DiffServ CoS.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# edit classifiers dscp ba-classifier
user@host# set import default
```
3. Configure a best-effort forwarding class classifier.

```
[edit class-of-service classifiers dscp ba-classifier]
user@host# set forwarding-class be-class loss-priority high code-points 000001
```
4. Configure an expedited forwarding class classifier.

```
[edit class-of-service classifiers dscp ba-classifier]
user@host# set forwarding-class ef-class loss-priority high code-points 101111
```
5. Configure an assured forwarding class classifier.

```
[edit class-of-service classifiers dscp ba-classifier]
user@host# set forwarding-class af-class loss-priority high code-points 001100
```
6. Configure a network control forwarding class classifier.

```
[edit class-of-service classifiers dscp ba-classifier]
user@host# set forwarding-class nc-class loss-priority high code-points 110001
```
7. Apply the behavior aggregate classifier to an interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 classifiers dscp
ba-classifier
```



NOTE: You can use interface wildcards for interface-name and logical-unit-number.

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show class-of-service** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
user@host# show class-of-service
```

```
classifiers {
  dscp ba-classifier {
    import default;
    forwarding-class be-class {
      loss-priority high code-points 000001;
    }
    forwarding-class ef-class {
      loss-priority high code-points 101111;
    }
    forwarding-class af-class {
      loss-priority high code-points 001100;
    }
    forwarding-class nc-class {
      loss-priority high code-points 110001;
    }
  }
  forwarding-classes {
    class BE-data queue-num 0;
    class Premium-data queue-num 1;
    class Voice queue-num 2;
    class NC queue-num 3;
  }
  interfaces {
    ge-0/0/0 {
      unit 0 {
        classifiers {
          dscp ba-classifier;
        }
      }
    }
    ge-1/0/9 {
      unit 0 {
        classifiers {
          dscp v4-ba-classifier;
        }
      }
      ge-1/0/9 {
        unit 0 {
          classifiers {
            dscp v4-ba-classifier;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying the Code-Point Aliases on page 65](#)
- [Verifying the DSCP Classifier on page 65](#)
- [Verifying the Forwarding Classes and Output Queues on page 67](#)
- [Verifying That the Classifier Is Applied to the Interfaces on page 67](#)
- [Verifying Behavior Aggregate Classifiers on page 68](#)

Verifying the Code-Point Aliases

Purpose Make sure that the code-point aliases are configured as expected.

Action On Device R2, run the **show class-of-service code-point-aliases dscp** command.

```
user@R2> show class-of-service code-point-aliases dscp
```

```
Code point type: dscp
Alias          Bit pattern
af11           001010
af12           001100
af13           001110
af21           010010
af22           010100
af23           010110
af31           011010
af32           011100
af33           011110
af41           100010
af42           100100
af43           100110
be             000000
be1           000001
cs1            001000
cs2            010000
cs3            011000
cs4            100000
cs5            101000
cs6            110000
cs7            111000
ef             101110
ef1           101111
nc1            110000
nc2            111000
```

Meaning The code-point aliases are configured as expected. Notice that the custom aliases that you configure are added to the default code-point aliases.

Verifying the DSCP Classifier

Purpose Make sure that the DSCP classifier is configured as expected.

Action On Device R2, run the `show class-of-service classifiers name v4-ba-classifier` command.

```
user@R2> show class-of-service classifiers name v4-ba-classifier
```

```
Classifier: v4-ba-classifier, Code point type: dscp, Index: 10755
  Code point      Forwarding class      Loss priority
000000           BE-data              high
000001           BE-data              low
000010           BE-data              low
000011           BE-data              low
000100           BE-data              low
000101           BE-data              low
000110           BE-data              low
000111           BE-data              low
001000           BE-data              low
001001           BE-data              low
001010           Voice              low
001011           BE-data              low
001100           Voice              high
001101           BE-data              low
001110           Voice              high
001111           BE-data              low
010000           BE-data              low
010001           BE-data              low
010010           BE-data              low
010011           BE-data              low
010100           BE-data              low
010101           BE-data              low
010110           BE-data              low
010111           BE-data              low
011000           BE-data              low
011001           BE-data              low
011010           BE-data              low
011011           BE-data              low
011100           BE-data              low
011101           BE-data              low
011110           BE-data              low
011111           BE-data              low
100000           BE-data              low
100001           BE-data              low
100010           BE-data              low
100011           BE-data              low
100100           BE-data              low
100101           BE-data              low
100110           BE-data              low
100111           BE-data              low
101000           BE-data              low
101001           BE-data              low
101010           BE-data              low
101011           BE-data              low
101100           BE-data              low
101101           BE-data              low
101110           Premium-data      high
101111           Premium-data      low
110000           NC                  low
110001           BE-data              low
110010           BE-data              low
110011           BE-data              low
110100           BE-data              low
110101           BE-data              low
110110           BE-data              low
```


110111	BE-data	low
111000	NC	low
111001	BE-data	low
111010	BE-data	low
111011	BE-data	low
111100	BE-data	low
111101	BE-data	low
111110	BE-data	low
111111	BE-data	low

Meaning Notice that the default classifier is incorporated into the customer classifier. If you were to remove the **import default** statement from the custom classifier, the custom classifier would look like this:

```
user@R2> show class-of-service classifier name v4-ba-classifier
Classifier: v4-ba-classifier, Code point type: dscp, Index: 10755
Code point      Forwarding class      Loss priority
000000          BE-data                high
000001          BE-data                low
101110          Premium-data          high
101111          Premium-data          low
```

Verifying the Forwarding Classes and Output Queues

Purpose Make sure that the forwarding classes are configured as expected.

Action On Device R2, run the **show class-of-service forwarding-class** command.

```
user@R2> show class-of-service forwarding-class
```

Forwarding class	ID	Queue	Restricted queue	Fabric
priority Policing priority SPU priority				
BE-data	0	0	0	low
normal	low			
Premium-data	1	1	1	low
normal	low			
Voice	2	2	2	low
normal	low			
NC	3	3	3	low
normal	low			

Meaning The forwarding classes are configured as expected.

Verifying That the Classifier Is Applied to the Interfaces

Purpose Make sure that the classifier is applied to the correct interfaces.

Action On Device R2, run the **show class-of-service interface** command.

```
user@R2> show class-of-service interface ge-1/0/3
```

```
Physical interface: ge-1/0/3, Index: 144
Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 4
Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2
Congestion-notification: Disabled
```

```

Logical interface: ge-1/0/3.0, Index: 333
Object      Name      Type      Index
Classifier  v4-ba-classifier  dscp      10755

```

```
user@R2> show class-of-service interface ge-1/0/9
```

```

Physical interface: ge-1/0/9, Index: 150
Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 4
Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2
Congestion-notification: Disabled

```

```

Logical interface: ge-1/0/9.0, Index: 332
Object      Name      Type      Index
Classifier  v4-ba-classifier  dscp      10755

```

Meaning The interfaces are configured as expected.

Verifying Behavior Aggregate Classifiers

Purpose Verify that the behavior aggregate classifiers were configured properly on the device.

Action From configuration mode, enter the **show class-of-service** command.

When you are using **hping** to set the DSCP code points in the IPv4 packet header, the type-of-service (ToS) hex value (in this case, BC) is required in the **--tos** option of the **hping** command.

If your binary-to-hex or binary-to-decimal conversion skills are rusty, you can use an online calculator, such as

<http://www.mathsisfun.com/binary-decimal-hexadecimal-converter.html>.



NOTE: When you convert a binary DSCP code point value, be sure to add two extra zeros at the end. So instead of 101111, use 10111100. These 0 values (the 7th and 8th bits) are reserved and ignored, but if you do not include them in the conversion, your hex and decimal values will be incorrect.

Extended Ping Sent from Device R1

```
user@R1> ping 172.16.70.1 tos 188 rapid count 25
```

```

PING 172.16.70.1 (172.16.70.1): 56 data bytes
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
--- 172.16.70.1 ping statistics ---
25 packets transmitted, 25 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.404/0.483/1.395/0.207 ms

```

hping Sent from Host 1

```
root@host1> hping 172.16.70.1 --tos BC -c 25
```

```

HPING 172.16.70.1 (eth1 172.16.70.1): NO FLAGS are set, 40 headers + 0 data bytes
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=0 win=0 rtt=0.3 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=1 win=0 rtt=0.6 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=2 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms

```

```

len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=3 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=4 win=0 rtt=0.6 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=5 win=0 rtt=0.3 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=6 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=7 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=8 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=9 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=10 win=0 rtt=0.5 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=11 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=12 win=0 rtt=0.5 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=13 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=14 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=15 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=16 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=17 win=0 rtt=0.5 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=18 win=0 rtt=0.5 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=19 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=20 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=21 win=0 rtt=0.5 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=22 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=23 win=0 rtt=0.5 ms
len=46 ip=172.16.70.1 ttl=61 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=24 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms

```

On Device R2, Verify that Queue 2 is Incrementing.

Code point 101111 is associated with Premium-data, which uses queue 1.

```
user@R2> show interfaces extensive ge-1/0/3 | find "queue counters"
```

```

Queue counters:   Queued packets   Transmitted packets   Dropped packets
0                 0                 0                     0
1                 50                 50                     0
2                 0                 0                     0
3                 42                 42                     0
Queue number:     Mapped forwarding classes
0                 BE-data
1                 Premium-data
2                 Voice
3                 NC
...

```

Meaning The output shows that queue 1 has incremented by 50 packets after sending 50 packets through the router.

Related Documentation

- *Interfaces Feature Guide for Security Devices*
- *Classification Overview*
- *Sample Behavior Aggregate Classification*
- *Understanding Packet Loss Priorities*

Understanding DSCP Classification for VPLS

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, T Series

You can perform Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) classification for IPv4 packets on Ethernet interfaces that are part of a virtual private LAN service (VPLS) routing instance on the ingress provider edge (PE) router. This is supported on the M320 router with Enhanced type III FPC and the M120 router. On the ATM II IQ PIC, the **ether-vpls-over-atm-llc** encapsulation statement is required. On the Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) or Intelligent Queuing 2 Enhanced (IQ2E) PICs, the **vlan-vpls** encapsulation statement is required. DSCP for IPv6 and Internet precedence for IPv6 are not supported.

In order to perform DSCP classification for IPv4 packets on Ethernet interfaces that are part of a VPLS routing instance on the ingress PE router, you must make sure of the following:

- The correct encapsulation statement based on PIC type is configured for the interface.
- The DSCP classifier is defined (default is allowed) at the **[edit class-of-service classifiers]** hierarchy level.
- The defined DSCP classifier is applied to the interface.
- The interface is included in the VPLS routing instance on the ingress of the PE router.

A VPLS routing instance with the **no-tunnel-services** option configured has a default MPLS EXP classifier applied to the label-switched interface for all VPLS packets coming from the remote VPLS PE. This default classifier is modifiable only on MX Series routers. On T Series, when **no-tunnel-services** option is configured, the custom classifier for VPLS instances is not supported.



NOTE: With **no-tunnel-services** configured, a custom classifier for VPLS routing instances on T Series and LMNR based FPC for M320 is not supported. When a wild card configuration or explicit routing instances are configured for VPLS on CoS CLI, the custom classifier binding results in default classifier binding on Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE).

For example, on routing devices with eight queues (Juniper Networks M120 and M320 Multiservice Edge Routers, MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers, and T Series Core Routers), the default classification applied to **no-tunnel-services** VPLS packets are shown in [Table 13 on page 70](#).

Table 13: Default VPLS Classifiers

MPLS Label EXP Bits	Forwarding Class/Queue
000	0
001	1
010	2
011	3
100	4

Table 13: Default VPLS Classifiers (*continued*)

MPLS Label EXP Bits	Forwarding Class/Queue
101	5
110	6
111	7



NOTE: Forwarding class to queue number mapping is not always one-to-one. Forwarding classes and queues are only the same when default forwarding-class-to-queue mapping is in effect. For more information about configuring forwarding class and queues, see [“Configuring Forwarding Classes” on page 189](#).

On MX Series routers, VPLS filters and policers act on a Layer 2 frame that includes the media access control (MAC) header (after any VLAN rewrite or other rules are applied), but does not include the cyclical redundancy check (CRC) field.



NOTE: On MX Series routers, if you apply a counter in a firewall for egress MPLS or VPLS packets with the EXP bits set to 0, the counter will not tally these packets.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33](#)

Example: Configuring DSCP Classification for VPLS

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

This example shows how to configure a DSCP classifier for a virtual private LAN service (VPLS).

- [Requirements on page 71](#)
- [Overview on page 72](#)
- [Configuration on page 72](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- An M Series Multiservice Edge Router (M120 and M320 only), MX Series 3D Universal Edge Router, or T Series Core Router (TX Matrix and TX Matrix Plus only) with an ATM interface.
- Junos OS Release 10.4 or later.

Overview

In this example, you configure a DSCP classifier **dscp_vpls** on ATM interface **at-4/1/1** with **ether-vpls-over-atm-llc** encapsulation. The classifier **dscp_vpls** is applied to the interface and the interface is listed in the VPLS routing instance **vpls1** on the ingress PE router.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure the DSCP classifier for a virtual private LAN service (VPLS), copy the following commands to a text file, remove any line breaks, and then paste the commands into the CLI.

```
user@host# set interfaces at-4/1/1 mtu 9192
user@host# set interfaces at-4/1/1 atm-options vpi 10
user@host# set interfaces at-4/1/1 unit 0 encapsulation ether-vpls-over-atm-llc
user@host# set interfaces at-4/1/1 unit 0 vci 10.128
user@host# set interfaces at-4/1/1 unit 0 family vpls
user@host# set class-of-service classifiers dscp dscp_vpls forwarding-class
    expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-points 000010
user@host# set interfaces at-4/1/1 unit 0 classifiers dscp dscp_vpls
user@host# set routing-instances vpls1 instance-type vpls
user@host# set routing-instances vpls1 interface at-4/1/1.0
user@host# set routing-instances vpls1 route-distinguisher 10.255.245.51:1
user@host# set routing-instances vpls1 vrf-target target:1234:1
user@host# set routing-instances vpls1 protocols vpls site-range 10
user@host# set routing-instances vpls1 protocols vpls no-tunnel-services
user@host# set routing-instances vpls1 protocols vpls site vpls-1-site-1 site-identifier 1
```

Configuring the DSCP Classifier for a Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS)

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure the DSCP classifier for a virtual private LAN service (VPLS):

1. Configure the ATM interface **at-4/1/1.0** and the encapsulation as **ether-vpls-over-atm-llc**.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set at-4/1/1 mtu 9192
user@host# set at-4/1/1 atm-options vpi 10
user@host# set at-4/1/1 unit 0 encapsulation ether-vpls-over-atm-llc
user@host# set at-4/1/1 unit 0 vci 10.128
user@host# set at-4/1/1 unit 0 family vpls
```
2. Configure the DSCP classifier **dscp_vpls**.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set classifiers dscp dscp_vpls forwarding-class expedited-forwarding
    loss-priority low code-points 000010
```
3. Apply the classifier **dscp_vpls** to the ATM interface **at-4/1/1.0**.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set at-4/1/1 unit 0 classifiers dscp dscp_vpls
```

4. Include the ATM interface virtual circuit **at-4/1/1.0** as part of the routing instance **vpls1** configuration.

```

user@host# set routing-instances vpls1 instance-type vpls
user@host# set routing-instances vpls1 interface at-4/1/1.0
user@host# set routing-instances vpls1 route-distinguisher 10.255.245.51:1
user@host# set routing-instances vpls1 vrf-target target:1234:1
user@host# set routing-instances vpls1 protocols vpls site-range 10
user@host# set routing-instances vpls1 protocols vpls no-tunnel-services
user@host# set routing-instances vpls1 protocols vpls site vpls-1-site-1 site-identifier
1

```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show class-of-service**, and **show routing-instances** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```

user@host# show interfaces at-4/1/1

mtu 9192;
atm-options {
    vpi 10;
}
unit 0 {
    classifiers {
        dscp dscp_vpls;
    }
    encapsulation ether-vpls-over-atm-llc;
    vci 10.128;
    family vpls;
}

user@host# show class-of-service

classifiers {
    dscp dscp_vpls {
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
            loss-priority low code-points 000010;
        }
    }
}

user@host# show routing-instances

vpls1 {
    instance-type vpls;
    interface at-4/1/1.0;
    route-distinguisher 10.255.245.51:1;
    vrf-target target:1234:1;
    protocols {
        vpls {
            site-range 10;
            no-tunnel-services;
            site vpls-1-site-1 {
                site-identifier 1;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```
}  
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding DSCP Classification for VPLS on page 69](#)

Configuring Class of Service for MPLS LSPs

Supported Platforms ACX Series, EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

The following sections provide an overview of MPLS class of service (CoS) and describe how to configure the MPLS CoS value:

- [Class of Service for MPLS Overview on page 74](#)
- [Configuring the MPLS CoS Values on page 74](#)
- [Rewriting IEEE 802.1p Packet Headers with the MPLS CoS Value on page 77](#)

Class of Service for MPLS Overview

When IP traffic enters an LSP tunnel, the ingress router marks all packets with a CoS value, which is used to place the traffic into a transmission priority queue. On the router, for SDH/SONET and T3 interfaces, each interface has four transmit queues. The CoS value is encoded as part of the MPLS header and remains in the packets until the MPLS header is removed when the packets exit from the egress router. The routers within the LSP utilize the CoS value set at the ingress router. The CoS value is encoded by means of the CoS bits (also known as the EXP or experimental bits). For more information, see *MPLS Label Allocation*.

MPLS class of service works in conjunction with the router's general CoS functionality. If you do not configure any CoS features, the default general CoS settings are used. For MPLS class of service, you might want to prioritize how the transmit queues are serviced by configuring weighted round-robin, and to configure congestion avoidance using random early detection (RED)..

Configuring the MPLS CoS Values

When traffic enters an LSP tunnel, the CoS value in the MPLS header is set in one of three ways:

- The number of the output queue into which the packet was buffered and the packet loss priority (PLP) bit are written into the MPLS header and are used as the packet's CoS value. This behavior is the default, and no configuration is required. "[Default MPLS EXP Classifier](#)" on [page 39](#) explains the default MPLS CoS values, and summarizes how the CoS values are treated.
- You set a fixed CoS value on all packets entering the LSP tunnel. A fixed CoS value means that all packets entering the LSP receive the same class of service.
- You set an MPLS EXP rewrite rule to override the default behavior.

To set a fixed CoS value on all packets entering the LSP, include the **class-of-service** statement:

`class-of-service cos-value;`

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit protocols mpls]`
- `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path path-name]`
- `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path path-name primary path-name]`
- `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path path-name secondary path-name]`
- `[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection]`
- `[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection bypass destination]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path path-name]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path path-name primary path-name]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path path-name secondary path-name]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection bypass destination]`

The CoS value set using the `class-of-service` statement at the `[edit protocols mpls]` hierarchy level supersedes the CoS value set at the `[edit class-of-service]` hierarchy level for an interface. Effectively, the CoS value configured for an LSP overrides the CoS value set for an interface.

The `class-of-service` statement at the `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path]` hierarchy level assigns an initial EXP value for the MPLS shim header of packets in the LSP. This value is initialized at the ingress routing device only and overrides the rewrite configuration established for that forwarding class. However, the CoS processing (weighted round robin [WRR] and RED) of packets entering the ingress routing device is not changed by the `class-of-service` statement on an MPLS LSP. Classification is still based on the behavior aggregate (BA) classifier at the `[edit class-of-service]` hierarchy level or the multifield classifier at the `[edit firewall]` hierarchy level.



BEST PRACTICE: We recommend configuring all routing devices along the LSP to have the same input classifier for EXP, and, if a rewrite rule is configured, all routing devices should have the same rewrite configuration. Otherwise, traffic at the next LSR might be classified into a different forwarding class, resulting in a different EXP value being written to the EXP header.

The CoS value can be a decimal number from 0 through 7. This number corresponds to a 3-bit binary number. The high-order 2 bits of the CoS value select which transmit queue to use on the outbound interface card.

The low-order bit of the CoS value is treated as the PLP bit and is used to select the RED drop profile to use on the output queue. If the low-order bit is 0, the non-PLP drop profile is used, and if the low-order bit is 1, the PLP drop profile is used. It is generally expected that RED will more aggressively drop packets that have the PLP bit set. For more information about RED and drop profiles, see [“Managing Congestion Using RED Drop Profiles and Packet Loss Priorities” on page 317](#).



NOTE: Configuring the PLP drop profile to drop packets more aggressively (for example, setting the CoS value from 6 to 7) decreases the likelihood of traffic getting through.

[Table 14 on page 76](#) summarizes how MPLS CoS values correspond to the transmit queue and PLP bit. Note that in MPLS, the mapping between the CoS bit value and the output queue is hard-coded. You cannot configure the mapping for MPLS; you can configure it only for IPv4 traffic flows, as described in [“Forwarding Classes Overview” on page 183](#).

Table 14: MPLS CoS Values

MPLS CoS Value	Bits	Transmit Queue	PLP Bit
0	000	0	Not set
1	001	0	Set
2	010	1	Not set
3	011	1	Set
4	100	2	Not set
5	101	2	Set
6	110	3	Not set
7	111	3	Set

Because the CoS value is part of the MPLS header, the value is associated with the packets only as they travel through the LSP tunnel. The value is not copied back to the IP header when the packets exit from the LSP tunnel.

To configure class of service (CoS) for Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) packets in a label-switched path (LSP):

1. Specify the CoS value

If you do not specify a CoS value, the IP precedence bits from the packet's IP header are used as the packet's CoS value.

Rewriting IEEE 802.1p Packet Headers with the MPLS CoS Value

For Ethernet interfaces installed on a T Series router or an M320 router with a peer connection to an M Series router or a T Series router, you can rewrite both MPLS CoS and IEEE 802.1p values to a configured value (the MPLS CoS values are also known as the EXP or experimental bits). Rewriting these values allows you to pass the configured value to the Layer 2 VLAN path. To rewrite both the MPLS CoS and IEEE 802.1p values, you must include the EXP and IEEE 802.1p rewrite rules in the class of service interface configuration. The EXP rewrite table is applied when you configure the IEEE 802.1p and EXP rewrite rules.

For information about how to configure the EXP and IEEE 802.1p rewrite rules, see [“Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior” on page 339](#).

Related Documentation

- [Default MPLS EXP Classifier on page 39](#)

Applying DSCP Classifiers to MPLS Traffic

Supported Platforms [ACX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series](#)

On MX960, MX480, MX240, MX80, M120, and M320 routers with Enhanced Type III FPCs and EX Series switches only, you can configure user-defined DSCP-based BA classification for MPLS interfaces or VPLS/L3VPN routing instances (LSI interfaces).



NOTE: You cannot configure user-defined DSCP-based BA classification for MPLS interfaces on IQE PICs or on MX Series routers or EX Series switches when ingress queuing is used.

The following examples show how you can apply DSCP classifiers for MPLS traffic on core-facing interfaces and VPLS/L3VPN routing instances. These classifiers are applicable on egress PE routers for VPLS and L3VPN cases. For plain interfaces (not VPLS/L3VPN (LSI) interfaces), these classifiers are applicable on P and egress PE routers on core-facing interfaces.

- [Applying a DSCP Classifier to MPLS Packets on a Core-facing Interface on page 78](#)
- [Applying a DSCP Classifier to MPLS Traffic for L3VPN/VPLS on page 79](#)

Applying a DSCP Classifier to MPLS Packets on a Core-facing Interface

The following procedure requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

The following example:

- a. Configures core-facing interface ge-5/3/1.0 for protocol families IPv4, IPv6, and International Organization for Standardization Open Systems Interconnection (ISO OSI)
- b. Configures the DSCP classifier **dscp11**.
- c. Apply the DSCP classifier to the logical interface for the MPLS family.

To configure and apply a DSCP classifier to MPLS packets on a core-facing interface:

1. Configure the core-facing interface and associated logical interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces ge-5/3/1 unit 0]
user@host # set family inet address 10.1.1.1/24
user@host # set family iso
user@host # set family inet6 address 2001:db8::1/64
user@host # set family mpls
```

2. Configure the DSCP classifier.

```
[edit class-of-service classifiers dscp dscp11]
user@host # set forwarding-class expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-points
[ef cs5]
user@host # set forwarding-class assured-forwarding loss-priority low code-points
[af21 af31 af41 cs4]
user@host # set forwarding-class assured-forwarding loss-priority high code-points
[af23 af33 af43 cs2 af22 af32 af42 cs3]
user@host # set forwarding-class best-effort loss-priority low code-points [af11 cs1
af12]
user@host # set forwarding-class best-effort loss-priority high code-points af13
user@host # set forwarding-class network-control loss-priority low code-points [cs6
cs7]
```

3. Apply the classifier to the logical interface for the MPLS family.



NOTE: You cannot configure more than one classifier per family.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces ge-5/3/1 unit 0]
user@host # set classifiers dscp dscp11 family mpls
```

4. Confirm the configuration.

```
[edit interfaces ge-5/3/1 unit 0]
user@host# show
```

```
family inet {
    address 10.1.1.1/24;
```

```

}
family iso;
family inet6 {
    address 2001:db8::1/64;
}
family mpls;

[edit class-of-service classifiers dscp dscp11]
user@host# show

forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
    loss-priority low code-points [ ef cs5 ];
}
forwarding-class assured-forwarding {
    loss-priority low code-points [ af21 af31 af41 cs4 ];
    loss-priority high code-points [ af23 af33 af43 cs2 af22 af32 af42 cs3 ];
}
forwarding-class best-effort {
    loss-priority low code-points [ af11 cs1 af12 ];
    loss-priority high code-points af13;
}
forwarding-class network-control {
    loss-priority low code-points [ cs6 cs7 ];
}

[edit class-of-service interfaces ge-5/3/1 unit 0]
user@host# show

classifiers {
    dscp dscp11 {
        family mpls;
    }
}

```

5. Save the configuration.

```

[edit]
user@host# commit

```

Applying a DSCP Classifier to MPLS Traffic for L3VPN/VPLS

The following procedure requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

The following example:

- a. Configures routing instances of type either vrf or vpls.
- b. Configures the DSCP classifier.
- c. Attaches the classifier to the routing instance.

To configure and apply a DSCP classifier to MPLS traffic for L3VPN/VPLS:

1. Configure routing instances of type either vrf or vpls.

```

[edit routing-instances vpls1]
user@host# set instance-type vpls

```

```

user@host# set interface ge-2/2/2.0
user@host# set route-distinguisher 10.255.245.51:1
user@host# set vrf-target target:1234:1
user@host# set protocols vpls site-range 10
user@host# set protocols vpls no-tunnel-services
user@host# set protocols vpls site vpls-1-site-1 site-identifier 1

```

2. Configure the DSCP classifier.

```

[edit class-of-service classifiers dscp dscp11]
user@host # set forwarding-class expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-points
[ef cs5]
user@host # set forwarding-class assured-forwarding loss-priority low code-points
[af21 af31 af41 cs4]
user@host # set forwarding-class assured-forwarding loss-priority high code-points
[af23 af33 af43 cs2 af22 af32 af42 cs3]
user@host # set forwarding-class best-effort loss-priority low code-points [af11 cs1
af12]
user@host # set forwarding-class best-effort loss-priority high code-points af13
user@host # set forwarding-class network-control loss-priority low code-points [cs6
cs7]

```

3. Attach the classifier to the routing instance.

```

[edit class-of-service routing-instances vpls1]
user@host # set classifiers dscp dscp11

```



NOTE: You cannot configure more than one classifier per routing instance.

4. Confirm the configuration.

```

[edit routing-instances vpls1]
user@host# show

instance-type vpls;
interface ge-2/2/2.0; ## customer facing interface
route-distinguisher 10.255.245.51:1;
vrf-target target:1234:1;
protocols {
  vpls {
    site-range 10;
    no-tunnel-services;
    site vpls-1-site-1 {
      site-identifier 1;
    }
  }
}

[edit class-of-service]
user@host# show

classifiers {
  dscp dscp11 {
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-points [ ef cs5 ];
    }
    forwarding-class assured-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-points [ af21 af31 af41 cs4 ];
    }
  }
}

```

```

        loss-priority high code-points [ af23 af33 af43 cs2 af22 af32 af42
cs3 ];
    }
    forwarding-class best-effort {
        loss-priority low code-points [ af11 cs1 af12 ];
        loss-priority high code-points af13;
    }
    forwarding-class network-control {
        loss-priority low code-points [ cs6 cs7 ];
    }
}
}
routing-instances {
    vpls1 {
        classifiers {
            dscp dscp11;
        }
    }
}

```

5. Save the configuration.

```

[edit]
user@host# commit

```

Related Documentation

- [Applying Behavior Aggregate Classifiers to Logical Interfaces on page 50](#)

Applying MPLS EXP Classifiers to Routing Instances

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

This topic shows how to apply MPLS EXP classifiers to logical interfaces.

When you enable VRF table labels and you do not explicitly apply a classifier configuration to the routing instance, the default MPLS EXP classifier is applied to the routing instance. For detailed information about VRF table labels, see the *Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices*.

The default MPLS EXP classification table contents are shown in [Table 15 on page 81](#).

Table 15: Default MPLS EXP Classifier

MPLS EXP Bits	Forwarding Class	Loss Priority
000	best-effort	low
001	best-effort	high
010	expedited-forwarding	low
011	expedited-forwarding	high
100	assured-forwarding	low
101	assured-forwarding	high

Table 15: Default MPLS EXP Classifier (*continued*)

MPLS EXP Bits	Forwarding Class	Loss Priority
110	network-control	low
111	network-control	high

The following topics are included:

- [Configuring and Applying Custom MPLS EXP Classifiers to Routing Instances on page 82](#)
- [Applying Global Classifiers and Wildcard Routing Instances on page 83](#)
- [Example: Applying Global MPLS EXP Classifiers to Routing Instances on page 83](#)
- [Applying Classifiers by Using Wildcard Routing Instances on page 84](#)
- [Verifying the Classifiers Associated with Routing Instances on page 85](#)

Configuring and Applying Custom MPLS EXP Classifiers to Routing Instances



NOTE: The following caveats apply to custom MPLS EXP classifiers for routing instances:

- An enhanced FPC is required.
- Logical systems are not supported.

For PICs that are installed on enhanced FPCs, you can override the default MPLS EXP classifier and apply a custom classifier to the routing instance.

The following procedure requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

Complete the following steps to apply a custom classifier to the routing instance:

1. Filter traffic based on the IP header.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit routing-instances routing-instance-name
user@host# set vrf-table-label
```

2. Configure the custom MPLS EXP classifier.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit class-of-service
user@host# set classifiers exp classifier-name import classifier-name forwarding-class
  class-name loss-priority level code-points [ aliases ] [ bit-patterns
user@host# set forwarding-classes queue queue-number class-name priority (high |
  low)
```

3. Apply the custom MPLS EXP classifier to the routing instance..

```
[edit class-of-service routing-instances routing-instance-name classifiers]
user@host# set exp classifier-name;
```


4. Confirm your configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# show class-of-service routing-instances
```

Applying Global Classifiers and Wildcard Routing Instances

To apply a classifier to all routing instances:

- Specify that the MPLS EXP classifier is for all routing instances.

```
[edit class-of-service ]
user@host# set routing-instances all classifiers exp classifier-name
```

For routing instances associated with specific classifiers, the global configuration is ignored.

To use a wildcard to apply a classifier to all routing instances: i

- Include an asterisk (*) in the name of the routing instance.

```
[edit]]
user@host# edit class-of-service routing-instances routing-instance-name*
user@host# set classifiers exp classifier-name
```

The wildcard configuration follows the longest match. If there is a specific configuration, it is given precedence over the wildcard configuration.



NOTE: Wildcards and the all keyword are supported at the [edit class-of-service routing-instances] hierarchy level but not at the [edit routing-instances] hierarchy level.

If you configure a routing instance at the [edit routing-instances] hierarchy level with, for example, the name `vpn*`, the Junos OS treats `vpn*` as a valid and distinct routing instance name. If you then try to apply a classifier to the `vpn*` routing instance at the [edit class-of-service routing-instances] hierarchy level, the Junos OS treats the `vpn*` routing instance name as a wildcard, and all the routing instances that start with `vpn` and do not have a specific classifier applied receive the classifier associated with `vpn*`. This same behavior applies with the all keyword.

Example: Applying Global MPLS EXP Classifiers to Routing Instances

This example shows how to apply a global classifier to all routing instances and then override the global classifier for a specific routing instance. In this example, there are three routing instances: `vpn1`, `vpn2`, and `vpn3`, each with VRF table label enabled. The classifier `exp-classifier-global` is applied to `vpn1` and `vpn2` (that is, all but `vpn3`, which is listed separately). The classifier `exp-classifier-3` is applied to `vpn3`.

The following procedure requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure a global classifier for all routing instances and override the global classifier for a specific routing instance:

1. Enable the VRF table label for all three routing instances.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@host#
user@host# set vpn1 vrf-table-label
user@host# set vpn2 vrf-table-label
user@host# set vpn3 vrf-table-label
```

2. Apply the EXP classifier **exp-classifier-global** to all routing instances.

```
[edit class-of-service routing-instances]
user@host# set all classifiers exp exp-classifier-global
```

3. Apply the EXP classifier **exp-classifier-3** to only routing-instance **vpn3**.

```
[edit class-of-service routing-instances]
user@host# set vpn3 classifiers exp exp-classifier-3
```

4. Confirm your configuration.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@host# show

vpn1 {
  vrf-table-label;
}
vpn2 {
  vrf-table-label;
}
vpn3 {
  vrf-table-label;
}
[edit class-of-service routing-instances]

[edit class-of-service routing-instances]
user@host# show

all {
  classifiers {
    exp exp-classifier-global;
  }
}
vpn3 {
  classifiers {
    exp exp-classifier-3;
  }
}
```

Applying Classifiers by Using Wildcard Routing Instances

Configure a wildcard routing instance and override the wildcard with a specific routing instance. In this example, there are three routing instances: **vpn-red**, **vpn-yellow**, and

vpn-green, each with VRF table label enabled. The classifier **exp-class-wildcard** is applied to **vpn-yellow** and **vpn-green**. The classifier **exp-class-red** is applied to **vpn-red**.

The following procedure requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure a wildcard routing instance and override the wildcard with a specific routing instance:

1. Enable the VRF table label for all three routing instances.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@host#
user@host# set vpn-red vrf-table-label
user@host# set vpn-yellow vrf-table-label
user@host# set vpn-green vrf-table-label
```

2. Apply the EXP classifier **exp-class-wildcard** to all routing instances by using a wildcard.

```
[edit class-of-service routing-instances]
user@host# set vpn* classifiers exp exp-class-wildcard
```

3. Apply the EXP classifier **exp-class-red** to only routing-instance **vpn-red**.

```
[edit class-of-service routing-instances]
user@host# set vpn-red classifiers exp exp-class-red
```

4. Confirm your configuration.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@host# show

vpn-red {
  vrf-table-label;
}
vpn-yellow {
  vrf-table-label;
}
vpn-green {
  vrf-table-label;
}

[edit class-of-service routing-instances]
user@host# show

vpn* {
  classifiers {
    exp exp-class-wildcard;
  }
}
vpn-red {
  classifiers {
    exp exp-class-red;
  }
}
```

Verifying the Classifiers Associated with Routing Instances

Purpose Display the MPLS EXP classifiers associated with two routing instances:

Action To verify the MPLS EXP classifiers associated with two routing instances, enter the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

```
user@host> show class-of-service routing-instances
Routing Instance : vpn1
  Object      Name      Type      Index
  Classifier  exp-default exp        8

Routing Instance : vpn2
  Object      Name      Type      Index
  Classifier  class2    exp       57507
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Behavior Aggregate Classifiers on page 48](#)
 - [Default MPLS EXP Classifier on page 39](#)
 - [Applying MPLS EXP Classifiers for Explicit-Null Labels on page 86](#)

Applying MPLS EXP Classifiers for Explicit-Null Labels

Supported Platforms [ACX Series](#), [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

When you configure MPLS explicit-null labels, label 0 is advertised to the egress router of an LSP. When label 0 is advertised, the egress router (instead of the penultimate router) removes the label. Ultimate-hop popping ensures that any packets traversing an MPLS network include a label. For more information about explicit-null labels and ultimate-hop popping, see the *MPLS Applications Feature Guide for Routing Devices*.

On M320 and T Series routers, when you configure MPLS explicit-null labels with an MPLS EXP classifier, the MPLS EXP classifier can be different from an IPv4 or IPv6 classifier configured on the same logical interface. In other words, you can apply separate classifiers for MPLS EXP, IPv4, and IPv6 packets per logical interface. To combine an EXP classifier with a distinct IPv6 classifier, the PIC must be mounted on an Enhanced FPC.



NOTE: For M Series routers, MPLS explicit-null labels with MPLS EXP classification are supported if you set the same classifier for EXP and IPv4 traffic, or EXP and IPv6 traffic.

For more information about how IPv4 and IPv6 packet classification is handled, see [“Applying Behavior Aggregate Classifiers to Logical Interfaces” on page 50](#).

To configure an MPLS EXP classifier for explicit-null labels:

1. Create the MPLS EXP classifier.
[edit]
user@host# edit class-of-service [classifiers exp classifier-name](#)
2. Specify the name of a predefined classifier to include in this configuration.
[edit class-of-service classifiers exp classifier-name]

```
user@host# set import classifier-name
```

3. Define a classification of code point aliases for the classifier.

```
[edit class-of-service classifiers exp classifier-name]  
user@host# set forwarding-class class-name loss-priority level code-points value
```

To apply the MPLS EXP classifier to the logical interface:

1. Specify the physical and logical interface names on which you want to apply the classifier.

```
[edit]  
user@host# edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number
```

2. Specify the classifier type and name you want to apply to the interface.

```
[edit class-of-service classifiers interfaces interface-name ]  
user@host# set classifiers exp classifier-name
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring Behavior Aggregate Classifiers on page 48](#)
- [Default MPLS EXP Classifier on page 39](#)
- [Applying MPLS EXP Classifiers to Routing Instances on page 81](#)

CHAPTER 3

Assigning Service Levels with Multifield Classifiers

- [Overview of Assigning Service Levels to Packets Based on Multiple Packet Header Fields on page 89](#)
- [Configuring Multifield Classifiers on page 90](#)
- [Using Multifield Classifiers to Set Packet Loss Priority on page 93](#)
- [Example: Configuring and Applying a Firewall Filter for a Multifield Classifier on page 94](#)
- [Example: Classifying Packets Based on Their Destination Address on page 100](#)
- [Example: Configuring and Verifying a Complex Multifield Filter on page 102](#)

Overview of Assigning Service Levels to Packets Based on Multiple Packet Header Fields

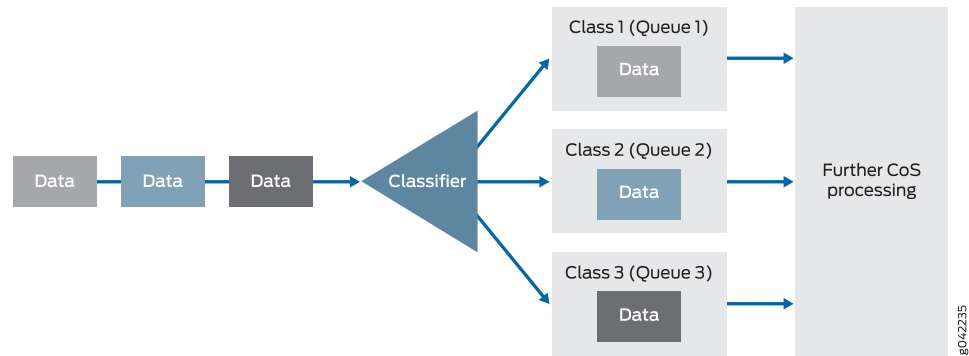
Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Behavior aggregate (BA) classification (see [“Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic” on page 33](#)), where packets are classified based on their QoS markings, is the most common way to assign service levels because it is straightforward and based on a well-established, fixed-length header fields, which makes them computationally more efficient. However, sometimes BA classification does not provide sufficient granularity, or the QoS markings in the packet headers cannot be trusted. In such situations, multifield classifiers can be used. A multifield classifier is a method of classifying traffic flows based on multiple packet header fields. Devices that sit at the edge of a network usually classify packets based on multiple packet header fields. Multifield classification is normally performed at the network edge because of the general lack of DiffServ code point (DSCP) or IP precedence support in end-user applications.

In an edge router, a multifield classifier provides the filtering functionality that scans through a variety of packet header fields to determine the forwarding class for a packet. Typically, a classifier performs matching operations on the selected fields against a configured value. A multifield classifier can examine multiple fields in the packet header: destination address, source address, IP protocol, source port, destination port, and DSCP value. Multifield classifiers are used when a simple BA classifier is insufficient to classify a packet.

Figure 13 on page 90 provides a high-level illustration of how a classifier works.

Figure 13: How a Classifier Works



In Junos OS, you configure a multifield classifier with a firewall filter and its associated match conditions. This enables you to use any filter match criteria to locate packets that require classification. From a CoS perspective, multifield classifiers (or firewall filter rules) provide the following services:

- Classify packets to a forwarding class and loss priority. The forwarding class determines the output queue. The loss priority is used by schedulers in conjunction with the random early discard (RED) algorithm to control packet discard during periods of congestion.
- Police traffic to a specific bandwidth and burst size. Packets exceeding the policer limits can be discarded, or can be assigned to a different forwarding class, to a different loss priority, or to both.



NOTE: You *police* traffic on input to conform to established CoS parameters, setting loss handling and forwarding class assignments as needed. You *shape* traffic on output to make sure that router resources, especially bandwidth, are distributed fairly. However, input policing and output shaping are two different CoS processes, each with their own configuration statements.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33](#)
- [Configuring Multifield Classifiers on page 90](#)

Configuring Multifield Classifiers

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

This topic describes how you configure multifield classifiers.

Multifield classifiers classify packets to a forwarding class and loss priority based on the filter match criteria. Multifield classification is usually done at the edge of the network for packets that do not have valid or trusted behavior aggregate code points.

If you configure both a behavior aggregate (BA) classifier and a multifield classifier, BA classification is performed first; then multifield classification is performed. If they conflict, any BA classification result is overridden by the multifield classifier.



NOTE: For a specified interface, you can configure both a multifield classifier and a BA classifier without conflicts. Because the classifiers are always applied in sequential order, the BA classifier followed by the multifield classifier, any BA classification result is overridden by a multifield classifier if they conflict.

To activate (apply) a multifield classifier, you must configure it on a logical interface. There is no restriction on the number of multifield classifiers you can configure.



NOTE: For MX Series routers and EX Series switches, if you configure a firewall filter with a DSCP action or traffic-class action on a DPC, the commit does not fail, but a warning displays and an entry is made in the syslog.

For an L2TP LNS on MX Series routers, you can attach firewall for static LNS sessions by configuring these at logical interfaces directly on the inline services device (si-fpc/pic/port). RADIUS-configured firewall attachments are not supported.

You configure multifield classifiers by:

1. **Defining the filter**—Configure *either* a firewall filter or a simple filter. Simple filters filter IPv4 traffic (family inet) only. Firewall filters enable you to filter additional protocol families and more complex filters. The following sections describe both procedures.
2. **Applying the filter**—Activate the filter by configuring on a logical interface as an *input* filter.

To configure a firewall filter:

1. Under the **firewall** statement, specify the protocol family for which you want to filter traffic and specify a name for the filter.

```
edit
user@host# edit firewall family family-name filter filter-name
```

2. Specify the term name and match criteria you want to look for in incoming packets.

```
[edit firewall family family-name filter filter-name]
user@host# set term term-name from match-conditions
```

3. Specify the action you want to take when a packet matches the conditions.

```
[edit firewall family family-name filter filter-name]
user@host# set term term-name then actions
```

For multifield classifiers, you can perform the following actions:

- Set the value of the DSCP field of incoming packets.

```
user@host# set term term-name then dscp code-point
```

- Set the forwarding class of incoming packets. The forwarding class determines the output queue.

```
user@host# set term term-name then forwarding-class class-name
```

- Set the loss priority of incoming packets. The loss priority is used by schedulers in conjunction with the random early discard (RED) algorithm to control packet discard during periods of congestion.

```
user@host# set term term-name then loss-priority (high | low | medium-high |  
medium-low)
```

To configure a simple filter:

1. Specify a name for the simple filter.

```
[edit firewall family family-name]  
user@host# edit simple-filter filter-name
```

2. Specify the term name and match criteria you want to look for in incoming packets.

```
[edit firewall family family-name simple-filter filter-name]  
user@host# set term term-name from match-conditions
```

3. Specify the action you want to take when a packet matches the conditions.

```
[edit firewall family family-name simple-filter filter-name]  
user@host# set term term-name then actions
```

For multifield classifiers, you can perform the following actions for a simple filter:

- Set the **forwarding-class** of incoming packets.
- Set the **loss-priority** of incoming packets.

To apply the firewall filter to the appropriate logical interfaces as an input filter.

1. Specify the physical and logical interface on which you want to apply the firewall filter.

```
edit  
user@host# edit interfaces interface-name unit unit-number
```

2. Specify the protocol family for the firewall filter.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit unit-number]  
user@host# set family family-name
```

3. Specify the names of the firewall filters to apply to received packets.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit unit-number]  
user@host# set filter input filter-name
```

Repeat this step for the family protocol filter and the simple filter.

4. Save your configuration.

```
[edit]  
user@host# commit
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Overview of Assigning Service Levels to Packets Based on Multiple Packet Header Fields on page 89](#)
 - [Example: Configuring a Simple Filter on page 697](#)
 - [Guidelines for Applying Standard Firewall Filters](#)
 - [Using Multifield Classifiers to Set Packet Loss Priority on page 93](#)

Using Multifield Classifiers to Set Packet Loss Priority

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

This topic describes how to use and configure multifield classifiers to set the loss priority of incoming or outgoing packets.

Multifield classifiers take action on incoming or outgoing packets, depending on whether the firewall rule is applied as an input filter or an output filter. When tricolor marking (TCM) is enabled, Juniper Networks M320 Multiservice Edge Routers and T Series Core Routers support four multifield classifier packet loss priority (PLP) designations: **low**, **medium-low**, **medium-high**, and **high**.

To configure the PLP for a multifield classifier, include the **loss-priority** statement in a policer or firewall filter that you configure at the **[edit firewall]** hierarchy level:

The inputs (match conditions) for a multifield classifier are one or more of the six packet header fields: destination address, source address, IP protocol, source port, destination port, and DSCP. The outputs for a multifield classifier are the forwarding class and the loss priority (PLP). A multifield classifier sets the forwarding class and the PLP for each packet entering or exiting the interface with a specific destination address, source address, IP protocol, source port, destination port, or DSCP.

In the following sample procedure, the forwarding class **expedited-forwarding** and PLP **medium-high** are assigned to all IPv4 packets with the **10.1.1.0/24** or **10.1.2.0/24** source address.

To use the classifier in this sample procedure, you must configure the settings for the **expedited-forwarding** forwarding class at the **[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes queue queue-number expedited-forwarding]** hierarchy level. For more information, see [“Forwarding Classes Overview” on page 183](#).

1. Under the **firewall** statement, specify the protocol family as IPv4 (inet) and specify a name for the filter.

```
edit
user@host# edit firewall family inet filter classify-customers
```

2. Specify the term name and match criteria you want to look for in incoming packets.

```
[edit firewall family inet filter classify-customers]
user@host# set term isp1-customers from source-address 10.1.1.0/24
user@host# set term isp1-customers from source-address 10.1.2.0/24
```

3. Specify the action you want to take when a packet matches the conditions.

```
[edit firewall family inet filter classify-customers]
user@host# set term isp1-customers then loss-priority medium-high
user@host# set term isp1-customers then forwarding-class medium-high
```

4. Verify your configuration.

```
[edit firewall]
user@host# show

filter classify-customers {
  term isp1-customers {
    from {
      source-address {
        10.1.1.0/24;
        10.1.2.0/24;
      }
    }
    then {
      loss-priority medium-low;
      forwarding-class assured-forwarding;
    }
  }
}
```

5. Save your configuration.

```
[edit firewall]
user@host# commit
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Multifield Classifiers on page 90](#)
 - [Overview of Assigning Service Levels to Packets Based on Multiple Packet Header Fields on page 89](#)

Example: Configuring and Applying a Firewall Filter for a Multifield Classifier

Supported Platforms [M Series, MX Series, SRX Series, T Series](#)

This example shows how to configure a firewall filter to classify traffic using a multifield classifier. The classifier detects packets of interest to CoS as they arrive on an interface.

- [Requirements on page 94](#)
- [Overview on page 95](#)
- [Configuration on page 96](#)
- [Verification on page 99](#)

Requirements

To verify this procedure, this example uses a traffic generator. The traffic generator can be hardware-based or it can be software running on a server or host machine.

The functionality in this procedure is widely supported on devices that run Junos OS. The example shown here was tested and verified on MX Series routers running Junos OS Release 10.4.

Overview

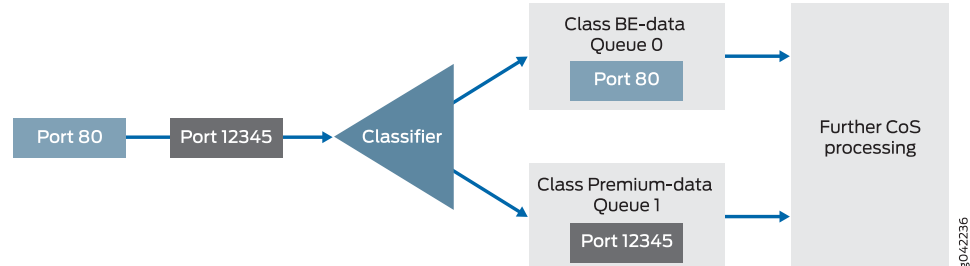
A classifier is a software operation that inspects a packet as it enters the router or switch. The packet header contents are examined, and this examination determines how the packet is treated when the network becomes too busy to handle all of the packets and you want your devices to drop packets intelligently, instead of dropping packets indiscriminately. One common way to detect packets of interest is by source port number. The TCP port numbers 80 and 12345 are used in this example, but many other matching criteria for packet detection are available to multifield classifiers, using firewall filter match conditions. The configuration in this example specifies that TCP packets with source port 80 are classified into the BE-data forwarding class and queue number 0. TCP packets with source port 12345 are classified into the Premium-data forwarding class and queue number 1.

Multifield classifiers are typically used at the network edge as packets enter an autonomous system (AS).

In this example, you configure the firewall filter `mf-classifier` and specify some custom forwarding classes on Device R1. In specifying the custom forwarding classes, you also associate each class with a queue.

The classifier operation is shown in [Figure 14 on page 95](#).

Figure 14: Multifield Classifier Based on TCP Source Ports

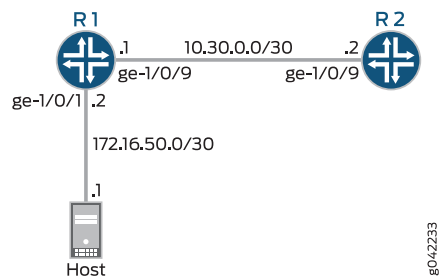


You apply the multifield classifier's firewall filter as an input filter on each customer-facing or host-facing interface that needs the filter. The incoming interface is `ge-1/0/0` on Device R1. The classification and queue assignment is verified on the outgoing interface. The outgoing interface is Device R1's `ge-1/0/2` interface.

Topology

[Figure 15 on page 96](#) shows the sample network.

Figure 15: Multifield Classifier Scenario



“CLI Quick Configuration” on page 96 shows the configuration for all of the Juniper Networks devices in Figure 15 on page 96.

The section “Step-by-Step Procedure” on page 97 describes the steps on Device R1.

Classifiers are described in more detail in the following Juniper Networks Learning Byte video.



Video: [Class of Service Basics, Part 2: Classification Learning Byte](#)

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration	To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the [edit] hierarchy level, and then enter commit from the configuration mode.
Device R1	<pre> set interfaces ge-1/0/0 description to-host set interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family inet filter input mf-classifier set interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.50.2/30 set interfaces ge-1/0/2 description to-R2 set interfaces ge-1/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.30.0.1/30 set class-of-service forwarding-classes class BE-data queue-num 0 set class-of-service forwarding-classes class Premium-data queue-num 1 set class-of-service forwarding-classes class Voice queue-num 2 set class-of-service forwarding-classes class NC queue-num 3 set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data from protocol tcp set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data from port 80 set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data then forwarding-class BE-data set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Premium-data from protocol tcp set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Premium-data from port 12345 set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Premium-data then forwarding-class Premium-data set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term accept-all-else then accept </pre>
Device R2	<pre> set interfaces ge-1/0/2 description to-R1 set interfaces ge-1/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.30.0.2/30 </pre>

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Device R1:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set ge-1/0/0 description to-host
user@R1# set ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.50.2/30
```

```
user@R1# set ge-1/0/2 description to-R2
user@R1# set ge-1/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.30.0.1/30
```

2. Configure the custom forwarding classes and associated queue numbers.

```
[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]
user@R1# set BE-data queue-num 0
user@R1# set Premium-data queue-num 1
user@R1# set Voice queue-num 2
user@R1# set NC queue-num 3
```

3. Configure the firewall filter term that places TCP traffic with a source port of 80 (HTTP traffic) into the BE-data forwarding class, associated with queue 0.

```
[edit firewall family inet filter mf-classifier]
user@R1# set term BE-data from protocol tcp
user@R1# set term BE-data from port 80
user@R1# set term BE-data then forwarding-class BE-data
```

4. Configure the firewall filter term that places TCP traffic with a source port of 12345 into the Premium-data forwarding class, associated with queue 1.

```
[edit firewall family inet filter mf-classifier]
user@R1# set term Premium-data from protocol tcp
user@R1# set term Premium-data from port 12345
user@R1# set term Premium-data then forwarding-class Premium-data
```

5. At the end of your firewall filter, configure a default term that accepts all other traffic.

Otherwise, all traffic that arrives on the interface and is not explicitly accepted by the firewall filter is discarded.

```
[edit firewall family inet filter mf-classifier]
user@R1# set term accept-all-else then accept
```

6. Apply the firewall filter to the ge-1/0/0 interface as an input filter.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family inet filter input mf-classifier
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show class-of-service**, **show firewall** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R1# show interfaces
```

```
ge-1/0/0 {
  description to-host;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      filter {
        input mf-classifier;
      }
      address 172.16.50.2/30;
    }
  }
}
ge-1/0/2 {
  description to-R2;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.30.0.1/30;
    }
  }
}

user@R1# show class-of-service
forwarding-classes {
  class BE-data queue-num 0;
  class Premium-data queue-num 1;
  class Voice queue-num 2;
  class NC queue-num 3;
}

user@R1# show firewall
family inet {
  filter mf-classifier {
    term BE-data {
      from {
        protocol tcp;
        port 80;
      }
      then forwarding-class BE-data;
    }
    term Premium-data {
      from {
        protocol tcp;
        port 12345;
      }
      then forwarding-class Premium-data;
    }
    term accept-all-else {
      then accept;
    }
  }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Checking the CoS Settings on page 99](#)
- [Sending TCP Traffic into the Network and Monitoring the Queue Placement on page 99](#)

Checking the CoS Settings

Purpose Confirm that the forwarding classes are configured correctly.

Action From Device R1, run the **show class-of-service forwarding-classes** command.

```
user@R1> show class-of-service forwarding-class
```

Forwarding class	ID	Queue	Restricted queue	Fabric
priority Policing priority SPU priority				
BE-data	0	0	0	low
normal				
Premium-data	1	1	1	low
normal				
Voice	2	2	2	low
normal				
NC	3	3	3	low
normal				

Meaning The output shows the configured custom classifier settings.

Sending TCP Traffic into the Network and Monitoring the Queue Placement

Purpose Make sure that the traffic of interest is sent out the expected queue.

Action 1. Clear the interface statistics on Device R1's outgoing interface.

```
user@R1> clear interfaces statistics ge-1/0/2
```

2. Use a traffic generator to send 50 TCP port 80 packets to Device R2 or to some other downstream device.

3. On Device R1, check the queue counters.

Notice that you check the queue counters on the downstream output interface, not on the incoming interface.

```
user@R1> show interfaces extensive ge-1/0/2 | find "Queue counters"
```

Queue counters:	Queued packets	Transmitted packets	Dropped packets
0	50	50	
0			
1	0	57	
0			
2	0	0	
0			
3	0	0	
0			

4. Use a traffic generator to send 50 TCP port 12345 packets to Device R2 or to some other downstream device.

```
[root@host]# hping 172.16.60.1 -c 50 -s 12345 -k
```

5. On Device R1, check the queue counters.

```
user@R1> show interfaces extensive ge-1/0/2 | find "Queue counters"
```

Queue counters:	Queued packets	Transmitted packets	Dropped packets
0		50	50
0			
1	50		57
0			
2	0		0
0			
3	0		0
0			

Meaning The output shows that the packets are classified correctly. When port 80 is used in the TCP packets, queue 0 is incremented. When port 12345 is used, queue 1 is incremented.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring a Two-Rate Three-Color Policer](#)

Example: Classifying Packets Based on Their Destination Address

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

This example shows how to classify packets based on their destination address by using a multifold classifier.

- [Requirements on page 100](#)
- [Overview on page 100](#)
- [Configuration on page 101](#)

Requirements

No special configuration beyond device initialization is required before configuring this example.

Overview

In this example you configure a multifold classifier (firewall filter) that ensures that all IPv4 packets destined for the **10.10.10.0/24** network are placed into the **platinum** forwarding class. This assignment occurs regardless of the received CoS bit values in the packet.

You then apply this filter to the inbound interface **so-1/2/2.0** and verify your configuration is attached to the correct interface, issue the **show interfaces filters** command..

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure the multifield classifier (firewall filter), copy the following commands to a text file, remove any line breaks, and then paste the commands into the CLI.

```
set firewall family inet filter set-FC-to-platinum term match-a-single-route from
destination-address 10.10.10.0/24
set firewall family inet filter set-FC-to-platinum term match-a-single-route then
forwarding-class platinum
set firewall family inet filter set-FC-to-platinum term match-a-single-route then accept
set firewall family inet filter set-FC-to-platinum term accept-all then accept
set interfaces so-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet filter input set-FC-to-platinum
```

Configuring Firewall Filter

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see [Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode](#). To configure the multifield classifier (firewall filter):

1. Create and configure the multifield classifier (firewall filter).


```
[edit firewall family inet filter set-FC-to-platinum]
set term match-a-single-route from destination-address 10.10.10.0/24
set term match-a-single-route then forwarding-class platinum
set term match-a-single-route then accept
set term accept-all then accept
```
2. Apply the classifier to the interface.


```
[edit interfaces]
set interfaces so-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet filter input set-FC-to-platinum
```

Results

Confirm your configuration by entering the **show firewall** and **show interfaces** commands from configuration mode. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@host# show firewall

filter set-FC-to-platinum {
  term match-a-single-route {
    from {
      destination-address {
        10.10.10.0/24;
      }
    }
    then {
      forwarding-class platinum;
      accept;
    }
  }
}

user@host# show interfaces

so-1/2/2 {
  unit 0 {
```

```
        family inet {
            filter {
                input set-FC-to-platinum;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter commit from configuration mode.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Overview of Assigning Service Levels to Packets Based on Multiple Packet Header Fields on page 89](#)
- [Configuring Multifield Classifiers on page 90](#)

Example: Configuring and Verifying a Complex Multifield Filter

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

In this example, SIP signaling (VoIP) messages use TCP/UDP, port 5060, and RTP media channels use UDP with port assignments from 16,384 through 32,767. See the following sections:

- [Configuring a Complex Multifield Filter on page 102](#)
- [Verifying a Complex Multifield Filter on page 104](#)

Configuring a Complex Multifield Filter

To configure the multifield filter, perform the following actions:

- Classify SIP signaling messages (VoIP network control traffic) as NC with a firewall filter.
- Classify VoIP traffic as EF with the same firewall filter.
- Police all remaining traffic with IP precedence 0 and make it BE.
- Police BE traffic to 1 Mbps with excess data marked with PLP high.
- Apply the firewall filter with policer to the interface.

The firewall filter called **classify** matches on the transport protocol and ports identified in the incoming packets and classifies packets into the forwarding classes specified by your criteria.

The first term, **sip**, classifies SIP signaling messages as network control messages. The **port** statement matches any source port or destination port (or both) that is coded to 5060.

Classifying SIP Signaling Messages

```
firewall {
    family inet {
        filter classify {
            interface-specific;
```

```

    term sip {
      from {
        protocol [ udp tcp ];
        port 5060;
      }
      then {
        forwarding-class network-control;
        accept;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

The second term, **rtp**, classifies VoIP media channels that use UDP-based transport.

Classifying VoIP Channels That Use UDP

```

term rtp {
  from {
    protocol udp;
    port 16384-32767;
  }
  then {
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding;
    accept;
  }
}

```

The policer's burst tolerance is set to the recommended value for a low-speed interface, which is ten times the interface MTU. For a high-speed interface, the recommended burst size is the transmit rate of the interface times 3 to 5 milliseconds.

Configuring the Policer

```

policer be-policer {
  if-exceeding {
    bandwidth-limit 1m;
    burst-size-limit 15k;
  }
  then loss-priority high;
}

```

The third term, **be**, ensures that all remaining traffic is policed according to a bandwidth restriction.

Policing All Remaining Traffic

```

term be {
  then policer be-policer;
}

```

The **be** term does not include a **forwarding-class** action modifier. Furthermore, there is no explicit treatment of network control (NC) traffic provided in the **classify** filter. You can configure explicit classification of NC traffic and all remaining IP traffic, but you do not need to, because the default IP precedence classifier correctly classifies the remaining traffic.

Apply the **classify** classifier to the **fe-0/0/2** interface:

Applying the Classifier

```

interfaces {
  fe-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        filter {
          input classify;
        }
        address 10.12.0.13/30;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Verifying a Complex Multifield Filter

Before the configuration is committed, display the default classifiers in effect on the interface using the **show class-of-service interface *interface-name*** command. The display confirms that the **ipprec-compatibility** classifier is in effect by default.

Verifying Default Classification

```

user@host> show class-of-service fe-0/0/2
Physical interface: fe-0/0/2, Index: 135
Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 4
Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2032638653

```

```

Logical interface: fe-0/0/2.0, Index: 68
Shaping rate: 32000

```

Object	Name	Type	Index
Scheduler-map	<default>		27
Rewrite	exp-default	exp	21
Classifier	exp-default	exp	5
Classifier	ipprec-compatibility	ip	8

To view the default classifier mappings, use the **show class-of-service classifier *name*** command. The highlighted output confirms that traffic with IP precedence setting of 0 is correctly classified as BE, and NC traffic, with precedence values of 6 or 7, is properly classified as NC.

Displaying Default Classifier Mappings

```

user@host> show class-of-service classifier name ipprec-compatibility
Classifier: ipprec-compatibility, Code point type: inet-precedence, Index: 12

```

Code point	Forwarding class	Loss priority
000	best-effort	low
001	best-effort	high
010	best-effort	low
011	best-effort	high
100	best-effort	low
101	best-effort	high
110	network-control	low
111	network-control	high

After your configuration is committed, verify that your multifield classifier is working correctly. You can monitor the queue counters for the router device's **egress** interface

used when forwarding traffic received from the peer. Displaying the queue counters for the ingress interface (**fe-0/0/2**) does not allow you to check your ingress classification, because queuing generally occurs only at egress in the Junos OS. (Ingress queuing is supported on Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs and Enhanced IQ2 PICs only.)

To verify the operation of the multifield filter:

1. To determine which egress interface is used for the traffic, use the **traceroute** command.
2. After you identify the egress interface, clear its associated queue counters by issuing the **clear interfaces statistics *interface-name*** command.
3. Confirm the default forwarding class-to-queue number assignment. This allows you to predict which queues are used by the VoIP, NC, and other traffic. To do this, issue the **show class-of-service forwarding-class** command.
4. Display the queue counts on the interface by issuing the **show interfaces queue** command.

CHAPTER 4

Controlling Network Access with Traffic Policing

- [Controlling Network Access Using Traffic Policing Overview on page 107](#)
- [Effect of Two-Color Policers on Shaping Rate Changes on page 113](#)
- [Configuring Policers Based on Logical Interface Bandwidth on page 115](#)
- [Example: Limiting Inbound Traffic at Your Network Border by Configuring an Ingress Single-Rate Two-Color Policer on page 117](#)
- [Example: Performing CoS at an Egress Network Boundary by Configuring an Egress Single-Rate Two-Color Policer on page 125](#)
- [Example: Limiting Inbound Traffic Within Your Network by Configuring an Ingress Single-Rate Two-Color Policer and Configuring Multifield Classifiers on page 133](#)
- [Example: Limiting Outbound Traffic Within Your Network by Configuring an Egress Single-Rate Two-Color Policer and Configuring Multifield Classifiers on page 145](#)
- [Overview of Tricolor Marking Architecture on page 160](#)
- [Enabling Tricolor Marking and Limitations of Three-Color Policers on page 161](#)
- [Configuring and Applying Tricolor Marking Policers on page 163](#)
- [Configuring Single-Rate Tricolor Marking on page 168](#)
- [Configuring Two-Rate Tricolor Marking on page 171](#)
- [Example: Configuring and Verifying Two-Rate Tricolor Marking on page 174](#)

Controlling Network Access Using Traffic Policing Overview

Supported Platforms ACX Series, EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

This topic covers the following information:

- [Congestion Management for IP Traffic Flows on page 108](#)
- [Traffic Limits on page 108](#)
- [Traffic Color Marking on page 109](#)
- [Forwarding Classes and PLP Levels on page 111](#)
- [Policer Application to Traffic on page 112](#)

Congestion Management for IP Traffic Flows

Traffic policing, also known as *rate limiting*, is an essential component of network access security that is designed to thwart denial-of-service (DoS) attacks. Traffic policing enables you to control the maximum rate of IP traffic sent or received on an interface and also to partition network traffic into multiple priority levels, also known as *classes of service*. A policer defines a set of traffic rate limits and sets consequences for traffic that does not conform to the configured limits. Packets in a traffic flow that do not conform to traffic limits are either discarded or marked with a different forwarding class or packet loss priority (PLP) level.

With the exception of policers configured to rate-limit aggregate traffic (all protocol families and logical interfaces configured on a physical interface), you can apply a policer to all IP packets in a Layer 2 or Layer 3 traffic flow at a logical interface.

With the exception of policers configured to rate-limit based on physical interface media rate, you can apply a policer to specific IP packets in a Layer 3 traffic flow at a logical interface by using a stateless firewall filter.

You can apply a policer to inbound or outbound interface traffic. Policers applied to inbound traffic help to conserve resources by dropping traffic that does not need to be routed through a network. Dropping inbound traffic also helps to thwart denial-of-service (DoS) attacks. Policers applied to outbound traffic control the bandwidth used.



NOTE: Traffic policers are instantiated on a per-PIC basis. Traffic policing does not work when the traffic for one local policy decision function (L-PDF) subscriber is distributed over multiple Multiservices PICs in an AMS group.

Traffic Limits

Junos OS policers use a *token bucket algorithm* to enforce a limit on an average transmit or receive rate of traffic at an interface while allowing bursts of traffic up to a maximum value based on the configured bandwidth limit and configured burst size. The token bucket algorithm offers more flexibility than a *leaky bucket algorithm* in that you can allow a specified traffic burst before starting to discard packets or apply a penalty such as packet output-queuing priority or packet-drop priority.

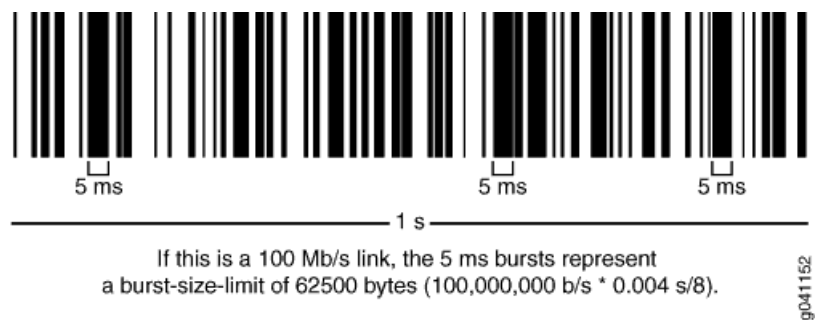
In the token-bucket model, the bucket represents the rate-limiting function of the policer. Tokens are added to the bucket at a fixed rate, but once the specified depth of the bucket is reached, tokens allocated after cannot be stored and used. Each token represents a “credit” for some number of bits, and tokens in the bucket are “cashed in” for the ability to transmit or receive traffic at the interface. When sufficient tokens are present in the bucket, a traffic flow continues unrestricted. Otherwise, packets might be dropped or else re-marked with a lower forwarding class, a higher packet loss priority (PLP) level, or both.

- The rate at which tokens are added to the bucket represents the highest average transmit or receive rate in bits per second allowed for a given service level. You specify this highest average traffic rate as the *bandwidth limit* of the policer. If the traffic arrival

rate (or fixed bits-per-second) is so high that at some point insufficient tokens are present in the bucket, then the traffic flow is no longer conforming to the traffic limit. During periods of relatively low traffic (traffic that arrives at or departs from the interface at average rates below the token arrival rate), unused tokens accumulate in the bucket.

- The depth of the bucket in bytes controls the amount of back-to-back bursting allowed. You specify this factor as the *burst-size limit* of the policer. This second limit affects the average transmit or receive rate by limiting the number of bytes permitted in a transmission burst for a given interval of time. Bursts exceeding the current burst-size limit are dropped until there are sufficient tokens available to permit the burst to proceed.

Figure 16: Network Traffic and Burst Rates



As shown in the figure above, a UPC bar code is a good facsimile of what traffic looks like on the line; an interface is either transmitting (bursting at full rate) or it is not. The black lines represent periods of data transmission and the white space represents periods of silence when the token bucket can replenish.

Depending on the type of policer used, packets in a policed traffic flow that surpasses the defined limits might be implicitly set to a higher PLP level, assigned to a configured forwarding class or set to a configured PLP level (or both), or simply discarded. If packets encounter downstream congestion, packets with a **low** PLP level are less likely to be discarded than those with a **medium-low**, **medium-high**, or **high** PLP level.

Traffic Color Marking

Based on the particular set of traffic limits configured, a policer identifies a traffic flow as belonging to one of either two or three categories that are similar to the colors of a traffic light used to control automobile traffic.

- *Single-rate two-color*—A two-color marking policer (or “policer” when used without qualification) meters the traffic stream and classifies packets into two categories of packet loss priority (PLP) according to a configured bandwidth and burst-size limit. You can mark packets that exceed the bandwidth and burst-size limit in some way, or simply discard them.

A policer is most useful for metering traffic at the port (physical interface) level.

- *Single-rate three-color*—This type of policer is defined in RFC 2697, *A Single Rate Three Color Marker*, as part of an assured forwarding (AF) per-hop-behavior (PHB) classification system for a Differentiated Services (DiffServ) environment. This type of policer meters traffic based on the configured committed information rate (CIR),

committed burst size (CBS), and the excess burst size (EBS). Traffic is marked as belonging to one of three categories (green, yellow, or red) based on whether the packets arriving are below the CBS (green), exceed the CBS (yellow) but not the EBS, or exceed the EBS (red).

A single-rate three-color policer is most useful when a service is structured according to packet length and not peak arrival rate.

- *Two-rate three-color*—This type of policer is defined in RFC 2698, *A Two Rate Three Color Marker*, as part of an assured forwarding (AF) per-hop-behavior (PHB) classification system for a Differentiated Services (DiffServ) environment. This type of policer meters traffic based on the configured CIR and peak information rate (PIR), along with their associated burst sizes, the CBS and *peak burst size* (PBS). Traffic is marked as belonging to one of three categories (green, yellow, or red) based on whether the packets arriving are below the CIR (green), exceed the CIR (yellow) but not the PIR, or exceed the PIR (red).

A two-rate three-color policer is most useful when a service is structured according to arrival rates and not necessarily packet length.

Policer actions are implicit or explicit and vary by policer type. The term *Implicit* means that Junos assigns the loss-priority automatically. [Table 16 on page 110](#) describes the policer actions.

Table 16: Policer Actions

Policer	Marking	Implicit Action	Configurable Action
Single-rate two-color	Green (Conforming)	Assign low loss priority	None
	Red (Nonconforming)	None	Assign low or high loss priority, assign a forwarding class, or discard On some platforms, you can assign medium-low or medium-high loss priority
Single-rate three-color	Green (Conforming)	Assign low loss priority	None
	Yellow (Above the CIR and CBS)	Assign medium-high loss priority	None
	Red (Above the EBS)	Assign high loss priority	Discard

Table 16: Policer Actions (*continued*)

Policer	Marking	Implicit Action	Configurable Action
Two-rate three-color	Green (Conforming)	Assign low loss priority	None
	Yellow (Above the CIR and CBS)	Assign medium-high loss priority	None
	Red (Above the PIR and PBS)	Assign high loss priority	Discard

Two-color-marking policers allows bursts of traffic for short periods, whereas three-color-marking policers allow more sustained bursts of traffic.

Three-color policers are not bound by a green-yellow-red coloring convention. Packets are marked with low, medium-high, or high PLP bit configurations based on color, so both three-color policer schemes extend the functionality of class-of-service (CoS) traffic policing by providing three levels of drop precedence (loss priority) instead of the two normally available in port-level policers. Both single-rate and two-rate three-color policer schemes can operate in two modes:

- *Color-blind*—In color-blind mode, the three-color policer assumes that all packets examined have not been previously marked or metered. In other words, the three-color policer is “blind” to any previous coloring a packet might have had.
- *Color-aware*—In color-aware mode, the three-color policer assumes that all packets examined have been previously marked or metered. In other words, the three-color policer is “aware” of the previous coloring a packet might have had. In color-aware mode, the three-color policer can increase the PLP of a packet, but never decrease it. For example, if a color-aware three-color policer meters a packet with a medium PLP marking, it can raise the PLP level to high, but cannot reduce the PLP level to low.



NOTE: We recommend you use the naming convention *policertypeTCM#-color type* when configuring three-color policers and *policer#* when configuring two-color policers. TCM stands for three-color marker. Because policers can be numerous and must be applied correctly to work, a simple naming convention makes it easier to apply the policers properly.

For example, the first single-rate, color-aware three-color policer configured would be named `srTCM1-ca`. The second two-rate, color-blind three-color policer configured would be named `trTCM2-cb`.

Forwarding Classes and PLP Levels

A packet's forwarding class assignment and PLP level are used by the Junos OS class of service (CoS) features. The Junos OS CoS features include a set of mechanisms that you can use to provide differentiated services when best-effort traffic delivery is insufficient. For router (and switch) interfaces that carry IPv4, IPv6, and MPLS traffic,

you can configure CoS features to take in a single flow of traffic entering at the edge of your network and provide different levels of service across the network—internal forwarding and scheduling (queuing) for output—based on the forwarding class assignments and PLP levels of the individual packets.



NOTE: Forwarding-class or loss-priority assignments performed by a policer or a stateless firewall filter override any such assignments performed on the ingress by the CoS default IP precedence classification at all logical interfaces or by any configured behavior aggregate (BA) classifier that is explicitly mapped to a logical interface.

Based on CoS configurations, packets of a given forwarding class are transmitted through a specific output queue, and each output queue is associated with a transmission service level defined in a *scheduler*.

Based on other CoS configurations, when packets in an output queue encounter congestion, packets with higher loss-priority values are more likely to be dropped by the random early detection (RED) algorithm. Packet loss priority values affect the scheduling of a packet without affecting the packet's relative ordering within the traffic flow.

Policer Application to Traffic

After you have defined and named a policer, it is stored as a template. You can later use the same policer name to provide the same policer configuration each time you want to use it. This eliminates the need to define the same policer values more than once.

You can apply a policer to a traffic flow in either of two ways:

- You can configure a standard stateless firewall filter that specifies the **policer *policer-name*** nonterminating action or the **three-color-policer (single-rate | two-rate) *policer-name*** nonterminating action. When you apply the standard filter to the input or output at a logical interface, the policer is applied to all packets of the filter-specific protocol family that match the conditions specified in the filter configuration.

With this method of applying a policer, you can define specific classes of traffic on an interface and apply traffic rate-limiting to each class.

- You can apply a policer directly to an interface so that traffic rate-limiting applies to all traffic on that interface, regardless of protocol family or any match conditions.

You can configure policers at the queue, logical interface, or Layer 2 (MAC) level. Only a single policer is applied to a packet at the egress queue, and the search for policers occurs in this order:

- Queue level
- Logical interface level
- Layer 2 (MAC) level

- Related Documentation**
- *Stateless Firewall Filter Overview.*
 - *Traffic Policer Types*
 - *Order of Policer and Firewall Filter Operations*
 - [Packet Flow Through the Junos OS CoS Process Overview on page 15](#)

Effect of Two-Color Policers on Shaping Rate Changes

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

When you configure a change in shaping rate, it is important to consider the effect on the bandwidth limit. Whenever the shaping rate changes, the bandwidth limit is adjusted based on whether a logical interface (unit) or bandwidth percentage policer is configured.

When a logical interface bandwidth policer is configured, the order of priority for the shaping rate (if configured at that level) is:

- The shaping rate applied to the logical interface (unit).
- The shaping rate applied to the physical interface (port).
- The physical interface speed.

When a bandwidth percentage policer is configured, the order of priority for the shaping rate (if configured at that level) is:

- The shaping rate applied to the physical interface (port).
- The physical interface speed.

These guidelines must be kept in mind when calculating the logical link speed and link speed from the configured shaping rate, which determines the rate-limited bandwidth after the policer is applied.

In the following configuration, for example, a shaping rate has been configured for the logical interface, but a bandwidth percentage policer is also configured and applied to the same logical interface. Therefore policing is based on the physical interface speed of 1 Gbps.

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-0/1/0 {
  per-unit-scheduler;
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 0 {
    vlan-id 1;
    family inet {
      policer {
        output policer_test;
      }
      address 10.0.7.1/24;
    }
  }
}
```

```
[edit firewall]
policer policer_test {
  if-exceeding {
    bandwidth-percent 75;
    burst-size-limit 256k;
  }
  then discard;
}
```

```
[edit]
class-of-service {
  interfaces {
    ge-0/1/0 {
      unit 0 {
        shaping-rate 15m;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring Policers Based on Logical Interface Bandwidth on page 115](#)

Configuring Policers Based on Logical Interface Bandwidth

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

When you configure a policer as a percentage (using the **bandwidth-percent** statement), the bandwidth is calculated as a percentage of either the physical interface media rate or the logical interface shaping rate.

- To specify that the bandwidth be calculated based on the logical interface shaping rate and not the physical interface media rate, set the **logical-bandwidth-policer** option at the **[edit firewall]** hierarchy level. Next,, specify the **shaping-rate** for the logical interfaces under the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level and apply the policer to the logical interfaces..
- If a shaping rate is not configured for the logical interface, the physical interface media rate is used, even if you include the **logical-bandwidth-policer**. You can configure the shaping rate on the logical interface using class-of-service statements.

The following example configures and applies a logical bandwidth policer rate to two logical interfaces on interface **ge-0/2/7**. The policed rate on **unit 0** is 2 Mbps (50 percent of 4 Mbps) and the policed rate on **unit 1** is 1 Mbps (50 percent of 2 Mbps).

To configure and apply this policer:

1. Create and configure the policer.

- a. Create the policer.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit firewall policer Logical_Policer
```

- b. Specify that the policer is based on the shaping rate of the logical interface.

```
[edit firewall policer Logical_Policer]
user@host# set logical-bandwidth-policer
```

- c. Configure the rate limits for the policer.

```
[edit firewall policer Logical_Policer]
user@host# set if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 50
user@host# set burst-size-limit 125k
```

- d. Configure the policer to discard packets that exceed the specified rate limits.

```
[edit firewall policer Logical_Policer]
user@host# set then discard
```

2. Specify the shaping-rate for each logical interface.

```
{edit}
user@host# edit class-of-service interfaces ge-0/2/7
user@host# set unit 0 shaping-rate 4m
user@host# set unit 1 shaping-rate 2m
```

3. Apply the policer to the logical interfaces.

- Enable scheduling on logical interfaces.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces ge-0/2/7
user@host# set per-unit-scheduler
```

- Enable the reception and transmission of 802.1Q VLAN-tagged frames on the interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/2/7]
user@host# set vlan-tagging
```

- Apply the policer to the first logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/2/7]
user@host# set unit 0 vlan-id 100 family inet policer input Logical_Policer
user@host# set unit 0 vlan-id 100 family inet policer output Logical_Policer
user@host# set unit 0 vlan-id 100 family inet address 172.16.1.1/30
```

- Apply the policer to the second logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/2/7]
user@host# set unit 1 vlan-id 200 family inet policer input Logical_Policer
user@host# set unit 1 vlan-id 200 family inet policer output Logical_Policer
user@host# set unit 1 vlan-id 200 family inet address 172.26.1.1/30
```

4. Confirm your configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# show firewall

policer Logical_Policer {
  logical-bandwidth-policer;
  if-exceeding {
    bandwidth-percent 50;
    burst-size-limit 125k;
  }
  then discard;
}

[edit]
user@host# show class-of-service interfaces ge-0/2/7

unit 0 {
  shaping-rate 4m;
}
unit 1 {
  shaping-rate 2m;
}

[edit]
user@host# show interfaces ge-0/2/7

per-unit-scheduler;
vlan-tagging;
unit 0 {
  vlan-id 100;
  family inet {
    policer {
      input Logical_Policer;
      output Logical_Policer;
    }
    address 172.16.1.1/30;
  }
}
}
```

```

unit 1 {
    vlan-id 200;
    family inet {
        policer {
            input Logical_Policer;
            output Logical_Policer;
        }
        address 172.26.1.1/30;
    }
}

```

5. Save the configuration.

```

[edit]
user@host# commit

```

Related Documentation

- [Controlling Network Access Using Traffic Policing Overview on page 107](#)
- [logical-bandwidth-policer on page 1000](#)
- [shaping-rate \(Applying to an Interface\) on page 1063](#)

Example: Limiting Inbound Traffic at Your Network Border by Configuring an Ingress Single-Rate Two-Color Policer

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

This example shows you how to configure an ingress single-rate two-color policer to filter incoming traffic. The policer enforces the class-of-service (CoS) strategy for in-contract and out-of-contract traffic. You can apply a single-rate two-color policer to incoming packets, outgoing packets, or both. This example applies the policer as an input (ingress) policer. The goal of this topic is to provide you with an introduction to policing by using an example that shows traffic policing in action.

Policers use a concept known as a token bucket to allocate system resources based on the parameters defined for the policer. A thorough explanation of the token bucket concept and its underlying algorithms is beyond the scope of this document. For more information about traffic policing, and CoS in general, refer to *QOS-Enabled Networks—Tools and Foundations* by Miguel Barreiros and Peter Lundqvist. This book is available at many online booksellers and at www.juniper.net/books.

- [Requirements on page 117](#)
- [Overview on page 118](#)
- [Configuration on page 120](#)
- [Verification on page 124](#)

Requirements

To verify this procedure, this example uses a traffic generator. The traffic generator can be hardware-based or it can be software running on a server or host machine.

The functionality in this procedure is widely supported on devices that run Junos OS. The example shown here was tested and verified on MX Series routers running Junos OS Release 10.4.

Overview

Single-rate two-color policing enforces a configured rate of traffic flow for a particular service level by applying implicit or configured actions to traffic that does not conform to the limits. When you apply a single-rate two-color policer to the input or output traffic at an interface, the policer meters the traffic flow to the rate limit defined by the following components:

- **Bandwidth limit**—The average number of bits per second permitted for packets received or transmitted at the interface. You can specify the bandwidth limit as an absolute number of bits per second or as a percentage value from 1 through 100. If a percentage value is specified, the effective bandwidth limit is calculated as a percentage of either the physical interface media rate or the logical interface configured shaping rate.
- **Burst-size limit**—The maximum size permitted for bursts of data. Burst sizes are measured in bytes. We recommend two formulas for calculating burst size:

Burst size = bandwidth x allowable time for burst traffic / 8

Or

Burst size = interface mtu x 10

For information about configuring the burst size, see *Determining Proper Burst Size for Traffic Policers*.



NOTE: There is a finite buffer space for an interface. In general, the estimated total buffer depth for an interface is about 125 ms.

For a traffic flow that conforms to the configured limits (categorized as green traffic), packets are implicitly marked with a packet loss priority (PLP) level of low and are allowed to pass through the interface unrestricted.

For a traffic flow that exceeds the configured limits (categorized as red traffic), packets are handled according to the traffic-policing actions configured for the policer. This example discards packets that burst over the 15 KBps limit.

To rate-limit Layer 3 traffic, you can apply a two-color policer in the following ways:

- Directly to a logical interface, at a specific protocol level.
- As the action of a standard stateless firewall filter that is applied to a logical interface, at a specific protocol level. This is the technique used in this example.

To rate-limit Layer 2 traffic, you can apply a two-color policer as a logical interface policer only. You cannot apply a two-color policer to Layer 2 traffic through a firewall filter.



CAUTION: You can choose either bandwidth-limit or bandwidth percent within the policer, as they are mutually exclusive. You cannot configure a policer to use bandwidth percent for aggregate, tunnel, and software interfaces.

In this example, the host is a traffic generator emulating a webserver. Devices R1 and R2 are owned by a service provider. The webserver is accessed by users on Device Host2. Device Host1 will be sending traffic with a source TCP HTTP port of 80 to the users. A single-rate two-color policer is configured and applied to the interface on Device R1 that connects to Device Host1. The policer enforces the contractual bandwidth availability made between the owner of the webserver and the service provider that owns Device R1 for the web traffic that flows over the link that connects Device Host1 to Device R1.

In accordance with the contractual bandwidth availability made between the owner of the webserver and the service provider that owns Devices R1 and R2, the policer will limit the HTTP port 80 traffic originating from Device Host1 to using 700 Mbps (70 percent) of the available bandwidth with an allowable burst rate of 10 x the MTU size of the gigabit Ethernet interface between the host Device Host1 and Device R1.



NOTE: In a real-world scenario you would probably also rate limit traffic for a variety of other ports such as FTP, SFTP, SSH, TELNET, SMTP, IMAP, and POP3 because they are often included as additional services with web hosting services.



NOTE: You need to leave some additional bandwidth available that is not rate limited for network control protocols such as routing protocols, DNS, and any other protocols required to keep network connectivity operational. This is why the firewall filter has a final accept condition on it.

Topology

This example uses the topology in [Figure 17 on page 119](#).

Figure 17: Single-Rate Two-Color Policer Scenario

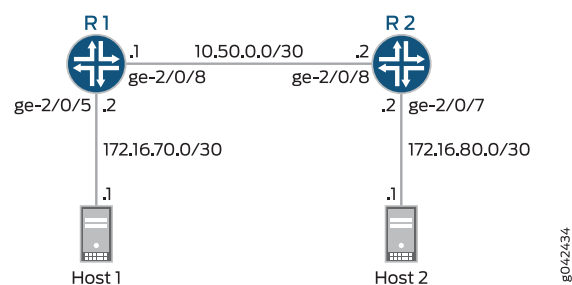
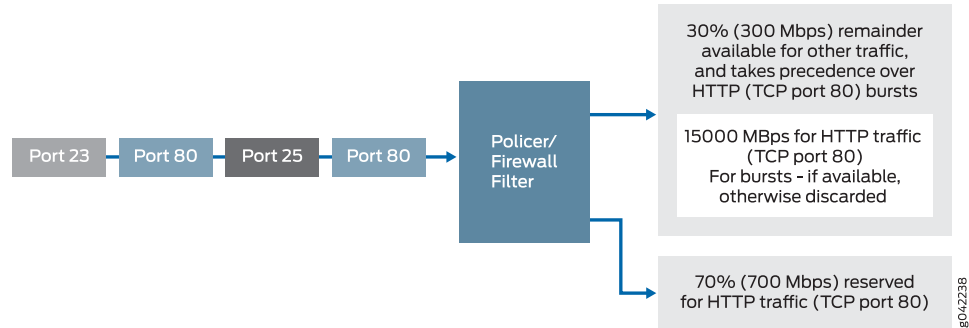


Figure 18 on page 120 shows the policing behavior.

Figure 18: Traffic Limiting in a Single-Rate Two-Color Policer Scenario



Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

Device R1

```

set interfaces ge-2/0/5 description to-Host
set interfaces ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.70.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet filter input mf-classifier
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R2
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.1/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/32
set firewall policer discard if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 700m
set firewall policer discard if-exceeding burst-size-limit 15k
set firewall policer discard then discard
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term t1 from protocol tcp
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term t1 from port 80
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term t1 then policer discard
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term t2 then accept
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/5.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0

```

Device R2

```

set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R1
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 description to-Host
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.80.2/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/32
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/7.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0

```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Device R1:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set ge-2/0/5 description to-Host
user@R1# set ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.70.2/30
user@R1# set ge-2/0/8 description to-R2
user@R1# set ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.1/30
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/32
```

2. Apply the firewall filter to interface ge-2/0/5 as an input filter.

```
[edit interfaces ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet]
user@R1# set filter input mf-classifier
```

3. Configure the policer to rate-limit to a bandwidth of 700 Mbps and a burst size of 15000 KBps for HTTP traffic (TCP port 80).

```
[edit firewall policer discard]
user@R1# set if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 700m
user@R1# set if-exceeding burst-size-limit 15k
```

4. Configure the policer to discard packets in the red traffic flow.

```
[edit firewall policer discard]
user@R1# set then discard
```

5. Configure the two conditions of the firewall to accept all TCP traffic to port HTTP (port 80).

```
[edit firewall family inet filter mf-classifier]
user@R1# set term t1 from protocol tcp
user@R1# set term t1 from port 80
```

6. Configure the firewall action to rate-limit HTTP TCP traffic using the policer.

```
[edit firewall family inet filter mf-classifier]
user@R1# set term t1 then policer discard
```

7. At the end of the firewall filter, configure a default action that accepts all other traffic.

Otherwise, all traffic that arrives on the interface and is not explicitly accepted by the firewall is discarded.

```
[edit firewall family inet filter mf-classifier]
user@R1# set term t2 then accept
```

8. Configure OSPF.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/5.0 passive
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
```

**Step-by-Step
Procedure**

To configure Device R2:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set ge-2/0/8 description to-R1
user@R1# set ge-2/0/7 description to-Host
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
user@R1# set ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.2/30
user@R1# set ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.80.2/30
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/32
```

2. Configure OSPF.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/7.0 passive
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** , **show firewall**, and **show protocols ospf** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R1# show interfaces
ge-2/0/5 {
  description to-Host;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      filter {
        input mf-classifier;
      }
      address 172.16.70.2/30;
    }
  }
}
ge-2/0/8 {
  description to-R2;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.50.0.1/30;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    description loopback-interface;
    family inet {
      address 192.168.13.1/32;
    }
  }
}

user@R1# show firewall
family inet {
  filter mf-classifier {
    term t1 {
```



```

        from {
            protocol tcp;
            port 80;
        }
        then policer discard;
    }
    term t2 {
        then accept;
    }
}
}
}
policer discard {
    if-exceeding {
        bandwidth-limit 700m;
        burst-size-limit 15k;
    }
    then discard;
}
}

user@R1# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-2/0/5.0 {
        passive;
    }
    interface lo0.0 {
        passive;
    }
    interface ge-2/0/8.0;
}

```

If you are done configuring Device R1, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```

user@R2# show interfaces
ge-2/0/7 {
    description to-Host;
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 172.16.80.2/30;
        }
    }
}
ge-2/0/8 {
    description to-R1;
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.50.0.2/30;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        description loopback-interface;
        family inet {
            address 192.168.14.1/32;
        }
    }
}
}

```

```
user@R2# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-2/0/7.0 {
    passive;
  }
  interface lo0.0 {
    passive;
  }
  interface ge-2/0/8.0;
}
```

If you are done configuring Device R2, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Clearing the Counters on page 124](#)
- [Sending TCP Traffic into the Network and Monitoring the Discards on page 124](#)

Clearing the Counters

Purpose Confirm that the firewall counters are cleared.

Action On Device R1, run the **clear firewall all** command to reset the firewall counters to 0.

```
user@R1> clear firewall all
```

Sending TCP Traffic into the Network and Monitoring the Discards

Purpose Make sure that the traffic of interest that is sent is rate-limited on the input interface (ge-2/0/5).

Action 1. Use a traffic generator to send 10 TCP packets with a source port of 80.

The -s flag sets the source port. The -k flag causes the source port to remain steady at 80 instead of incrementing. The -c flag sets the number of packets to 10. The -d flag sets the packet size.

The destination IP address of 172.16.80.1 belongs to Device Host 2 that is connected to Device R2. The user on Device Host 2 has requested a webpage from Device Host 1 (the webserver emulated by the traffic generator on Device Host 1). The packets that being rate-limited are sent from Device Host 1 in response to the request from Device Host 2.



NOTE: In this example the policer numbers are reduced to a bandwidth limit of 8 Kbps and a burst size limit of 1500 KBps to ensure that some packets are dropped during this test.

```
[root@host]# hping 172.16.80.1 -c 10 -s 80 -k -d 300
```

```
[User@Host]# hping 172.16.80.1 -c 10 -s 80 -k -d 350
HPING 172.16.80.1 (eth1 172.16.80.1): NO FLAGS are set, 40 headers + 350 data
bytes
len=46 ip=172.16.80.1 ttl=62 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=0 win=0 rtt=0.5 ms
.
.
.
--- 172.16.80.1 hping statistic ---
10 packets transmitted, 6 packets received, 40% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.5/3000.8/7001.3 ms
```

2. On Device R1, check the firewall counters by using the **show firewall** command.

```
user@R1> show firewall
```

```
User@R1# run show firewall
```

```
Filter: __default_bpdu_filter__
```

```
Filter: mf-classifier
```

```
Policers:
```

Name	Bytes	Packets
discard-t1	1560	4

Meaning In Steps 1 and 2 the output from both devices shows that 4 packets were discarded. This means that there was at least 8 Kbps of green (in-contract HTTP port 80) traffic and that the 1500 Kbps burst option for red out-of-contract HTTP port 80 traffic was exceeded.

Related Documentation

- *Junos OS Routing Protocols and Policies Configuration Guide for Security Devices*

Example: Performing CoS at an Egress Network Boundary by Configuring an Egress Single-Rate Two-Color Policer

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

This example shows how to configure an egress single-rate two-color policer. Policers use a concept known as a token bucket. The policer enforces the class-of-service (CoS) strategy for in-contract and out-of-contract traffic. You can apply a single-rate two-color policer to incoming packets, outgoing packets, or both. This example applies the policer as an output (egress) policer. This example is an introduction to policing by using an example that shows traffic policing in action.

A thorough explanation of the token bucket concept and its underlying algorithms is beyond the scope of this document. For more information about traffic policing, and CoS in general, refer to *QOS-Enabled Networks—Tools and Foundations* by Miguel Barreiros and Peter Lundqvist. This book is available at many online booksellers and at www.juniper.net/books.

- [Requirements on page 126](#)
- [Overview on page 126](#)

- [Configuration on page 128](#)
- [Verification on page 132](#)

Requirements

To verify this procedure, this example uses a traffic generator. The traffic generator can be hardware-based or it can be software running on a server or host machine.

The functionality in this procedure is widely supported on devices that run Junos OS. The example shown here was tested and verified on MX Series routers running Junos OS Release 10.4.

Overview

Single-rate two-color policing enforces a configured rate of traffic flow for a particular service level by applying implicit or configured actions to traffic that does not conform to the limits. When you apply a single-rate two-color policer to the input or output traffic at an interface, the policer meters the traffic flow to the rate limit defined by the following components:

- **Bandwidth limit**—The average number of bits per second permitted for packets received or transmitted at the interface. You can specify the bandwidth limit as an absolute number of bits per second or as a percentage value from 1 through 100. If a percentage value is specified, the effective bandwidth limit is calculated as a percentage of either the physical interface media rate or the logical interface configured shaping rate.
- **Burst-size limit**—The maximum size permitted for bursts of data. Burst sizes are measured in bytes. We recommend two formulas for calculating burst size:

Burst size = bandwidth x allowable time for burst traffic / 8

Or

Burst size = interface mtu x 10

For information about configuring the burst size, see *Determining Proper Burst Size for Traffic Policers*.



NOTE: There is a finite buffer space for an interface. In general, the estimated total buffer depth for an interface is about 125 ms.

For a traffic flow that conforms to the configured limits (categorized as green traffic), packets are implicitly marked with a packet loss priority (PLP) level of low and are allowed to pass through the interface unrestricted.

For a traffic flow that exceeds the configured limits (categorized as red traffic), packets are handled according to the traffic-policing actions configured for the policer. This example discards packets that burst over the 15 Kbps limit.

To rate-limit Layer 3 traffic, you can apply a two-color policer in the following ways:

- Directly to a logical interface, at a specific protocol level.

- As the action of a standard stateless firewall filter that is applied to a logical interface, at a specific protocol level. This is the technique used in this example.

To rate-limit Layer 2 traffic, you can apply a two-color policer as a logical interface policer only. You cannot apply a two-color policer to Layer 2 traffic through a firewall filter.



CAUTION: You can choose either bandwidth-limit or bandwidth percent within the policer, as they are mutually exclusive. You cannot configure a policer to use bandwidth percent for aggregate, tunnel, or software interfaces.

In this example, the host is a traffic generator emulating a webserver. Devices R1 and R2 are owned by a service provider. The webserver is accessed by users behind Device R2. The host will be sending traffic with a source TCP HTTP port of 80 to the users. A single-rate two-color policer is configured and applied to the interface on Device R1 that connects to Device R2. The policer enforces the contractual bandwidth availability made between the owner of the webserver (in this case emulated by the host) and the service provider that owns Devices R1 and R2 for the web traffic that flows over the link that connects Devices R1 and R2.

In accordance with the contractual bandwidth availability made between the owner of the webserver and the service provider that owns Devices R1 and R2, the policer will limit the HTTP port 80 traffic originating from the host to using 700 Mbps (70 percent) of the available bandwidth with an allowable burst rate of 10 x the MTU size of the gigabit Ethernet interface between Devices R1 and R2.



NOTE: In a real-world scenario you would probably also rate-limit traffic for a variety of other ports such as FTP, SFTP, SSH, TELNET, SMTP, IMAP, and POP3 because they are often included as additional services with web hosting services.



NOTE: You need to leave some additional bandwidth available that is not rate-limited for network control protocols such as routing protocols, DNS, and any other protocols required to keep network connectivity operational. This is why the firewall filter has a final accept condition on it.

Topology

This example uses the topology in [Figure 17 on page 119](#).

Figure 19: Single-Rate Two-Color Policer Scenario

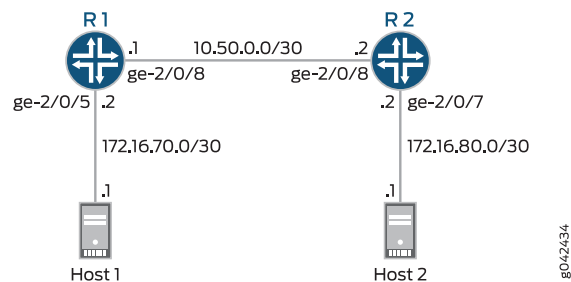
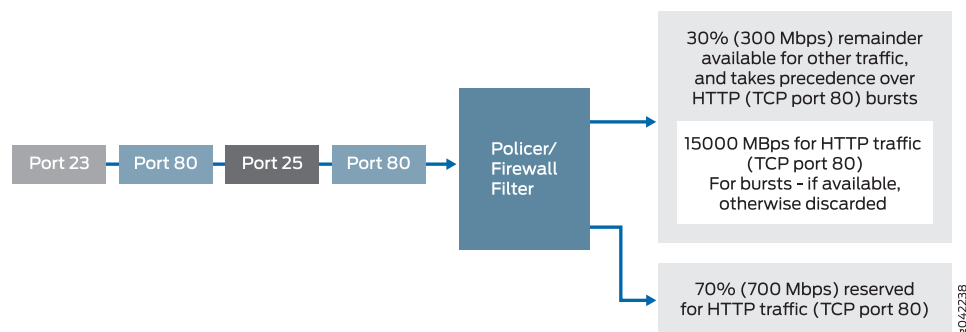


Figure 18 on page 120 shows the policing behavior.

Figure 20: Traffic Limiting in a Single-Rate Two-Color Policer Scenario



Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```

Device R1
set interfaces ge-2/0/5 description to-Host
set interfaces ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.70.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R2
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.1/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet filter output mf-classifier
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/32
set firewall policer discard if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 700m
set firewall policer discard if-exceeding burst-size-limit 15k
set firewall policer discard then discard
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term t1 from protocol tcp
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term t1 from port 80
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term t1 then policer discard
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term t2 then accept
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/5.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
  
```

Device R2

```

set interfaces ge-2/0/7 description to-Host
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.80.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R1
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.2/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/32
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/7.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0

```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Device R1:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@R1#set ge-2/0/5 description to-Host
user@R1#set ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.70.2/30
user@R1#set ge-2/0/8 description to-R2
user@R1#set ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.1/30
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
user@R1#set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/32

```
2. Configure the policer to rate-limit to a bandwidth of 700 Mbps and a burst size of 15 Kbps for HTTP traffic (TCP port 80).

```

[edit firewall policer discard]
user@R1# set if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 700m
user@R1# set if-exceeding burst-size-limit 15k

```
3. Configure the policer to discard packets in the red traffic flow.

```

[edit firewall policer discard]
user@R1# set then discard

```
4. Configure the two conditions of the firewall to accept all TCP traffic to port HTTP (port 80).

```

[edit firewall family inet filter mf-classifier]
user@R1# set term t1 from protocol tcp
user@R1# set term t1 from port 80

```
5. Configure the firewall action to rate-limit HTTP TCP traffic using the policer.

```

[edit firewall family inet filter mf-classifier]
user@R1# set term t1 then policer discard

```
6. At the end of the firewall filter, configure a default action that accepts all other traffic.

Otherwise, all traffic that arrives on the interface and is not explicitly accepted by the firewall is discarded.

```

[edit firewall family inet filter mf-classifier]
user@R1# set term t2 then accept

```

7. Apply the firewall filter to interface ge-2/0/8 as an output filter.

```
[edit interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet]
user@R1# set filter output mf-classifier
```

8. Configure OSPF.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/5.0 passive
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Device R2:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
set ge-2/0/7 description to-Host
set ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.80.2/30
set ge-2/0/8 description to-R1
set ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.2/30
set lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/32
```

2. Configure OSPF.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/7.0 passive
set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show firewall**, and **show protocols OSPF** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
ge-2/0/5 {
  description to-Host;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 172.16.70.2/30;
    }
  }
}
ge-2/0/8 {
  description to-R2;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      filter {
        output mf-classifier;
      }
      address 10.50.0.1/30;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    description loopback-interface;
```



```

        family inet {
            address 192.168.13.1/32;
        }
    }
}

user@R1# show firewall
family inet {
    filter mf-classifier {
        term t1 {
            from {
                protocol tcp;
                port 80;
            }
            then policer discard;
        }
        term t2 {
            then accept;
        }
    }
}
policer discard {
    if-exceeding {
        bandwidth-limit 700m;
        burst-size-limit 15k;
    }
    then discard;
}
policer discard {
    if-exceeding {
        bandwidth-limit 700m;
        burst-size-limit 15k;
    }
    then discard;
}

user@R1# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-2/0/5.0 {
        passive;
    }
    interface lo0.0 {
        passive;
    }
    interface ge-2/0/8.0;
}

```

If you are done configuring Device R1, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```

user@R2# show interfaces
ge-2/0/7 {
    description to-Host;
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 172.16.80.2/30;
        }
    }
}

```

```
    }
  }
  ge-2/0/8 {
    description to-R1;
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.50.0.2/30;
      }
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    description loopback-interface;
    family inet {
      address 192.168.14.1/32;
    }
  }
}

user@R2# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-2/0/7.0 {
    passive;
  }
  interface lo0.0 {
    passive;
  }
  interface ge-2/0/8.0;
}
```

If you are done configuring Device R2, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Clearing the Counters on page 132](#)
- [Sending TCP Traffic into the Network and Monitoring the Discards on page 132](#)

Clearing the Counters

Purpose Confirm that the firewall counters are cleared.

Action On Device R1, run the **clear firewall all** command to reset the firewall counters to 0.

```
user@R1> clear firewall all
```

Sending TCP Traffic into the Network and Monitoring the Discards

Purpose Make sure that the traffic of interest that is sent is rate-limited on the output interface (ge-2/0/8).

Action 1. Use a traffic generator to send 20 TCP packets with a source port of 80.

The -s flag sets the source port. The -k flag causes the source port to remain steady at 80 instead of incrementing. The -c flag sets the number of packets to 10. The -d flag sets the packet size.

The destination IP address of 172.16.80.1 represents a user that is downstream of Device R2. The user has requested a webpage from the host (the webserver emulated by the traffic generator), and the packets are sent in response to the request.



NOTE: In this example the policer numbers are reduced to a bandwidth limit of 8 Kbps and a burst size limit of 1500 KBps to ensure that some packets are dropped.

```
[root@host]# hping 172.16.80.1 -s 80 -k -d 375 -c 20
```

```
[root@tp-lnx03 rtwright]# hping 172.16.80.1 -s 80 -k -d 375 -c 20
HPING 172.16.80.1 (eth1 172.16.80.1): NO FLAGS are set, 40 headers + 375 data
bytes
len=46 ip=172.16.80.1 ttl=62 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=0 win=0 rtt=4000.8
ms
.
.
.
--- 172.16.80.1 hping statistic ---
20 packets transmitted, 12 packets received, 40% packet loss
```

- On Device R1, check the firewall counters by using the **show firewall** command.

```
user@R1> show firewall
```

```
user@sugar# run show firewall
```

```
Filter: mf-classifier
```

```
Policers:
```

Name	Bytes	Packets
discard-t1	3320	8

Meaning In Steps 1 and 2 the output from both devices shows that 8 packets were discarded. This means that there was at least 8 Kbps of green (in-contract HTTP port 80) traffic and that the 1500 KBps burst option for red out-of-contract HTTP port 80 traffic was exceeded.

Related Documentation

- Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers Feature Guide for Routing Devices*
- Example: Configuring a Two-Rate Three-Color Policer*

Example: Limiting Inbound Traffic Within Your Network by Configuring an Ingress Single-Rate Two-Color Policer and Configuring Multifield Classifiers

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, T Series

This example shows how to limit customer traffic within your network using a single-rate two-color policer. Policers use a concept known as a token bucket to identify which traffic to drop. The policer enforces the class-of-service (CoS) strategy of in-contract and out-of-contract traffic at the interface level. You can apply a single-rate two-color policer to incoming packets, outgoing packets, or both. This example applies the policer as an input (ingress) policer for incoming traffic. The multifield classifier CoS queuing option places the traffic into the assigned queues which will help you manage resource utilization at the output interface level by applying scheduling and shaping at a later date.

A thorough explanation of the token bucket concept and its underlying algorithms is beyond the scope of this document. For more information about traffic policing, and CoS in general, refer to *QOS-Enabled Networks—Tools and Foundations* by Miguel Barreiros and Peter Lundqvist. This book is available at many online booksellers and at www.juniper.net/books.

- [Requirements on page 134](#)
- [Overview on page 134](#)
- [Configuration on page 137](#)
- [Verification on page 142](#)

Requirements

To verify this procedure, this example uses a traffic generator. The traffic generator can be hardware-based or it can be software running on a server or host machine.

The functionality in this procedure is widely supported on devices that run Junos OS. The example shown here was tested and verified on MX Series routers running Junos OS Release 10.4.

Overview

Policing

Single-rate two-color policing enforces a configured rate of traffic flow for a particular service level by applying implicit or configured actions to traffic that does not conform to the limits. When you apply a single-rate two-color policer to the input or output traffic at an interface, the policer meters the traffic flow to the rate limit defined by the following components:

- **Bandwidth limit**—The average number of bits per second permitted for packets received or transmitted at the interface. You can specify the bandwidth limit as an absolute number of bits per second or as a percentage value from 1 through 100. If a percentage value is specified, the effective bandwidth limit is calculated as a percentage of either the physical interface media rate or the logical interface configured shaping rate.
- **Burst-size limit**—The maximum size permitted for bursts of data. Burst sizes are measured in bytes. We recommend two formulas for calculating burst size:

Burst size = bandwidth x allowable time for burst traffic / 8

Or

Burst size = interface mtu x 10

For information about configuring the burst size, see *Determining Proper Burst Size for Traffic Policers*.



NOTE: There is a finite buffer space for an interface. In general, the estimated total buffer depth for an interface is about 125 ms.

For a traffic flow that conforms to the configured limits (categorized as green traffic), packets are implicitly marked with a packet loss priority (PLP) level of low and are allowed to pass through the interface unrestricted.

For a traffic flow that exceeds the configured limits (categorized as red traffic), packets are handled according to the traffic-policing actions configured for the policer. This example discards packets that burst over the 15 KBps limit.

To rate-limit Layer 3 traffic, you can apply a two-color policer in the following ways:

- Directly to a logical interface, at a specific protocol level.
- As the action of a standard stateless firewall filter that is applied to a logical interface, at a specific protocol level. This is the technique used in this example.

To rate-limit Layer 2 traffic, you can apply a two-color policer as a logical interface policer only. You cannot apply a two-color policer to Layer 2 traffic through a firewall filter.



CAUTION: You can choose either bandwidth-limit or bandwidth percent within the policer, as they are mutually exclusive. You cannot configure a policer to use bandwidth percent for aggregate, tunnel, or software interfaces.

In this example, the host is a traffic generator emulating a webserver. Devices R1 and R2 are owned by a service provider. The webserver is accessed by users behind Device R2. The host will be sending traffic with a source port TCP HTTP port 80 and a source port 12345 to the users. A single-rate two-color policer is configured and applied to the interface on Device R1 that connects the host to Device R1. The policer enforces the contractual bandwidth availability made between the owner of the webserver (in this case emulated by the host) and the service provider that owns Device R1 for the web traffic that flows over the link that connects the host to Device R1.

In accordance with the contractual bandwidth availability made between the owner of the webserver and the service provider that owns Devices R1 and R2, the policer will limit the HTTP port 80 traffic and the port 12345 traffic originating from the host to using 700 Mbps (70 percent) of the available bandwidth with an allowable burst rate of 10 x the MTU size of the gigabit Ethernet interface between the host and Device R1.



NOTE: In a real-world scenario you would probably also rate-limit traffic for a variety of other ports such as FTP, SFTP, SSH, TELNET, SMTP, IMAP, and POP3 because they are often included as additional services with web hosting services.

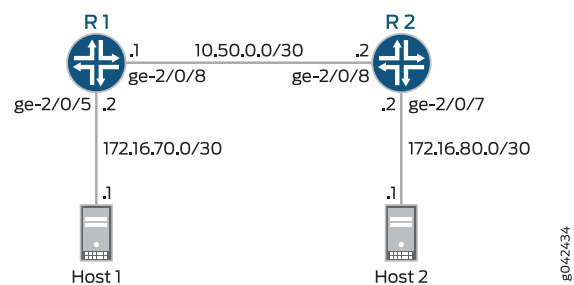


NOTE: You need to leave some additional bandwidth available that is not rate-limited for network control protocols such as routing protocols, DNS, and any other protocols required to keep network connectivity operational. This is why the firewall filter has a final accept condition on it.

Topology

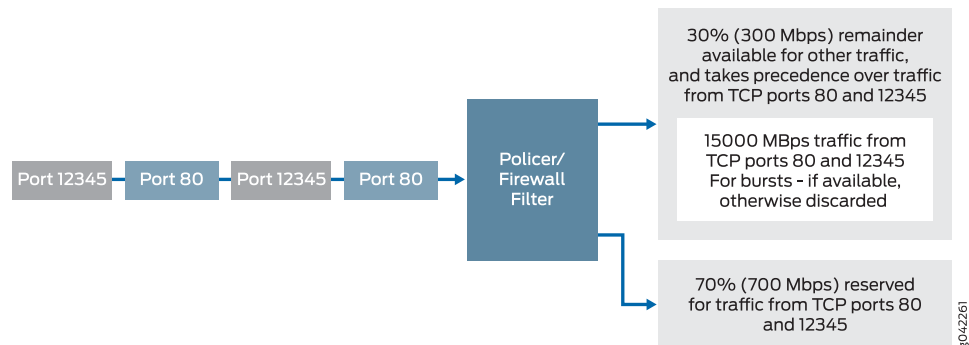
This example uses the topology in [Figure 17 on page 119](#).

Figure 21: Single-Rate Two-Color Policer Scenario



[Figure 18 on page 120](#) shows the policing behavior.

Figure 22: Traffic Limiting in a Single-Rate Two-Color Policer Scenario



Multifield Classifying

A classifier is a software operation that a router or switch uses to inspect and classify a packet after it has made it through any policing, if policing is configured. During classification, the packet header contents are examined, and this examination determines how the packet is treated when the outbound interface becomes too busy to handle all of the packets and you want your device to drop packets intelligently, instead of dropping packets indiscriminately. One common way to detect packets of interest is by source port number. The TCP source port numbers 80 and 12345 are used in this example, but many other matching criteria for packet detection are available to multifield classifiers, using firewall filter match conditions. The configuration in this example specifies that TCP packets with a source port 80 are classified into the BE-data forwarding class and

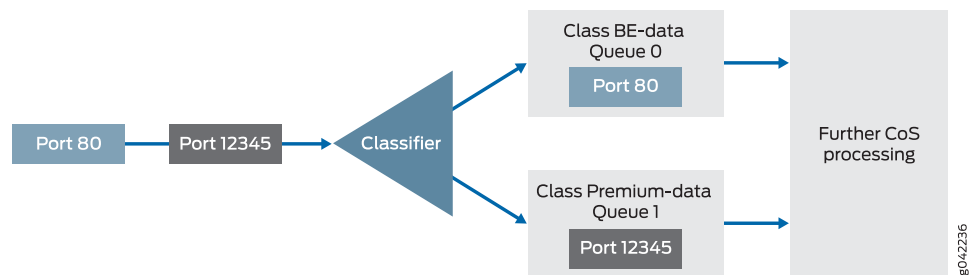
queue number 0, and TCP packets with a source port 12345 are classified into the Premium-data forwarding class and queue number 1. Traffic from both port numbers is monitored by the policer first. If the traffic makes it through the policer, it is handed off to the outbound interface in the assigned queue for transmission.

Multifield classifiers are typically used at the network edge as packets enter an autonomous system (AS).

In this example, you configure the firewall filter `mf-classifier` and specify some custom forwarding classes on Device R1. In specifying the custom forwarding classes, you also associate each class with a queue.

The classifier operation is shown in [Figure 14 on page 95](#).

Figure 23: Multifield Classifier Based on TCP Source Ports



You apply the multifield classifier's firewall filter as an input filter on each customer-facing or host-facing interface that needs the filter. In this example, the incoming interface `ge-2/0/5` on Device R1 is used. You monitor the behavior of the queues on the interfaces that the traffic is transmitted over. In this example, to determine how the queues are being serviced, you examine the traffic statistics on interface `ge-2/0/8` by using the **extensive** option in the **show interfaces** command.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```

Device R1
set interfaces ge-2/0/5 description to-Host
set interfaces ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.70.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet filter input mf-classifier
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R2
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.1/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/32
set firewall policer discard if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 700m
set firewall policer discard if-exceeding burst-size-limit 15k
set firewall policer discard then discard
set class-of-service forwarding-classes class BE-data queue-num 0
set class-of-service forwarding-classes class Premium-data queue-num 1
set class-of-service forwarding-classes class Voice queue-num 2
set class-of-service forwarding-classes class NC queue-num 3

```

```
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data from protocol tcp
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data from port http
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data then forwarding-class BE-data
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data then policer discard
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Premium-data from protocol tcp
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Premium-data from port 12345
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Premium-data then forwarding-class
  Premium-data
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Premium-data then policer discard
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term accept then accept
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/5.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
```

Device R2

```
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 description to-Host
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.80.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R1
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.2/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/32
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/7.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Device R1:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R1#set ge-2/0/5 description to-Host
user@R1#set ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.70.2/30
user@R1#set ge-2/0/8 description to-R2
user@R1#set ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.1/30
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
user@R1#set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/32
```
2. Configure the policer to rate-limit to a bandwidth of 700 Mbps and a burst size of 15 KBps.

```
[edit firewall policer discard]
user@R1# set if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 700m
user@R1# set if-exceeding burst-size-limit 15k
```
3. Configure the policer to discard packets in the red traffic flow.

```
[edit firewall policer discard]
user@R1# set then discard
```
4. Configure the custom forwarding classes and associated queue numbers.

```
[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]
user@R1# set class BE-data queue-num 0
user@R1# set class Premium-data queue-num 1
user@R1# set class Voice queue-num 2
```



```
user@R1# set class NC queue-num 3
```

5. Configure the firewall filter term that places TCP traffic with a source port of 80 (HTTP traffic) into the BE-data forwarding class, associated with queue 0.

```
[edit firewall family inet filter mf-classifier]
user@R1# set term BE-data from protocol tcp
user@R1# set term BE-data from port http
user@R1# set term BE-data then forwarding-class BE-data
user@R1# set term BE-data then policer discard
```

6. Configure the firewall filter term that places TCP traffic with a source port of 12345 into the Premium-data forwarding class, associated with queue 1.

```
[edit firewall family inet filter mf-classifier]
user@R1# set term Premium-data from protocol tcp
user@R1# set term Premium-data from port 12345
user@R1# set term Premium-data then forwarding-class Premium-data
user@R1# set term Premium-data then policer discard
```

7. At the end of your firewall filter, configure a default term that accepts all other traffic.

Otherwise, all traffic that arrives on the interface and is not explicitly accepted by the firewall filter is discarded.

```
[edit firewall family inet filter mf-classifier]
user@R1# set term accept then accept
```

8. Apply the firewall filter to the ge-2/0/5 interface as an input filter.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet filter input mf-classifier
```

9. Configure OSPF.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/5.0 passive
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Device R2:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R2# set ge-2/0/7 description to-Host
user@R2# set ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.80.2/30
user@R2# set ge-2/0/8 description to-R1
user@R2# set ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.2/30
user@R2# set lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
user@R2# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/32
```

2. Configure OSPF.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@R2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/7.0 passive
user@R2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@R2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show class-of-service**, **show firewall**, and **show protocols ospf** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R1# show interfaces
ge-2/0/5 {
  description to-Host;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      filter {
        input mf-classifier;
      }
      address 172.16.70.2/30;
    }
  }
}
ge-2/0/8 {
  description to-R2;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.50.0.1/30;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    description loopback-interface;
    family inet {
      address 192.168.13.1/32;
    }
  }
}

user@R1# show class-of-service
forwarding-classes {
  class BE-data queue-num 0;
  class Premium-data queue-num 1;
  class Voice queue-num 2;
  class NC queue-num 3;
}

user@R1# show firewall
family inet {
  filter mf-classifier {
    term BE-data {
      from {
        protocol tcp;
        port http;
      }
      then {
        policer discard;
        forwarding-class BE-data;
      }
    }
    term Premium-data {
```

```

        from {
            protocol tcp;
            port 12345;
        }
        then {
            policer discard;
            forwarding-class Premium-data;
        }
    }
    term accept {
        then accept;
    }
}

policer discard {
    if-exceeding {
        bandwidth-limit 700m;
        burst-size-limit 15k;
    }
    then discard;
}

user@R1# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-2/0/5.0 {
        passive;
    }
    interface lo0.0 {
        passive;
    }
    interface ge-2/0/8.0;
}

```

If you are done configuring Device R1, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```

user@R2# show interfaces
ge-2/0/7 {
    description to-Host;
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 172.16.80.2/30;
        }
    }
}
ge-2/0/8 {
    description to-R1;
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.50.0.2/30;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        description loopback-interface;
        family inet {
            address 192.168.14.1/32;
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
  }
}

user@R2# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-2/0/7.0 {
    passive;
  }
  interface lo0.0 {
    passive;
  }
  interface ge-2/0/8.0;
}

```

If you are done configuring Device R2, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Checking the CoS Settings on page 142](#)
- [Clearing the Counters on page 142](#)
- [Sending Traffic into the Network from TCP HTTP Port 80 and Monitoring the Results on page 143](#)
- [Sending Traffic into the Network from TCP Port 12345 and Monitoring the Results on page 144](#)

Checking the CoS Settings

Purpose Confirm that the forwarding classes are configured correctly.

Action From Device R1, run the **show class-of-service forwarding-class** command.

```
user@R1> show class-of-service forwarding-class
```

Forwarding class	ID	Queue	Restricted queue	Fabric
priority Policing priority SPU priority				
BE-data	0	0	0	low
normal low				
Premium-data	1	1	1	low
normal low				
Voice	2	2	2	low
normal low				
NC	3	3	3	low
normal low				

Meaning The output shows the configured custom classifier settings.

Clearing the Counters

Purpose Confirm that the firewall and interface counters are cleared.

Action • On Device R1, run the **clear firewall all** command to reset the firewall counters to 0.

```
user@R1> clear firewall all
```

- On Device R1, run the **clear interface statistics ge-2/0/5** command to reset the interface counters to 0.

```
user@R1> clear interface statistics ge-2/0/8
```

Sending Traffic into the Network from TCP HTTP Port 80 and Monitoring the Results

Purpose Send traffic that can be monitored at the policer and custom queue level.

- Action**
1. Use a traffic generator to send 20 TCP packets with a source port of 80 into the network.

The **-s** flag sets the source port. The **-k** flag causes the source port to remain steady at 80 instead of incrementing. The **-c** flag sets the number of packets to 20. The **-d** flag sets the packet size.



NOTE: In this example the policer numbers are reduced to a bandwidth limit of 8 Kbps and a burst size limit of 1500 KBps to ensure that some packets are dropped.

```
[User@host]# hping 172.16.80.1 -c 20 -s 80 -k -d 300
```

```
[root@host]# hping 172.16.80.1 -s 80 -k -c 20 -d 300
HPING 172.16.80.1 (eth1 172.16.80.1): NO FLAGS are set, 40 headers + 300 data
bytes
len=46 ip=172.16.80.1 ttl=62 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=0 win=0 rtt=1.4 ms
.
.
.
--- 172.16.80.1 hping statistic ---
20 packets transmitted, 16 packets received, 20% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 1.4/8688.9/17002.3 ms
```

2. On Device R1, check the firewall counters by using the **show firewall** command.

```
user@R1> show firewall
```

```
Filter: mf-classifier
```

```
Policers:
```

Name	Bytes	Packets
discard-BE-data	1360	4
discard-Premium-data	0	0

Notice that in the hping output that there was 20% packet loss (4 packets out of 20) and the same number of packets were dropped by the policer as shown in the output of the **show firewall** command. Also notice that the drops are associated with the queue BE-data as specified in the mf-classifier in the firewall configuration.

- On Device R1, check the queue counters by using the **show interfaces extensive ge-2/0/8 | find "Queue counters"** command.

```
user@R1> show interfaces extensive ge-2/0/8 | find "Queue counters"
```

Queue counters:	Queued packets	Transmitted packets	Dropped packets
0	16	16	0
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	4	4	0
Queue number:	Mapped forwarding classes		
0	BE-data		
1	Premium-data		
2	Voice		
3	NC		

Notice that 16 packets were transmitted out interface 2/0/8 using the queue BE-data as specified in the mf-classifier in the firewall configuration. The remaining 4 packets, were dropped by the policer, as shown above. The 4 packets sent to queue 3 are network control traffic. They are possibly routing protocol updates.

Meaning The output from both devices shows that 4 packets were discarded. This means that there was at least 8 Kbps of green (in-contract HTTP port 80) traffic and that the 1500 Kbps burst option for red out-of-contract HTTP port 80 traffic was exceeded. In Steps 2 and 3, you can see that the correct queues were used to transmit the remaining traffic out interface 2/0/8.

Sending Traffic into the Network from TCP Port 12345 and Monitoring the Results

Purpose Send traffic that can be monitored at the policer and custom queue level.

- Action**
- Clear the counters again as shown in section [“Clearing the Counters” on page 142](#).
 - Use a traffic generator to send 20 TCP packets with a source port of 12345 into the network.

The -s flag sets the source port. The -k flag causes the source port to remain steady at 12345 instead of incrementing. The -c flag sets the number of packets to 20. The -d flag sets the packet size.

```
[User@host]# hping 172.16.80.1 -c 20 -s 12345 -k -d 300
```

```
[root@tp-host]# hping 172.16.80.1 -s 12345 -k -c 20 -d 300
HPING 172.16.80.1 (eth1 172.16.80.1): NO FLAGS are set, 40 headers + 300 data
bytes
len=46 ip=172.16.80.1 ttl=62 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=0 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms
.
.
.
--- 172.16.80.1 hping statistic ---
20 packets transmitted, 16 packets received, 20% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.4/9126.3/18002.4 ms
```

- On Device R1, check the firewall counters by using the **show firewall** command.

```
user@R1> show firewall
```

```
Filter: mf-classifier
```

```
Policers:
```

Name	Bytes	Packets
discard-BE-data	0	0
discard-Premium-data	1360	4

Notice that in the hping output that there was 20% packet loss (4 packets out of 20) and the same number of packets were dropped by the policer as shown in the output of the **show firewall** command. Also notice that the drops are associated with the queue Premium-data as specified in the mf-classifier in the firewall configuration.

- On Device R1, check the queue counters by using the **show interfaces extensive ge-2/0/8| find "Queue counters"** command.

```
user@R1> show interfaces extensive ge-2/0/8| find "Queue counters"
```

Queue counters:	Queued packets	Transmitted packets	Dropped packets
0	0	0	0
1	16	16	0
2	0	0	0
3	19	19	0

Queue number:	Mapped forwarding classes
0	BE-data
1	Premium-data
2	Voice
3	NC

Notice that 16 packets were transmitted out interface 2/0/8 using the Premium-data queues as specified in the mf-classifier firewall configuration. The remaining 4 packets were dropped by the policer, as shown above. The 19 packets sent to queue 3 are network control traffic. They are possibly routing protocol updates.

Meaning The output from both devices shows that 4 packets were discarded. This means that there was at least 8 Kbps of green (in-contract HTTP port 80) traffic and that the 1500 Kbps burst option for red out-of-contract HTTP port 80 traffic was exceeded. In Steps 3 and 4, you can see that the correct queues were used to transmit the remaining traffic out interface 2/0/8.

Related Documentation

- Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers Feature Guide for Routing Devices*
- Example: Configuring a Two-Rate Three-Color Policer*

Example: Limiting Outbound Traffic Within Your Network by Configuring an Egress Single-Rate Two-Color Policer and Configuring Multifield Classifiers

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, T Series

This example shows how to limit customer traffic within your network using a single-rate two-color policer. Policers use a concept known as a token bucket to identify which traffic to drop. The policer enforces the class-of-service (CoS) strategy of in-contract and

out-of-contract traffic at the interface level. You can apply a single-rate two-color policer to incoming packets, outgoing packets, or both. This example applies the policer as an output (egress) policer for outgoing traffic. The multifield classifier CoS queueing option places the traffic into the assigned queues which will help you manage resource utilization at the output interface level by applying scheduling and shaping at a later date.

A thorough explanation of the token bucket concept and its underlying algorithms is beyond the scope of this document. For more information about traffic policing, and CoS in general, refer to *QOS-Enabled Networks—Tools and Foundations* by Miguel Barreiros and Peter Lundqvist. This book is available at many online booksellers and at www.juniper.net/books.

- [Requirements on page 146](#)
- [Overview on page 146](#)
- [Configuration on page 150](#)
- [Verification on page 156](#)

Requirements

To verify this procedure, this example uses a traffic generator. The traffic generator can be hardware-based or it can be software running on a server or host machine.

The functionality in this procedure is widely supported on devices that run Junos OS. The example shown here was tested and verified on MX Series routers running Junos OS Release 10.4.

Overview

Policing

Single-rate two-color policing enforces a configured rate of traffic flow for a particular service level by applying implicit or configured actions to traffic that does not conform to the limits. When you apply a single-rate two-color policer to the input or output traffic at an interface, the policer meters the traffic flow to the rate limit defined by the following components:

- **Bandwidth limit**—The average number of bits per second permitted for packets received or transmitted at the interface. You can specify the bandwidth limit as an absolute number of bits per second or as a percentage value from 1 through 100. If a percentage value is specified, the effective bandwidth limit is calculated as a percentage of either the physical interface media rate or the logical interface configured shaping rate.
- **Burst-size limit**—The maximum size permitted for bursts of data. Burst sizes are measured in bytes. We recommend two formulas for calculating burst size:

Burst size = bandwidth x allowable time for burst traffic / 8

Or

Burst size = interface mtu x 10

For information about configuring the burst size, see *Determining Proper Burst Size for Traffic Policers*.



NOTE: There is a finite buffer space for an interface. In general, the estimated total buffer depth for an interface is about 125 ms.

For a traffic flow that conforms to the configured limits (categorized as green traffic), packets are implicitly marked with a packet loss priority (PLP) level of low and are allowed to pass through the interface unrestricted.

For a traffic flow that exceeds the configured limits (categorized as red traffic), packets are handled according to the traffic-policing actions configured for the policer. This example discards packets that burst over the 15 KBps limit.

To rate-limit Layer 3 traffic, you can apply a two-color policer in the following ways:

- Directly to a logical interface, at a specific protocol level.
- As the action of a standard stateless firewall filter that is applied to a logical interface, at a specific protocol level. This is the technique used in this example.

To rate-limit Layer 2 traffic, you can apply a two-color policer as a logical interface policer only. You cannot apply a two-color policer to Layer 2 traffic through a firewall filter.



CAUTION: You can choose either **bandwidth-limit** or **bandwidth percent**, within the policer, as they are mutually exclusive. You cannot configure a policer to use **bandwidth percent** for aggregate, tunnel, and software interfaces.

In this example, the host connected to Device 1 is a traffic generator emulating a webserver. Devices R1, R2, and R3 are owned by a service provider. The webserver is accessed by users behind Device R2. Both hosts are owned by the same customers and their traffic needs to be managed. The host connected to Device 1 will be sending traffic with a source TCP HTTP port of 80 to the users. A single-rate two-color policer is configured and applied to the interface on Device R1 that connects to Device R2. The policer enforces the contractual bandwidth availability made between the owner of the webserver (in this case emulated by the host connected to Device R1) and the service provider that owns Devices R1, R2, and R3 for the web traffic that flows over the link that connects Devices R1 and R2.

The reason that this example is applying the policer as an egress policer between Devices R1 and R2 is because this is the point where the traffic from both customers sites shares the same link. This makes it easier to enforce the required policing parameters. Trying to rate-limit the combined customer traffic on the link between Devices R1 and R2 by applying the policers as ingress policers on interfaces ge-0/0/0 on Device R3 and ge-2/0/5 on Device R1 would be very complicated because using the contracted rate of 700 Mbps (70 percent) of the available bandwidth with an allowable burst rate of 10 x the MTU size of the gigabit Ethernet interface between the host and Device R3 and the host and Device R1 would result in allowing a maximum throughput of 1400 Mbps over the link between Devices R1 and R2. Therefore, the rate-limiting applied to the host connections

between the hosts and Devices R3 and R1 would have to be reduced below 700 Mbps. The calculation of what to reduce the rate-limit number to would be problematic because just reducing each host to 350 Mbps would mean that if one host was transmitting traffic while the other host was not transmitting, the maximum throughput on the link between Devices R1 and R2 would be only one half of the contracted rate (350 Mbps instead of 700 Mbps). This is why this example is useful to show the amount of thought that has to go into applying CoS in a network to achieve the desired goals.

In accordance with the contractual bandwidth availability made between the owner of the web servers and the service provider that owns Devices R1, R2 and R3, the egress policer on Device R1 will limit the HTTP port 80 traffic originating from the host to using 700 Mbps (70 percent) of the available bandwidth with an allowable burst rate of 10 x the MTU size of the gigabit Ethernet interface between Devices R1 and R2.

Additional traffic from TCP source port 12345 is used in this example to further illustrate how traffic is allocated to the outbound queues.



NOTE: In a real-world scenario you would probably also rate-limit traffic for a variety of other ports such as FTP, SFTP, SSH, TELNET, SMTP, IMAP, and POP3 because they are often included as additional services with web hosting services.



NOTE: You need to leave some additional bandwidth available that is not rate-limited for network control protocols such as routing protocols, DNS, and any other protocols required to keep network connectivity operational. This is why the firewall filter has a final accept condition on it.

Topology

This example uses the topology in [Figure 17 on page 119](#).

Figure 24: Single-Rate Two-Color Policer Scenario

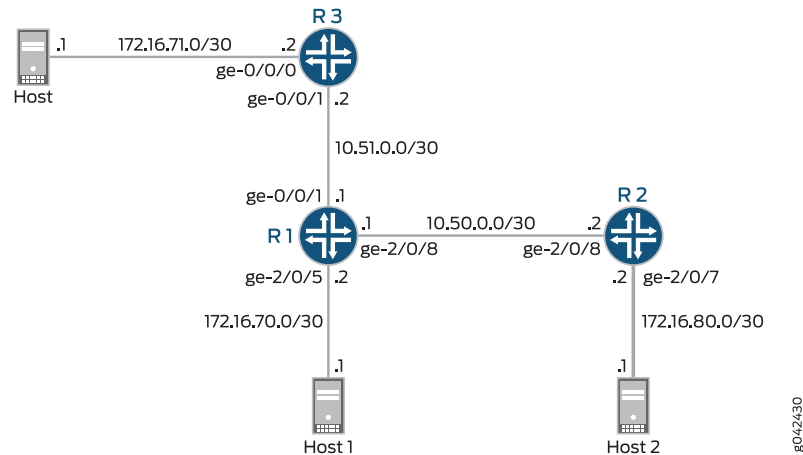
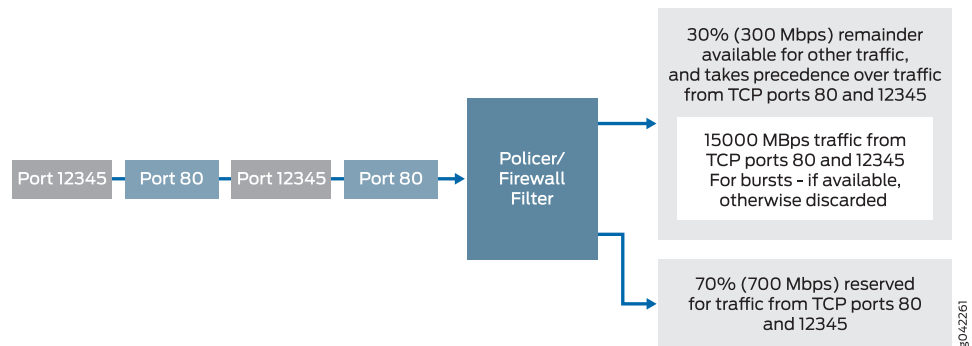


Figure 18 on page 120 shows the policing behavior.

Figure 25: Traffic Limiting in a Single-Rate Two-Color Policer Scenario



Multifield Classifying

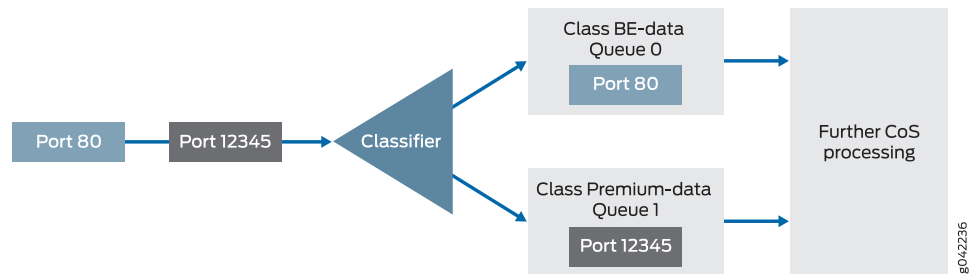
A classifier is a software operation that a router or switch uses to inspect and classify a packet after it has made it through any policing, if policing is configured. During classification, the packet header contents are examined, and this examination determines how the packet is treated when the outbound interface becomes too busy to handle all of the packets and you want your device to drop packets intelligently, instead of dropping packets indiscriminately. One common way to detect packets of interest is by source port number. The TCP source port numbers 80 and 12345 are used in this example, but many other matching criteria for packet detection are available to multifield classifiers, using firewall filter match conditions. The configuration in this example specifies that TCP packets with a source port 80 are classified into the BE-data forwarding class and queue number 0, and TCP packets with a source port 12345 are classified into the Premium-data forwarding class and queue number 1. Traffic from both port numbers is monitored by the policer first. If the traffic makes it through the policer, it is handed off to the outbound interface in the assigned queue for transmission.

Multifield classifiers are typically used at the network edge as packets enter an autonomous system (AS). However, as explained previously in the policing section, in this example the multifield classifier is configured within the AS of the service provider.

In this example, you configure the firewall filter **mf-classifier** and specify some custom forwarding classes on Device R1. In specifying the custom forwarding classes, you also associate each class with a queue.

The classifier operation is shown in [Figure 14 on page 95](#).

Figure 26: Multifield Classifier Based on TCP Source Ports



You monitor the behavior of the queues on the interfaces that the traffic is transmitted over. In this example, to determine how the queues are being serviced, you examine the traffic statistics on interface ge-2/0/8 on Device R1 by using the **extensive** option in the **show interfaces** command.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
Device R1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 description to-R3
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.51.0.1/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/5 description to-Host
set interfaces ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.70.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R2
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.1/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet filter output mf-classifier
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/32
set firewall policer discard if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 700m
set firewall policer discard if-exceeding burst-size-limit 15k
set firewall policer discard then discard
set class-of-service forwarding-classes class BE-data queue-num 0
set class-of-service forwarding-classes class Premium-data queue-num 1
set class-of-service forwarding-classes class Voice queue-num 2
set class-of-service forwarding-classes class NC queue-num 3
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data from protocol tcp
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data from port http
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data then forwarding-class BE-data
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data then policer discard
```

```

set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Premium-data from protocol tcp
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Premium-data from port 12345
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Premium-data then forwarding-class
  Premium-data
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Premium-data then policer discard
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term accept then accept
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/5.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0

```

Device R2

```

set interfaces ge-2/0/7 description to-Host
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.80.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R1
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.2/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/32
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/7.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0

```

Device R3

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 description to-Host
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.71.1/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 description to-R1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.51.0.2/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.15.1/32
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0

```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Device R1:

1. Configure the device interfaces.


```

[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set ge-0/0/1 description to-R3
user@R1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.51.0.1/30
user@R1# set ge-2/0/5 description to-Host
user@R1# set ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.70.2/30
user@R1# set ge-2/0/8 description to-R2
user@R1# set ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.1/30

```
2. Configure the policer to rate-limit to a bandwidth of 700 Mbps and a burst size of 15 KBps.


```

[edit firewall policer discard]
user@R1# set if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 700m
user@R1# set if-exceeding burst-size-limit 15k

```
3. Configure the policer to discard packets in the red traffic flow.


```

[edit firewall policer discard]

```

```
user@R1# set then discard
```

4. Configure the custom forwarding classes and associated queue numbers.

```
[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]
user@R1# set class BE-data queue-num 0
user@R1# set class Premium-data queue-num 1
user@R1# set class Voice queue-num 2
user@R1# set class NC queue-num 3
```

5. Configure the firewall filter term that places TCP traffic with a source port of 80 (HTTP traffic) into the BE-data forwarding class, associated with queue 0.

```
[edit firewall family inet filter mf-classifier]
user@R1# set term BE-data from protocol tcp
user@R1# set term BE-data from port http
user@R1# set term BE-data then forwarding-class BE-data
user@R1# set term BE-data then policer discard
```

6. Configure the firewall filter term that places TCP traffic with a source port of 12345 into the Premium-data forwarding class, associated with queue 1.

```
[edit firewall family inet filter mf-classifier]
user@R1# set term Premium-data from protocol tcp
user@R1# set term Premium-data from port 12345
user@R1# set term Premium-data then forwarding-class Premium-data
user@R1# set term Premium-data then policer discard
```

7. At the end of your firewall filter, configure a default term that accepts all other traffic.

Otherwise, all traffic that arrives on the interface that is not explicitly accepted by the firewall filter is discarded.

```
[edit firewall family inet filter mf-classifier]
user@R1# set term accept then accept
```

8. Apply the firewall filter to interface ge-2/0/8 as an output filter.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet filter output mf-classifier
```

9. Configure OSPF.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/5.0 passive
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Device R2:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit]
user@R2# set interfaces ge-2/0/7 description to-Host
user@R2# set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.80.2/30
user@R2# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R1
user@R2# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.2/30
user@R2# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
```

```
user@R2# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/32
```

Configure OSPF.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@R2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/7.0 passive
user@R2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@R2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Device R3:

1. Configure the interfaces.

```
[edit]
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/0 description to-Host
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.71.1/30
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 description to-R1
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.51.0.2/30
user@R3# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
user@R3# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.15.1/32
```

2. Configure OSPF

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@R3# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0 passive
user@R3# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@R3# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show class-of-service**, **show firewall**, and **show protocols ospf** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/1 {
  description to-R3;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.51.0.1/30;
    }
  }
}
ge-2/0/5 {
  description to-Host;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 172.16.70.2/30;
    }
  }
}
ge-2/0/8 {
  description to-R2;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      filter {
```

```
        output mf-classifier;
      }
      address 10.50.0.1/30;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    description loopback-interface;
    family inet {
      address 192.168.13.1/32;
    }
  }
}

user@R1# show class-of-service
forwarding-classes {
  class BE-data queue-num 0;
  class Premium-data queue-num 1;
  class Voice queue-num 2;
  class NC queue-num 3;
}

user@R1# show firewall
family inet {
  filter mf-classifier {
    term BE-data {
      from {
        protocol tcp;
        port http;
      }
      then {
        policer discard;
        forwarding-class BE-data;
      }
    }
    term Premium-data {
      from {
        protocol tcp;
        port 12345;
      }
      then {
        policer discard;
        forwarding-class Premium-data;
      }
    }
    term accept {
      then accept;
    }
  }
}
policer discard {
  if-exceeding {
    bandwidth-limit 700m;
    burst-size-limit 15k;
  }
  then discard;
}
```



```

}
user@R1# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-2/0/5.0 {
    passive;
  }
  interface lo0.0 {
    passive;
  }
  interface ge-0/0/1.0;
  interface ge-2/0/8.0;
}

```

If you are done configuring Device R1, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```

user@R2# show interfaces
ge-2/0/7 {
  description to-Host;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 172.16.80.2/30;
    }
  }
}
ge-2/0/8 {
  description to-R1;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.50.0.2/30;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    description loopback-interface;
    family inet {
      address 192.168.14.1/32;
    }
  }
}

```

```

user@R2# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-2/0/7.0 {
    passive;
  }
  interface lo0.0 {
    passive;
  }
  interface ge-2/0/8.0;
}

```

If you are done configuring Device R2, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```

user@R3# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {

```

```
description to-Host;
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 172.16.71.2/30;
    }
}
}
ge-0/0/1 {
    description to-R1;
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.51.0.2/30;
        }
    }
}
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        description loopback-interface;
        family inet {
            address 192.168.15.1/32;
        }
    }
}
}

user@R3# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-0/0/0.0 {
        passive;
    }
    interface lo0.0 {
        passive;
    }
    interface ge-0/0/1.0;
}
```

If you are done configuring Device R3, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Checking the CoS Settings on page 156](#)
- [Clearing the Counters on page 157](#)
- [Sending Traffic into the Network from TCP HTTP Port 80 and Monitoring the Results on page 157](#)
- [Sending Traffic into the Network from TCP Port 12345 and Monitoring the Results on page 158](#)

Checking the CoS Settings

Purpose Confirm that the forwarding classes are configured correctly.

Action From Device R1, run the **show class-of-service forwarding-class** command.

```
user@R1> show class-of-service forwarding-class
```

Forwarding class	priority	Policing priority	SPU priority	ID	Queue	Restricted queue	Fabric
BE-data				0	0	0	low
normal		low					
Premium-data				1	1	1	low
normal		low					
Voice				2	2	2	low
normal		low					
NC				3	3	3	low
normal		low					

Meaning The output shows the configured custom classifier settings.

Clearing the Counters

Purpose Confirm that the firewall and interface counters are cleared.

Action • On Device R1, run the **clear firewall all** command to reset the firewall counters to 0.

```
user@R1> clear firewall all
```

• On Device R1, run the **clear interface statistics ge-2/0/5** command to reset the interface counters to 0.

```
user@R1> clear interface statistics ge-2/0/8
```

Sending Traffic into the Network from TCP HTTP Port 80 and Monitoring the Results

Purpose Send traffic that can be monitored at the policer and custom queue level.

Action 1. Use a traffic generator to send 20 TCP packets with a source port of 80 into the network.

The **-s** flag sets the source port. The **-k** flag causes the source port to remain steady at 80 instead of incrementing. The **-c** flag sets the number of packets to 20. The **-d** flag sets the packet size.



NOTE: In this example the policer numbers are reduced to a bandwidth limit of 8 Kbps and a burst size limit of 1500 KBps to ensure that some packets are dropped.

```
[User@host]# hping 172.16.80.1 -c 20 -s 80 -k -d 300
```

```
[User@Host]# hping 172.16.80.1 -s 80 -k -c 20 -d 375
HPING 172.16.80.1 (eth1 172.16.80.1): NO FLAGS are set, 40 headers + 375 data
bytes
len=46 ip=172.16.80.1 ttl=62 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=0 win=0 rtt=1001.0
ms
.
```

```

.
.
--- 172.16.80.1 hping statistic ---
20 packets transmitted, 14 packets received, 30% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 1001.0/10287.1/19002.1 ms

```

2. On Device R1, check the firewall counters by using the **show firewall** command.

```
user@R1> show firewall
```

```
Filter: mf-classifier
```

```
Policers:
```

Name	Bytes	Packets
discard-BE-data	2490	6
discard-Premium-data	0	0

Notice that in the hping output that there was 30% packet loss (6 packets out of 20) and the same number of packets were dropped by the policer as shown in the output of the **show firewall** command. Also notice that the drops are associated with the queue BE-data as specified in the mf-classifier in the firewall configuration.

3. On Device R1, check the queue counters by using the **show interfaces extensive ge-2/0/8 | find "Queue counters"** command.

```
user@R1> show interfaces extensive ge-2/0/8 | find "Queue counters"
```

Queue counters:	Queued packets	Transmitted packets	Dropped packets
0	14	14	0
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	16	16	0

Queue number:	Mapped forwarding classes
0	BE-data
1	Premium-data
2	Voice
3	NC

Notice that 14 packets were transmitted out interface 2/0/8 using the queue BE-data as specified in the mf-classifier in the firewall configuration. The remaining 6 packets were dropped by the policer, as shown above. The 16 packets sent to queue 3 are network control traffic. They are possibly routing protocol updates.

Meaning The output from both devices shows that 6 packets were discarded. This means that there was at least 8 Kbps of green (in-contract HTTP port 80) traffic and that the 1500 Kbps burst option for red out-of-contract HTTP port 80 traffic was exceeded. In Steps 2 and 3, you can see that the correct queues were used to transmit the remaining traffic out interface 2/0/8.

[Sending Traffic into the Network from TCP Port 12345 and Monitoring the Results](#)

Purpose Send traffic that can be monitored at the policer and custom queue level.

Action 1. Clear the counters again as shown in section “Clearing the Counters” on page 142.

2. Use a traffic generator to send 20 TCP packets with a source port of 12345 into the network.

The -s flag sets the source port. The -k flag causes the source port to remain steady at 12345 instead of incrementing. The -c flag sets the number of packets to 20. The -d flag sets the packet size.

```
[User@host]# hping 172.16.80.1 -c 20 -s 12345 -k -d 300
[Host@User]# hping 172.16.80.1 -s 12345 -k -c 20 -d 375
HPING 172.16.80.1 (eth1 172.16.80.1): NO FLAGS are set, 40 headers + 375 data
bytes
len=46 ip=172.16.80.1 ttl=62 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=0 win=0 rtt=1000.4
ms
.
.
.

--- 172.16.80.1 hping statistic ---
20 packets transmitted, 13 packets received, 35% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 1000.4/10924.5/19002.2 ms
```

3. On Device R1, check the firewall counters by using the **show firewall** command.

```
user@R1> show firewall
Filter: mf-classifier
Policers:
Name                                     Bytes      Packets
discard-BE-data                          0           0
discard-Premium-data                     2905         7
```

Notice that in the hping output that there was 35% packet loss (7 packets out of 20) and the same number of packets were dropped by the policer as shown in the output of the **show firewall** command. Also notice that the drops are associated with the queue Premium-data as specified in the mf-classifier in the firewall configuration.

4. On Device R1, check the queue counters by using the **show interfaces extensive ge-2/0/8| find "Queue counters"** command.

```
user@R1> show interfaces extensive ge-2/0/8| find "Queue counters"
Queue counters:      Queued packets  Transmitted packets  Dropped packets

0                    0              0                    0
1                    13             13                   0
2                    0              0                    0
3                    16             16                   0
Queue number:      Mapped forwarding classes
0                  BE-data
1                  Premium-data
2                  Voice
3                  NC
```

Notice that 13 packets were transmitted out interface 2/0/8 using the Premium-data queues specified in the mf-classifier in the firewall configuration. The remaining 7 packets were dropped by the policer, as shown above. The 16 packets sent to queue 3 are network control traffic. They are possibly routing protocol updates.

Meaning The output from both devices shows that 7 packets were discarded. This means that there was at least 8 Kbps of green (in-contract HTTP port 80) traffic and that the 1500 Kbps burst option for red out-of-contract HTTP port 80 traffic was exceeded. In Steps 3 and 4, you can see that the correct queues were used to transmit the remaining traffic out interface 2/0/8.

Related Documentation

- *Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers Feature Guide for Routing Devices*
- *Example: Configuring a Two-Rate Three-Color Policer*

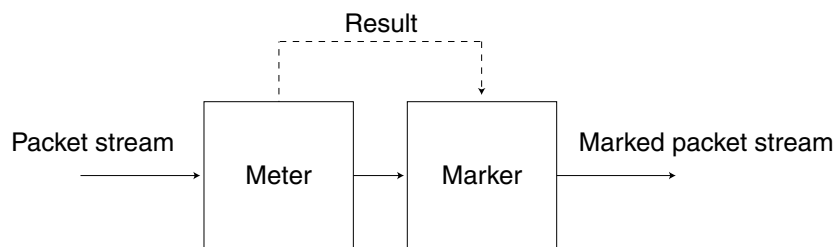
Overview of Tricolor Marking Architecture

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Policers provide two functions: metering and marking.

The policer meters each packet and passes the packet and the metering result to the marker, as shown in [Figure 27 on page 160](#).

Figure 27: Flow of Tricolor Marking Policer Operation



g017049

The meter operates in two modes. In the color-blind mode, the meter treats the packet stream as uncolored. Any preset loss priorities are ignored. In the color-aware mode, the meter inspects the packet loss priority (PLP) field, which has been set by an upstream device as PLP high, medium-high, medium-low, or low; in other words, the PLP field has already been set by a behavior aggregate (BA) or multifield classifier. The marker changes the PLP of each incoming IP packet according to the results of the meter. For more information, see [“Configuring Two-Rate Tricolor Marking” on page 171](#).

Single-rate TCM is so called because traffic is policed according to one rate—the committed information rate (CIR)—and two burst sizes: the committed burst size (CBS) and excess burst size (EBS). The CIR specifies the average rate at which bits are admitted to the network. The CBS specifies the usual burst size in bytes and the EBS specifies the maximum burst size in bytes for packets that are admitted to the network. The EBS is greater than or equal to the CBS, and neither can be 0. As each packet enters the network, its bytes are counted. Packets that do not exceed the CBS are marked low PLP. Packets that exceed the CBS but are below the EBS are marked medium-high PLP. Packets that exceed the EBS are marked high PLP.

Two-rate TCM is so called because traffic is policed according to two rates: the CIR and the peak information rate (PIR). The PIR is greater than or equal to the CIR. The PIR specifies the maximum rate at which bits are admitted to the network. As each packet

enters the network, its bits are counted. Bits in packets that do not exceed the CIR have their packets marked low PLP. Bits in packets that exceed the CIR but are below the PIR have their packets marked medium-high PLP. Bits in packets that exceed the PIR have their packets marked high PLP.

For information about how to use marking policers with BA and multifield classifiers, see [“Configuring Behavior Aggregate Classifiers” on page 48](#) and [“Using Multifield Classifiers to Set Packet Loss Priority” on page 93](#).

**Related
Documentation**

- [Enabling Tricolor Marking and Limitations of Three-Color Policers on page 161](#)
- [Configuring and Applying Tricolor Marking Policers on page 163](#)

Enabling Tricolor Marking and Limitations of Three-Color Policers

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

This topic describes how to enable TCM on Juniper Networks devices, as well as limitations you need to be aware of when you are using TCM.

Table 17 on page 162 lists the default state for TCM on Juniper Networks devices:

Table 17: Devices Versus TCM

TCM Enabled by Default	TCM Disabled by Default
M120 routers	M320 routers with Enhanced II FPCs
MX Series routers	T Series routers with Enhanced II FPCs
T4000 routers	T640 routers with Enhanced Scaling FPC4s
EX Series switches	T1600 routers with Enhanced Scaling FPC4s



NOTE: If you do not enable TCM on platforms that require it, you cannot configure medium-low or medium-high packet loss priority (PLP) for classifiers, rewrite rules, drop profiles, or firewall filters.



NOTE: On MX Series and M120 routers, you can apply three-color policers to aggregated interfaces.



NOTE: On T Series routers, three-color policers and hierarchical policers are supported on aggregated interfaces if all child links are hosted on Enhanced Scaling FPCs.

TCM has some limitations that must be kept in mind during configuration and operation.

- When you enable TCM on a 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC or a 10-Gigabit Ethernet PIC, for queues 6 and 7 only, the output of the **show interfaces queue *interface-name*** command does not display the number of queued bytes and packets, or the number of bytes and packets dropped due to RED. If you do not configure tricolor marking on the interface, these statistics are available for all queues.
- When you enable TCM, Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)-based configurations for drop profiles are rejected. In other words, you cannot include the **protocol** statement at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers *scheduler-name* drop-profile-map]** hierarchy level. The result is that drop profiles are applied to packets with the specified PLP and any protocol type.
- On Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, for IEEE 802.1 rewrite rules, only two loss priorities are supported. Exiting packets with medium-high loss priority are treated as high, and packets with medium-low loss priority are treated as low. In other words rewrite rules corresponding to high and low apply instead of those corresponding to medium-high

and medium-low. For IQ PICs, you can only configure one IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule on a physical port. All logical ports (units) on that physical port should apply the same IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule.

- When some PICs with Frame Relay encapsulation mark a packet with high loss priority, the packet is treated as having medium-high loss priority on M320 Multiservice Edge Routers and T Series Core Routers with Enhanced II FPCs and T640 Core Routers with Enhanced Scaling FPC4.
- In a single firewall filter term, you cannot configure both the **loss-priority** action modifier and the **three-color-policer** action modifier. These statements are mutually exclusive.

To enable TCM:

- Enable two-rate tricolor marking.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit class-of-service
user@host# set tri-color
```

Related Documentation

- [Overview of Tricolor Marking Architecture on page 160](#)
- [Configuring and Applying Tricolor Marking Policers on page 163](#)

Configuring and Applying Tricolor Marking Policers

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

A tricolor marking (TCM) policer polices traffic on the basis of metering rates, including the CIR, the PIR, their associated burst sizes, and any policing actions configured for the traffic.

This topic describes how to configure and apply TCM policers and includes the following topics:

- [Defining a Tricolor Marking Policer on page 163](#)
- [Applying Tricolor Marking Policers to Firewall Filters on page 165](#)
- [Applying Firewall Filter Tricolor Marking Policers to Interfaces on page 166](#)
- [Example: Configuring and Applying a Single-Rate Tricolor Marking Policer on page 167](#)

Defining a Tricolor Marking Policer

To configure a TCM policer, first enable tricolor marking if not already enabled by default (see [“Enabling Tricolor Marking and Limitations of Three-Color Policers” on page 161](#)):

You can configure a tricolor policer to discard high loss priority traffic on a logical interface in the ingress or egress direction. statement.

In all cases, the range of allowable bits-per-second or byte values is 1500 to 100,000,000,000. You can specify the values for bps and bytes either as complete decimal numbers or as decimal numbers followed by the abbreviation **k** (1000), **m** (1,000,000), or **g** (1,000,000,000).

The color-blind policer implicitly marks packets into three loss priority categories:

- Low
- Medium-high
- High

[Table 18 on page 164](#) describes all the configurable TCM statements.

Table 18: Tricolor Marking Policer Statements

Statement	Meaning	Configurable Values
single-rate	Marking is based on the CIR, CBS, and EBS.	—
two-rate	Marking is based on the CIR, PIR, and rated burst sizes.	—
color-aware	Metering depends on the packet's preclassification. Metering can increase a packet's assigned PLP, but cannot decrease it.	—
color-blind	All packets are evaluated by the CIR or CBS. If a packet exceeds the CIR or CBS, it is evaluated by the PIR or EBS.	—
committed-information-rate	Guaranteed bandwidth under normal line conditions and the average rate up to which packets are marked green.	1500 through 100,000,000,000 bps
committed-burst-size	Maximum number of bytes allowed for incoming packets to burst above the CIR, but still be marked green.	1500 through 100,000,000,000 bytes
excess-burst-size	Maximum number of bytes allowed for incoming packets to burst above the CIR, but still be marked yellow.	1500 through 100,000,000,000 bytes
peak-information-rate	Maximum achievable rate. Packets that exceed the CIR but are below the PIR are marked yellow. Packets that exceed the PIR are marked red.	1500 through 100,000,000,000 bps
peak-burst-size	Maximum number of bytes allowed for incoming packets to burst above the PIR, but still be marked yellow.	1500 through 100,000,000,000 bytes

Define the TCM policer at the **[edit firewall]** hierarchy level:

1. Create the TCM policer by defining a name for the policer.

```
[edit]
```

```
user@host# edit firewall three-color-policer three-color-policer-name
```

2. Discard traffic on a logical interface using tricolor marking policing.

```
[edit firewall three-color-policer name]
```

```
user@host# set action loss-priority high then discard
```

3. Define the filter as a logical interface policer.

```
[edit firewall three-color-policer name]
```

```
user@host# set logical-interface-policer
```

4. Configure a single-rate three-color policer in which marking is based on the committed information rate (CIR), committed burst size (CBS), and excess burst size (EBS).

```
[edit firewall three-color-policer name]
user@host# set single-rate (color-aware | color-blind)
user@host# set single-rate committed-information-rate bps
user@host# set single-rate committed-burst-size bytes
user@host# set single-rate excess-burst-size bytes
```

5. Configure a two-rate three-color policer in which marking is based on the committed information rate (CIR), committed burst size (CBS), peak information rate (PIR), and peak burst size (PBS).

```
[edit firewall three-color-policer name]
user@host# set two-rate (color-aware | color-blind)
user@host# set two-rate committed-information-rate bps
user@host# set two-rate committed-burst-size bytes
user@host# set two-rate peak-information-rate bps
user@host# set two-rate peak-burst-size bytes
```

6. Confirm the configuration.

```
[edit firewall]
user@host# show

three-color-policer name {
  action {
    loss-priority high then discard; # Only for IQ2 PICs
  }
  logical-interface-policer;
  single-rate {
    (color-aware | color-blind);
    committed-information-rate bps;
    committed-burst-size bytes;
    excess-burst-size bytes;
  }
  two-rate {
    (color-aware | color-blind);
    committed-information-rate bps;
    committed-burst-size bytes;
    peak-information-rate bps;
    peak-burst-size bytes;
  }
}
```

7. Save the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Applying Tricolor Marking Policers to Firewall Filters

To rate-limit traffic by applying a tricolor marking policer to a firewall filter:

- Set the **three-color-policer** statement at the **edit firewall** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit firewall
```

```
user@host# set three-color-policer three-color-policer-name
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit firewall family *family* filter *filter-name* term *rule-name* then]
- [edit firewall filter *filter-name* term *rule-name* then]

In the **family** statement, the protocol family can be **any**, **ccc**, **inet**, **inet6**, **mpls**, or **vpls**.

You must identify the referenced policer as a **single-rate** or **two-rate** policer, and this statement must match the configured TCM policer. Otherwise, an error message appears in the configuration listing.

For example, if you configure **srTCM** as a single-rate TCM policer and try to apply it as a two-rate policer, the following message appears:

```
[edit firewall]
user@host# show three-color-policer srTCM
single-rate {
  color-aware;
  ...
}
user@host# show filter TESTER
term A {
  then {
    three-color-policer {
      ##
      ## Warning: Referenced two-rate policer does not exist
      ##
      two-rate srTCM;
    }
  }
}
```

Applying Firewall Filter Tricolor Marking Policers to Interfaces

To apply a tricolor marking policer to an interface, you must reference the filter name in the interface configuration.

- Set the **filter** statement:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family family
user@host# set filter input filter-name
user@host# set filter output filter-name
```



NOTE: The filter name that you reference must have an attached tricolor marking policer.

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family *family*]

- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family *family*]

Example: Configuring and Applying a Single-Rate Tricolor Marking Policer

The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

This example describes how to configure and apply a color-blind, single-rate, tricolor policer.

1. Configure the single-rate, color-blind, three-color policer.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit firewall three-color-policer srtcm1-cb single-rate
user@host# set color-blind
user@host# set committed-information-rate 1048576
user@host# set committed-burst-size 65536
user@host# excess-burst-size 131072
```

2. Apply the policer to the `fil` firewall filter.

```
[edit firewall]
user@host# set filter fil term default then three-color-policer single-rate srtcm1-cb
```

3. Apply the `fil` firewall filter to the logical interface:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces so-1/0/0 unit 0
user@host# set family inet filter input fil
```

4. Verify the configuration.

```
[edit firewall]
user@host# show

three-color-policer srtcm1-cb {
  single-rate {
    color-blind;
    committed-information-rate 1048576;
    committed-burst-size 65536;
    excess-burst-size 131072;
  }
}
filter fil {
  term default {
    then {
      three-color-policer {
        single-rate srtcm1-cb;
      }
    }
  }
}

[edit interfaces]
user@host# show

so-1/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
```

```

        family inet {
            filter {
                input fil;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

5. Save the configuration.

```

[edit]
user@host# commit

```

Related Documentation

- [Controlling Network Access Using Traffic Policing Overview on page 107](#)
- [Overview of Tricolor Marking Architecture on page 160](#)
- [Configuring and Applying Tricolor Marking Policers on page 163](#)

Configuring Single-Rate Tricolor Marking

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

With TCM, you can configure traffic policing according to two separate modes—color-blind and color-aware. In color-blind mode, the current PLP value is ignored. In color-aware mode, the current PLP values are considered by the policer and can only be increased.

This topic describes how to configure each mode for single-rate TCM and includes the following sections:

- [Configuring Color-Blind Mode for Single-Rate Tricolor Marking on page 168](#)
- [Configuring Color-Aware Mode for Single-Rate Tricolor Marking on page 169](#)

Configuring Color-Blind Mode for Single-Rate Tricolor Marking

All packets are evaluated by the CBS. If a packet exceeds the CBS, it is evaluated by the EBS. In color-blind mode, the policer supports three loss priorities only: low, medium-high, and high.

In color-blind mode, packets that exceed the CBS but are below the EBS are marked yellow (medium-high). Packets that exceed the EBS are marked red (high), as shown in [Table 19 on page 168](#).

Table 19: Color-Blind Mode TCM Color-to-PLP Mapping

Color	PLP	Meaning
Green	low	Packet does not exceed the CBS.
Yellow	medium-high	Packet exceeds the CBS but does not exceed the EBS.
Red	high	Packet exceeds the EBS.

If you are using color-blind mode and you wish to configure an output policer that marks packets to have medium-low loss priority, you must configure a policer at the **[edit firewall policer *policer-name*]** hierarchy level. For example:

```
firewall {
  policer 4PLP {
    if-exceeding {
      bandwidth-limit 40k;
      burst-size-limit 4k;
    }
    then loss-priority medium-low;
  }
}
```

Apply this policer at one or both of the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit firewall family *family* filter *filter-name* term *rule-name* then policer *policer-name*]**
- **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family *family* filter *filter-name*]**

Configuring Color-Aware Mode for Single-Rate Tricolor Marking

In color-aware mode, the metering treatment the packet receives depends on its classification. Metering can increase a packet's preassigned PLP, but cannot decrease it, as shown in [Table 20 on page 169](#).

Table 20: Color-Aware Mode TCM PLP Mapping

Incoming PLP	Packet Metered Against	Possible Cases	Outgoing PLP
low	CBS and EBS	Packet does not exceed the CBS.	low
		Packet exceeds the CBS but not the EBS.	medium-high
		Packet exceeds the EBS.	high
medium-low	EBS only	Packet does not exceed the CBS.	medium-low
		Packet does not exceed the EBS.	medium-low
		Packet exceeds the EBS.	high
medium-high	EBS only	Packet does not exceed the CBS.	medium-high
		Packet does not exceed the EBS.	medium-high
		Packet exceeds the EBS.	high
high	Not metered by the policer.	All cases.	high

The following sections describe single-rate color-aware PLP mapping in more detail.

Effect on Low PLP of Single-Rate Policer

Packets belonging to the green class have already been marked by a classifier with low PLP. The marking policer can leave the packet's PLP unchanged or increase the PLP to medium-high or high. Therefore, these packets are metered against both the CBS and the EBS.

For example, if a BA or multifield classifier marks a packet with low PLP according to the type-of-service (ToS) bits in the IP header, and the two-rate TCM policer is in color-aware mode, the output loss priority is as follows:

- If the rate of traffic flow is less than the CBS, packets remain marked as low PLP.
- If the rate of traffic flow is greater than the CBS but less than the EBS, some of the packets are marked as medium-high PLP, and some of the packets remain marked as low PLP.
- If the rate of traffic flow is greater than the EBS, some of the packets are marked as high PLP, and some of the packets remain marked as low PLP.

Effect on Medium-Low PLP of Single-Rate Policer

Packets belonging to the yellow class have already been marked by a classifier with medium-low or medium-high PLP. The marking policer can leave the packet's PLP unchanged or increase the PLP to high. Therefore, these packets are metered against the EBS only.

For example, if a BA or multifield classifier marks a packet with medium-low PLP according to the ToS bits in the IP header, and the two-rate TCM policer is in color-aware mode, the output loss priority is as follows:

- If the rate of traffic flow is less than the CBS, packets remain marked as medium-low PLP.
- If the rate of traffic flow is greater than the CBS but less than the EBS, packets remain marked as medium-low PLP.
- If the rate of traffic flow is greater than the EBS, some of the packets are marked as high PLP, and some of the packets remain marked as medium-low PLP.

Effect on Medium-High PLP of Single-Rate Policer

Packets belonging to the yellow class have already been marked by a classifier with medium-low or medium-high PLP. The marking policer can leave the packet's PLP unchanged or increase the PLP to high. Therefore, these packets are metered against the EBS only.

For example, if a BA or multifield classifier marks a packet with medium-high PLP according to the ToS bits in the IP header, and the two-rate TCM policer is in color-aware mode, the output loss priority is as follows:

- If the rate of traffic flow is less than the CBS, packets remain marked as medium-high PLP.

- If the rate of traffic flow is greater than the CBS but less than the EBS, packets remain marked as medium-high PLP.
- If the rate of traffic flow is greater than the EBS, some of the packets are marked as high PLP, and some of the packets remain marked as medium-high PLP.

Effect on High PLP of Single-Rate Policer

Packets belonging to the red class have already been marked by a classifier with high PLP. The marking policer can only leave the packet's PLP unchanged. Therefore, these packets are not metered against the CBS or the EBS and all the packets remain marked as high PLP.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring and Applying Tricolor Marking Policers on page 163](#)
- [Configuring Two-Rate Tricolor Marking on page 171](#)

Configuring Two-Rate Tricolor Marking

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

With TCM, you can configure traffic policing according to two separate modes—color-blind and color-aware. In color-blind mode, the current PLP value is ignored. In color-aware mode, the current PLP values are considered by the policer and can only be increased.

This topic describes how to configure each mode for two-rate TCM and includes the following sections:

- [Configuring Color-Blind Mode for Two-Rate Tricolor Marking on page 171](#)
- [Configuring Color-Aware Mode for Two-Rate Tricolor Marking on page 172](#)

Configuring Color-Blind Mode for Two-Rate Tricolor Marking

All packets are evaluated by the CIR. If a packet exceeds the CIR, it is evaluated by the PIR. In color-blind mode, the policer supports three loss priorities only: low, medium-high, and high.

In color-blind mode, packets that exceed the CIR but are below the PIR are marked yellow (medium-high). Packets that exceed the PIR are marked red (high), as shown in [Table 21 on page 171](#).

Table 21: Color-Blind Mode TCM Color-to-PLP Mapping

Color	PLP	Meaning
Green	low	Packet does not exceed the CIR.
Yellow	medium-high	Packet exceeds the CIR but does not exceed the PIR.
Red	high	Packet exceeds the PIR.

If you are using color-blind mode and you want to configure an output policer that marks packets to have medium-low loss priority, you must configure a policer at the **[edit firewall policer *policer-name*]** hierarchy level. For example:

```
firewall {
  policer 4PLP {
    if-exceeding {
      bandwidth-limit 40k;
      burst-size-limit 4k;
    }
    then loss-priority medium-low;
  }
}
```

Apply this policer at one or both of the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit firewall family *family* filter *filter-name* term *rule-name* then policer *policer-name*]**
- **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family *family* filter *filter-name*]**

Configuring Color-Aware Mode for Two-Rate Tricolor Marking

In color-aware mode, the metering treatment the packet receives depends on its classification. Metering can increase a packet's preassigned PLP, but cannot decrease it, as shown in [Table 22 on page 172](#).

Table 22: Color-Aware Mode TCM Mapping

Incoming PLP	Packet Metered Against	Possible Cases	Outgoing PLP	Outgoing PLP (MPCs Only)
low	CIR and PIR	Packet does not exceed the CIR.	low	low
		Packet exceeds the CIR but not the PIR.	medium-high	medium-high
		Packet exceeds the PIR.	high	high
medium-low	PIR only	Packet does not exceed the CIR.	medium-low	medium-high
		Packet does not exceed the PIR.	medium-low	medium-high
		Packet exceeds the PIR.	high	high
medium-high	PIR only	Packet does not exceed the CIR.	medium-high	medium-high
		Packet does not exceed the PIR.	medium-high	medium-high
		Packet exceeds the PIR.	high	high
high	Not metered by the policer.	All cases.	high	high

The following sections describe color-aware two-rate PLP mapping in more detail.

Effect on Low PLP of Two-Rate Policer

Packets belonging to the green class have already been marked by a classifier with low PLP. The marking policer can leave the packet's PLP unchanged or increase the PLP to medium-high or high. Therefore, these packets are metered against both the CIR and the PIR.

For example, if a BA or multifield classifier marks a packet with low PLP according to the ToS bits in the IP header, and the two-rate TCM policer is in color-aware mode, the output loss priority is as follows:

- If the rate of traffic flow is less than the CIR, packets remain marked as low PLP.
- If the rate of traffic flow is greater than the CIR but less than the PIR, some of the packets are marked as medium-high PLP, and some of the packets remain marked as low PLP.
- If the rate of traffic flow is greater than the PIR, some of the packets are marked as high PLP, and some of the packets remain marked as low PLP.

Effect on Medium-Low PLP of Two-Rate Policer

Packets belonging to the yellow class have already been marked by a classifier with medium-low or medium-high PLP. The marking policer can leave the packet's PLP unchanged or increase the PLP to high. Therefore, these packets are metered against the PIR only.

For example, if a BA or multifield classifier marks a packet with medium-low PLP according to the ToS bits in the IP header, and the two-rate TCM policer is in color-aware mode, the output loss priority is as follows:

- If the rate of traffic flow is less than the CIR, packets remain marked as medium-low PLP. (MPCs mark the packets as medium-high.)
- If the rate of traffic flow is greater than the CIR/CBS but less than the PIR, packets remain marked as medium-low PLP. (MPCs mark the packets as medium-high.)
- If the rate of traffic flow is greater than the PIR, some of the packets are marked as high PLP, and some of the packets remain marked as medium-low PLP.

Effect on Medium-High PLP of Two-Rate Policer

Packets belonging to the yellow class have already been marked by a classifier with medium-low or medium-high PLP. The marking policer can leave the packet's PLP unchanged or increase the PLP to high. Therefore, these packets are metered against the PIR only.

For example, if a BA or multifield classifier marks a packet with medium-high PLP according to the ToS bits in the IP header, and the two-rate TCM policer is in color-aware mode, the output loss priority is as follows:

- If the rate of traffic flow is less than the CIR, packets remain marked as medium-high PLP.

- If the rate of traffic flow is greater than the CIR but less than the PIR, packets remain marked as medium-high PLP.
- If the rate of traffic flow is greater than the PIR, some of the packets are marked as high PLP, and some of the packets remain marked as medium-high PLP.

Effect on High PLP of Two-Rate Policer

Packets belonging to the red class have already been marked by a classifier with high PLP. The marking policer can only leave the packet's PLP unchanged. Therefore, these packets are not metered against the CIR or the PIR and all the packets remain marked as high PLP.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring and Applying Tricolor Marking Policers on page 163](#)
- [Configuring Single-Rate Tricolor Marking on page 168](#)

Example: Configuring and Verifying Two-Rate Tricolor Marking

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

This topic provides several examples of how you can configure and verify two-rate tricolor marking policers and includes the following sections:

- [Requirements on page 174](#)
- [Overview on page 174](#)
- [Configuration on page 175](#)
- [Verification on page 180](#)

Requirements

No special configuration beyond device initialization is required before configuring this example.

Overview

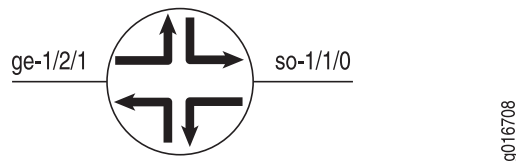
This example configures a two-rate tricolor marking policer on an input Gigabit Ethernet interface and shows commands to verify its operation.

Traffic enters the Gigabit Ethernet interface and exits a SONET/SDH OC12 interface. Oversubscription occurs when you send line-rate traffic from the Gigabit Ethernet interface out the OC12 interface.

Topology

[Figure 28 on page 175](#) shows the sample topology.

Figure 28: Tricolor Marking Sample Topology



Configuration

To configure two-rate tricolor marking policers, perform these tasks:

- [Example: Applying a Policer to an Input Interface on page 176](#)
- [Example: Applying Profiles to an Output Interface on page 177](#)
- [Example: Marking Packets with Medium-Low Loss Priority on page 179](#)
- [Results on page 179](#)

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the [edit] hierarchy level.

Applying a Policer to an Input Interface

```
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet filter input trtcm-filter
set firewall three-color-policer trtcm1 two-rate color-aware
set firewall three-color-policer trtcm1 two-rate committed-information-rate 100m
set firewall three-color-policer trtcm1 two-rate committed-burst-size 65536
set firewall three-color-policer trtcm1 two-rate peak-information-rate 200m
set firewall three-color-policer trtcm1 two-rate peak-burst-size 131072
set firewall filter trtcm-filter term one then three-color-policer two-rate trtcm1
```

Applying Profiles to an Output Interface

```
set class-of-service drop-profiles low-tcm fill-level 80 drop-probability 100
set class-of-service drop-profiles med-tcm fill-level 40 drop-probability 100
set class-of-service drop-profiles high-tcm fill-level 10 drop-probability 100
set class-of-service tri-color
set class-of-service interfaces so-1/1/0 scheduler-map tcm-sched
set class-of-service scheduler-maps tcm-sched forwarding-class queue-0 scheduler q0-sched
set class-of-service scheduler-maps tcm-sched forwarding-class queue-3 scheduler q3-sched
set class-of-service schedulers q0-sched transmit-rate percent 50
set class-of-service schedulers q0-sched buffer-size percent 50
set class-of-service schedulers q0-sched drop-profile-map loss-priority low protocol any drop-profile low-tcm
set class-of-service schedulers q0-sched drop-profile-map loss-priority medium-high protocol any drop-profile med-tcm
set class-of-service schedulers q0-sched drop-profile-map loss-priority high protocol any drop-profile high-tcm
set class-of-service schedulers q3-sched transmit-rate percent 50
set class-of-service schedulers q3-sched buffer-size percent 50
```

Marking Packets with Medium-Low Loss Priority

```
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet filter input 4PLP
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet policer input 4PLP
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.45.10.2/30
set firewall three-color-policer trTCM two-rate color-blind
```

```

set firewall three-color-policer trTCM two-rate committed-information-rate 400m
set firewall three-color-policer trTCM two-rate committed-burst-size 100m
set firewall three-color-policer trTCM two-rate peak-information-rate 1g
set firewall three-color-policer trTCM two-rate peak-burst-size 500m
set firewall policer 4PLP if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 40k
set firewall policer 4PLP if-exceeding burst-size-limit 4k
set firewall policer 4PLP then loss-priority medium-low
set firewall family inet filter 4PLP term 0 from precedence 1
set firewall family inet filter 4PLP term 0 then loss-priority medium-low
set firewall family inet filter filter_trTCM term default then three-color-policer two-rate
trTCM

```

Example: Applying a Policer to an Input Interface

Step-by-Step Procedure

In the following example, the tricolor marking and policer are applied on the ingress Gigabit Ethernet interface. Incoming packets are metered. Packets that do not exceed the CIR are marked with low loss priority. Packets that exceed the CIR, but do not exceed the PIR, are marked with medium-high loss priority. Packets that exceed the PIR are marked with high loss priority.

The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

1. Configure the three-color policer.

```

[edit]
user@host# edit firewall three-color-policer trtcm1 two-rate
user@host# set committed-information-rate 100m
user@host# set committed-burst-size 65536
user@host# set peak-information-rate 200m
user@host# set peak-burst-size 131072

```

2. Configure the policer in a firewall filter.

```

[edit]
user@host# set firewall filter trtcm-filter term one then three-color-policer two-rate
trtcm1

```

3. Apply the firewall filter (policer) as an input filter on the logical interface.

```

[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet
user@host# set filter input trtcm-filter

```

4. Confirm the configuration.

```

[edit]
user@host# show

interfaces {
  ge-1/2/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        filter {
          input trtcm-filter;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

}
firewall {
  three-color-policer trtcm1 {
    two-rate {
      color-aware;
      committed-information-rate 100m;
      committed-burst-size 65536;
      peak-information-rate 200m;
      peak-burst-size 131072;
    }
  }

  filter trtcm-filter {
    term one {
      then {
        three-color-policer {
          two-rate trtcm1;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

5. Save the configuration.

```

[edit]
user@host# commit

```

Example: Applying Profiles to an Output Interface

Step-by-Step Procedure

In the following example, transmission scheduling and weighted random early detection (WRED) profiles are applied on the output OC12 interface. The software drops traffic in the low, medium-high, and high drop priorities proportionally to the configured drop profiles.

1. Define the drop profile.

```

[edit]
user@host# edit class-of-service
user@host# set drop-profiles low-tcm fill-level 80 drop-probability 100
user@host# set drop-profiles med-tcm fill-level 40 drop-probability 100
user@host# set drop-profiles high-tcm fill-level 10 drop-probability 100
user@host# set tri-color

```

2. Specify the scheduler name and parameter values.

```

[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set schedulers q0-sched transmit-rate percent 50
user@host# set schedulers q0-sched buffer-size percent 50
user@host# set schedulers q0-sched drop-profile-map loss-priority low protocol
  any drop-profile low-tcm
user@host# set schedulers q0-sched drop-profile-map loss-priority medium-high
  protocol any drop-profile med-tcm
user@host# set schedulers q0-sched drop-profile-map loss-priority high protocol
  any drop-profile high-tcm
user@host# set schedulers q3-sched transmit-rate percent 50
user@host# set schedulers q3-sched buffer-size percent 50

```

3. Specify a scheduler map name and associate it with the scheduler configuration and forwarding class.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set scheduler-maps tcm-sched forwarding-class queue-0 scheduler
q0-sched
user@host# set scheduler-maps tcm-sched forwarding-class queue-3 scheduler
q3-sched
```

4. Apply the scheduler map to the interface.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set interfaces so-1/1/0 scheduler-map tcm-sched
```

5. Verify the configuration.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host show

drop-profiles {
  low-tcm {
    fill-level 80 drop-probability 100;
  }
  med-tcm {
    fill-level 40 drop-probability 100;
  }
  high-tcm {
    fill-level 10 drop-probability 100;
  }
}
tri-color;
interfaces {
  so-1/1/0 {
    scheduler-map tcm-sched;
  }
}
scheduler-maps {
  tcm-sched {
    forwarding-class queue-0 scheduler q0-sched;
    forwarding-class queue-3 scheduler q3-sched;
  }
}
schedulers {
  q0-sched {
    transmit-rate percent 50;
    buffer-size percent 50;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority low protocol any drop-profile low-tcm;

    drop-profile-map loss-priority medium-high protocol any drop-profile
med-tcm;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority high protocol any drop-profile
high-tcm;
  }
  q3-sched {
    transmit-rate percent 50;
    buffer-size percent 50;
  }
}
```

6. Save the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```


Example: Marking Packets with Medium-Low Loss Priority

Step-by-Step Procedure In the following example, the 4PLP filter and policer causes certain packets to be marked with medium-low loss priority.

The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

1. Configure the firewall filter.

- a. Define the three-color policer.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit firewall three-color-policer trTCM two-rate
user@host# set color-blind
user@host# set committed-information-rate 400m
user@host# set committed-burst-size 100m
user@host# set peak-information-rate 1g
user@host# set peak-burst-size 500m
```

- b. Configure policer rate limits and actions.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit firewall policer 4PLP
user@host# set if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 40k
user@host# set if-exceeding burst-size-limit 4k
user@host# set then loss-priority medium-low
```

- c. Configure the IPv4 firewall filter.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit firewall family inet filter 4PLP term 0
user@host# set from precedence 1
user@host# set then loss-priority medium-low
```

- d. Define the terms of the IPv4 firewall filter.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit firewall family inet filter filter_trTCM
user@host# set term default then three-color-policer two-rate trTCM
```

2. Apply the filter to the interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet
user@host# set filter input 4PLP
user@host# set policer input 4PLP
user@host# set address 10.45.10.2/30
```

Results

Confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** and **show firewall** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
[edit]
```

```

user@host# show
interfaces {
  ge-1/2/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        filter {
          input 4PLP;
        }
        policer {
          input 4PLP;
        }
        address 10.45.10.2/30;
      }
    }
  }
}
firewall {
  three-color-policer trTCM {
    two-rate {
      color-blind;
      committed-information-rate 400m;
      committed-burst-size 100m;
      peak-information-rate 1g;
      peak-burst-size 500m;
    }
  }
  policer 4PLP {
    if-exceeding {
      bandwidth-limit 40k;
      burst-size-limit 4k;
    }
    then loss-priority medium-low;
  }
  family inet {
    filter 4PLP {
      term 0 {
        from {
          precedence 1;
        }
        then loss-priority medium-low;
      }
    }
    filter trtcm-filter {
      term one {
        then {
          three-color-policer {
            two-rate trtcm1;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying Two-Rate Tricolor Marking Operation on page 181](#)

Verifying Two-Rate Tricolor Marking Operation

Action The following operational mode commands are useful for checking the results of your configuration:

- **show class-of-service forwarding-table classifiers**
- **show interfaces *interface-name* extensive**
- **show interfaces queue *interface-name***

For information about these commands, see the [CLI Explorer](#).

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Two-Rate Tricolor Marking on page 171](#)
 - [Guidelines for Configuring Firewall Filters](#)

CHAPTER 5

Defining Forwarding Behavior Based on Forwarding Classes

- [Forwarding Classes Overview on page 183](#)
- [Default Forwarding Classes on page 186](#)
- [Configuring Forwarding Classes on page 189](#)
- [Configuring Up to 16 Forwarding Classes on page 190](#)
- [Classifying Packets by Egress Interface on page 197](#)
- [Forwarding Policy Options Overview on page 199](#)
- [Configuring CoS-Based Forwarding on page 199](#)
- [Example: Configuring CoS-Based Forwarding on page 202](#)
- [Example: Configuring CoS-Based Forwarding for Different Traffic Types on page 205](#)
- [Example: Configuring CoS-Based Forwarding for IPv6 on page 205](#)
- [Applying Forwarding Classes to Interfaces on page 206](#)
- [Understanding Queuing and Marking of Host Outbound Traffic on page 207](#)
- [Forwarding Classes and Fabric Priority Queues on page 209](#)
- [Default Routing Engine Protocol Queue Assignments on page 209](#)
- [Assigning Forwarding Class and DSCP Value for Routing Engine-Generated Traffic on page 212](#)
- [Example: Writing Different DSCP and EXP Values in MPLS-Tagged IP Packets on page 213](#)
- [Changing the Default Queuing and Marking of Host Outbound Traffic on page 215](#)
- [Example: Configuring Different Queuing and Marking Defaults for Outbound Routing Engine and Distributed Protocol Handler Traffic on page 216](#)
- [Overriding the Input Classification on page 224](#)

Forwarding Classes Overview

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

This topic covers the following information:

- [Output Queue Assignments Based on Forwarding Class on page 184](#)
- [Devices That Support Up to Four Forwarding Classes on page 184](#)
- [Devices That Support Up to 16 Forwarding Classes on page 185](#)
- [Default and Configurable Packet Loss Priority Values on page 185](#)
- [Configuration Statements Used to Configure and Apply Forwarding Classes on page 186](#)

Output Queue Assignments Based on Forwarding Class

It is helpful to think of forwarding classes as output queues. In effect, the end result of classification is the identification of an output queue for a particular packet.

CoS packet classification assigns an incoming packet to an output queue based on the packet's forwarding class. Each packet is associated with one of the following default forwarding classes:

- Expedited forwarding (EF)—Provides a low-loss, low-latency, low-jitter, assured bandwidth, end-to-end service.
- Assured forwarding (AF)—Provides a group of values you can define and includes four subclasses: AF1, AF2, AF3, and AF4, each with three drop probabilities: low, medium, and high.
- Best effort (BE)—Provides no service profile. For the best effort forwarding class, loss priority is typically not carried in a class-of-service (CoS) value and random early detection (RED) drop profiles are more aggressive.
- Network control (NC)—This class is typically high priority because it supports protocol control.



NOTE: PTX1000 supports the following default forwarding classes:

- Best effort (BE)
 - Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE)
 - No Loss
 - Network control (NC)
-

Devices That Support Up to Four Forwarding Classes

Some of the Juniper Networks routing platforms support up to four forwarding classes for classifying customer traffic. On these platforms, you can configure one of each type of default forwarding class. The following Juniper Networks routing platforms support up to four forwarding classes:

- M7i Multiservice Edge Routers with Compact Forwarding Engine Boards (CFEBs)
- M10i Multiservice Edge Routers with CFEBs



NOTE: This list does not reference any Juniper Networks device that has reached its End of Life (EOL) period and its End of Support (EOS) milestone date.

Devices That Support Up to 16 Forwarding Classes

Other Juniper Networks routing platforms support up to 16 forwarding classes, which enables you to classify packets more granularly. For example, you can configure multiple classes of EF traffic: EF, EF1, and EF2. On these platforms, the Junos OS software supports up to eight output queues; therefore, if you configure more than eight forwarding classes, you must map multiple forwarding classes to single output queues. The following Juniper Networks routing and switching platforms support up to 16 forwarding classes and up to 8 output queues:



NOTE: PTX1000 routers support only 8 unicast forwarding classes.

- EX Series switches
- M7i Multiservices Edge Routers with Enhanced Compact Forwarding Engine Boards (CFEB-Es)
- M10i Multiservices Edge Routers with CFEB-Es
- M120 Multiservices Edge Routers
- M320 Multiservices Edge Routers
- MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers
- T Series Core Routers
- PTX Packet Transport Routers

Default and Configurable Packet Loss Priority Values

By default, the loss priority is low. On most devices, you can configure high or low loss priority. On the following devices, you can configure high, low, medium-high, or medium-low loss priority:

- M320 routers and T Series routers with Enhanced III Flexible PIC Concentrators (FPCs)
- T640 routers with Enhanced Scaling FPC4s
- PTX Series Packet Transport Routers



NOTE: medium-low priority is not supported on PTX1000 routers.

Configuration Statements Used to Configure and Apply Forwarding Classes

To configure CoS forwarding classes, include the **forwarding-classes** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
forwarding-classes {
  class class-name queue-num queue-number priority (high | low);
  queue queue-number class-name priority (high | low);
}
forwarding-classes-interface-specific forwarding-class-map-name {
  class class-name queue-num queue-number [ restricted-queue queue-number ];
}
interfaces {
  interface-name {
    unit logical-unit-number {
      forwarding-class class-name;
      forwarding-classes-interface-specific forwarding-class-map-name;
    }
  }
}
restricted-queues {
  forwarding-class class-name queue queue-number;
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Default Forwarding Classes on page 186](#)
- [Configuring Forwarding Classes on page 189](#)
- [Applying Forwarding Classes to Interfaces on page 206](#)
- [Configuring Up to 16 Forwarding Classes on page 190](#)
- [Policer Overview](#)

Default Forwarding Classes

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

By default, four queues are assigned to four forwarding classes, each with a queue number, name, and abbreviation.

These default mappings apply to all routers. The four forwarding classes defined by default are shown in [Table 23 on page 187](#).

If desired, you can rename the forwarding classes associated with the queues supported on your hardware. Assigning a new class name to an output queue does not alter the default classification or scheduling that is applicable to that queue. CoS configurations can be quite complicated, so unless it is required by your scenario, we recommend that you not alter the default class names or queue number associations.

Some routers support eight queues. Queues 4 through 7 have no default mappings to forwarding classes. To use queues 4 through 7, you must create custom forwarding class names and map them to the queues.

Table 23: Default Forwarding Classes

Queue	Forwarding Class Name	Comments
Queue 0	best-effort (be)	The software does not apply any special CoS handling to packets with 000000 in the DiffServ field, a backward compatibility feature. These packets are usually dropped under congested network conditions.
Queue 1	expedited-forwarding (ef)	<p>The software delivers assured bandwidth, low loss, low delay, and low delay variation (jitter) end-to-end for packets in this service class.</p> <p>Routers accept excess traffic in this class, but in contrast to assured forwarding, out-of-profile expedited-forwarding packets can be forwarded out of sequence or dropped.</p>
Queue 2	assured-forwarding (af)	<p>The software offers a high level of assurance that the packets are delivered as long as the packet flow from the customer stays within a certain service profile that you define.</p> <p>The software accepts excess traffic, but applies a RED drop profile to determine if the excess packets are dropped and not forwarded.</p> <p>Depending on router type, up to four drop probabilities (low, medium-low, medium-high, and high) are defined for this service class.</p>
Queue 3	network-control (nc)	<p>The software delivers packets in this service class with a low priority. (These packets are not delay sensitive.)</p> <p>Typically, these packets represent routing protocol hello or keepalive messages. Because loss of these packets jeopardizes proper network operation, delay is preferable to discard.</p>

The following rules govern queue assignment:

- If classifiers fail to classify a packet, the packet always receives the default classification to the class associated with queue 0.
- The number of queues is dependent on the hardware plugged into the chassis. CoS configurations are inherently contingent on the number of queues on the system. Only two classes, **best-effort** and **network-control**, are referenced in the default configuration. The default configuration works on all routers.
- CoS configurations that specify more queues than the router can support are not accepted. The commit fails with a detailed message that states the total number of queues available.
- All default CoS configuration is based on queue number. The name of the forwarding class that shows up when the default configuration is displayed is the forwarding class currently associated with that queue.

This is the default configuration for the **forwarding-classes** statement:

```
[edit class-of-service]
forwarding-classes {
  queue 0 best-effort;
  queue 1 expedited-forwarding;
```

```
queue 2 assured-forwarding;
queue 3 network-control;
}
```

If you reassign the forwarding-class names, the **best-effort** forwarding-class name appears in the locations in the configuration previously occupied by **network-control** as follows:

```
[edit class-of-service]
forwarding-classes {
  queue 0 network-control;
  queue 1 assured-forwarding;
  queue 2 expedited-forwarding;
  queue 3 best-effort;
}
```

All the default rules of classification and scheduling that applied to Queue 3 still apply. Queue 3 is simply now renamed **best-effort**.

On Juniper Networks M320 Multiservice Edge Routers, MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers, and T Series Core Routers, you can assign multiple forwarding classes to a single queue. If you do so, the first forwarding class that you assign to queue 0 acquires the default BE classification and scheduling. The first forwarding class that you assign to queue 1 acquires the default EF classification and scheduling. The first forwarding class that you assign to queue 2 acquires the default AF classification and scheduling. The first forwarding class that you assign to queue 3 acquires the default NC classification and scheduling. For more information, see [“Configuring Up to 16 Forwarding Classes” on page 190](#).



CAUTION: When you define a forwarding class for the same queue as one of the default forwarding classes, the default forwarding class is automatically removed. For example, if you define class **be** for queue 0, which is the queue for the default **best-effort** forwarding class, the **best-effort** class is removed.

If you define more than one forwarding class for a given queue number and use the name of a default forwarding class for one of the new classes, the new class with the default name is deleted.

- In the current default configuration:
 - Only IP precedence classifiers are associated with interfaces.
 - The only classes designated are **best-effort** and **network-control**.
 - Schedulers are not defined for the **expedited-forwarding** or **assured-forwarding** forwarding classes.
- You must explicitly classify packets to the **expedited-forwarding** or **assured-forwarding** forwarding class and define schedulers for these classes.
- For Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) interfaces on Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge Routers, when you use fixed classification with multiple logical interfaces classifying to separate queues, a logical interface without a classifier attached

inherits the most recent classifier applied on a different logical interface. For example, suppose you configure traffic through logical unit 0 to be classified into queue 1, and you configure traffic through logical unit 1 to be classified into queue 3. You want traffic through logical unit 2 to be classified into the default classifier, which is queue 0. In this case, traffic through logical unit 2 is classified into queue 3, because the configuration of logical unit 1 was committed last.

Related Documentation

- [Forwarding Classes Overview on page 183](#)
- [Configuring Forwarding Classes on page 189](#)
- [Changing the Default Queuing and Marking of Host Outbound Traffic on page 215](#)
- [CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers on page 461](#)
- [CoS Features and Limitations on PTX Series Routers on page 507](#)

Configuring Forwarding Classes

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

You assign each forwarding class to an internal queue number by including the **forwarding-classes** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
forwarding-classes {
  class queue-num queue-number priority (high | low);
  queue queue-number class-name priority (high | low) [ policing-priority (premium |
normal) ];
}
```



NOTE: Committing changes to schedulers and queues interrupts traffic on affected ports while queue resources are reconfigured.

You cannot commit a configuration that assigns the same forwarding class to two different queues.



CAUTION: We do not recommend classifying packets into a forwarding class that has no associated scheduler on the egress interface. Such a configuration can cause unnecessary packet drops because an unconfigured scheduling class might lack adequate buffer space. For example, if you configure a custom scheduler map that does not define queue 0, and the default classifier assigns incoming packets to the best-effort class (queue 0), the unconfigured egress queue for the best-effort forwarding class might not have enough space to accommodate even short packet bursts.

A default congestion and transmission control mechanism is used when an output interface is not configured for a certain forwarding class, but receives packets destined for that unconfigured forwarding class. This default mechanism uses the delay buffer and weighted round robin (WRR) credit

allocated to the designated forwarding class, with a default drop profile. Because the buffer and WRR credit allocation is minimal, packets might be lost if a larger number of packets are forwarded without configuring the forwarding class for the interface.



CAUTION: When you define a forwarding class for the same queue as one of the default forwarding classes, the default forwarding class is automatically removed. For example, if you define class `be` for queue 0, which is the queue for the default **best-effort** forwarding class, the **best-effort** class is removed.

If you define more than one forwarding class for a given queue number and use the name of a default forwarding class for one of the new classes, the new class with the default name is deleted.

Related Documentation

- [Forwarding Classes Overview on page 183](#)
- [Default Forwarding Classes on page 186](#)
- [Changing the Default Queuing and Marking of Host Outbound Traffic on page 215](#)

Configuring Up to 16 Forwarding Classes

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

By default on all routers, four output queues are mapped to four forwarding classes, as shown in the topic “[Default Forwarding Classes](#)” on [page 186](#). On M120 and M320 Multiservice Edge Routers and T Series Core Routers, you can configure more than four forwarding classes and queues.

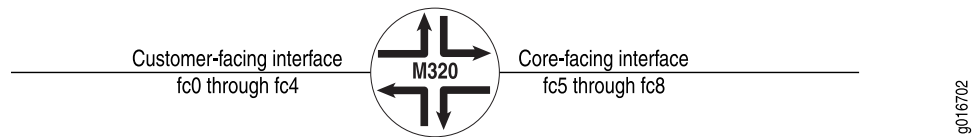


NOTE: You cannot use CoS-based forwarding features if you configure more than eight forwarding classes on the device.

On M120, M320, MX Series, T Series routers, and PTX Series Packet Transport Routers, you can configure up to 16 forwarding classes and eight queues, with multiple forwarding classes assigned to single queues. The concept of assigning multiple forwarding classes to a queue is sometimes referred to as creating *forwarding-class aliases*. This section explains how to configure M320 and T Series routers.

Mapping multiple forwarding classes to single queues is useful. Suppose, for example, that forwarding classes are set based on multifield packet classification, and the multifield classifiers are different for core-facing interfaces and customer-facing interfaces. Suppose you need four queues for a core-facing interface and five queues for a customer-facing interface, where `fc0` through `fc4` correspond to the classifiers for the customer-facing interface, and `fc5` through `fc8` correspond to classifiers for the core-facing interface, as shown in [Figure 29 on page 191](#).

Figure 29: Customer-Facing and Core-Facing Forwarding Classes



In this example, there are nine classifiers and, therefore, nine forwarding classes. The forwarding class-to-queue mapping is shown in [Table 24 on page 191](#).

Table 24: Sample Forwarding Class-to-Queue Mapping

Forwarding Class Names	Queue Number
fc0	0
fc5	
fc1	1
fc6	
fc2	2
fc7	
fc3	3
fc8	
fc4	4

To configure up to 16 forwarding classes, include the **class** and **queue-num** statements at the **[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]
class class-name queue-num queue-number;
```

You can configure up to 16 different forwarding-class names. The corresponding output queue number can be from 0 through 7. Therefore, you can map multiple forwarding classes to a single queue. If you map multiple forwarding classes to a queue, the multiple forwarding classes must refer to the same scheduler (at the **[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps map-name forwarding-class class-name scheduler scheduler-name]** hierarchy level).

When you configure up to 16 forwarding classes, you can use them as you can any other forwarding class—in classifiers, schedulers, firewall filters (multifield classifiers), policers, and rewrite rules.

When you configure up to 16 forwarding classes, the following limitations apply:

- The **class** and **queue** statements at the **[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]** hierarchy level are mutually exclusive. In other words, you can include one or the other of the following configurations, but not both:

```
[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]  
queue queue-number class-name;
```

```
[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]  
class class-name queue-num queue-number;
```

- On T Series routers only, when you configure IEEE 802.1p rewrite marking on Gigabit Ethernet IQ, Gigabit Ethernet IQ2, Gigabit Ethernet Enhanced IQ (IQE), and Gigabit Ethernet Enhanced IQ2 (IQ2E) PICs, you cannot configure more than eight forwarding classes. This limitation does not apply to M Series routers. On M Series routers, you can configure up to 16 forwarding classes when you configure IEEE 802.1p rewrite marking on any of these PICs.
- For GRE and IP-IP tunnels, IP precedence and DSCP rewrite marking of the inner header do not work with more than eight forwarding classes.
- When you use CoS-based forwarding features, you cannot configure more than eight forwarding classes with a forwarding policy. However, if you try to configure CoS-based forwarding with more than eight forwarding classes configured, commit fails with a message. Therefore, you can configure CBF on a router with eight or less than eight forwarding classes only. Under this condition, the forwarding class to queue mapping can be either one-to-one or one-to-many.
- A scheduler map that maps eight different forwarding classes to eight different schedulers can only be applied to interfaces that support eight queues. If you apply this type of scheduler map to an interface that only supports four queues, then the commit will fail.
- We recommend that you configure the statements changing PICs to support eight queues and then applying an eight queue scheduler map in two separate steps. Otherwise, the commit might succeed but the PIC might not have eight queues when the scheduler map is applied, generating an error.

You can determine the ID number assigned to a forwarding class by issuing the **show class-of-service forwarding-class** command. You can determine whether the classification is fixed by issuing the **show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier mapping** command. In the command output, if the **Table Type** field appears as **Fixed**, the classification is fixed. For more information about fixed classification, see [“Applying Forwarding Classes to Interfaces” on page 206](#).

For information about configuring eight forwarding classes on ATM2 IQ interfaces, see [“Enabling Eight Queues on ATM Interfaces” on page 700](#).

This section discusses the following topics:

- [Enabling Eight Queues on Interfaces on page 193](#)
- [Assigning Multiple Forwarding Classes and Default Forwarding Classes on page 194](#)
- [PICs Restricted to Four Queues on page 194](#)
- [Examples: Configuring Up to 16 Forwarding Classes on page 195](#)

Enabling Eight Queues on Interfaces

By default, Intelligent Queuing (IQ), Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2), Intelligent Queuing Enhanced (IQE), and Intelligent Queuing 2 Enhanced (IQ2E) PICs on M320 and T Series routers are restricted to a maximum of four egress queues per interface. To configure a maximum of eight egress queues on these interfaces, include the **max-queues-per-interface** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]
max-queues-per-interface (4 | 8);
```

On a TX Matrix or TX Matrix Plus router, include the **max-queues-per-interface** statement at the **[edit chassis lcc number fpc slot-number pic pic-number]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit chassis lcc number fpc slot-number pic pic-number]
max-queues-per-interface (4 | 8);
```

The numerical value can be 4 or 8.



NOTE: In addition to configuring eight queues at the **[edit chassis]** hierarchy level, the configuration at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level must support eight queues per interface.

The maximum number of queues per IQ PIC can be 4 or 8. If you include the **max-queues-per-interface** statement, all ports on the IQ PIC use configured mode and all interfaces on the IQ PIC have the same maximum number of queues.

To determine how many queues an interface supports, you can check the **CoS queues** output field of the **show interfaces interface-name extensive** command:

```
user@host> show interfaces so-1/0/0 extensive
CoS queues: 8 supported
```

If you include the **max-queues-per-interface 4** statement, you can configure all four ports and configure up to four queues per port.

For 4-port OC3c/STM1 Type I and Type II PICs on M320 and T Series routers, when you include the **max-queues-per-interface 8** statement, you can configure up to eight queues on ports 0 and 2. After you commit the configuration, the PIC goes offline and comes back online with only ports 0 and 2 operational. No interfaces can be configured on ports 1 and 3.

For Quad T3 and Quad E3 PICs, when you include the **max-queues-per-interface 8** statement, you can configure up to eight queues on ports 0 and 2. After you commit the configuration, the PIC goes offline and comes back online with only ports 0 and 2 operational. No interfaces can be configured on ports 1 and 3.

When you include the **max-queues-per-interface** statement and commit the configuration, all physical interfaces on the IQ PIC are deleted and re-added. Also, the PIC is taken offline and then brought back online immediately. You do not need to take the PIC offline

and online manually. You should change modes between four queues and eight queues only when there is no active traffic going to the IQ PIC.

Assigning Multiple Forwarding Classes and Default Forwarding Classes

For queues 0 through 3, if you assign multiple forwarding classes to a single queue, default forwarding class assignment works as follows:

- The first forwarding class that you assign to queue 0 acquires the default BE classification and scheduling.
- The first forwarding class that you assign to queue 1 acquires the default EF classification and scheduling.
- The first forwarding class that you assign to queue 2 acquires the default AF classification and scheduling.
- The first forwarding class that you assign to queue 3 acquires the default NC classification and scheduling.

Of course you can override the default classification and scheduling by configuring custom classifiers and schedulers.

If you do not explicitly map forwarding classes to queues 0 through 3, then the respective default classes are automatically assigned to those queues. When you are counting the 16 forwarding classes, you must include in the total any default forwarding classes automatically assigned to queues 0 through 3. As a result, you can map up to 13 forwarding classes to a single queue when the single queue is queue 0, 1, 2, or 3. You can map up to 12 forwarding classes to a single queue when the single queue is queue 4, 5, 6, or 7. In summary, there must be at least one forwarding class each (default or otherwise) assigned to queue 0 through 3, and you can assign the remaining 12 forwarding classes (16–4) to any queue.

For example, suppose you assign two forwarding classes to queue 0 and you assign no forwarding classes to queues 1 through 3. The software automatically assigns one default forwarding class each to queues 1 through 3. This means 11 forwarding classes (16–5) are available for you to assign to queues 4 through 7.

For more information about forwarding class defaults, see [“Default Forwarding Classes” on page 186](#).

PICs Restricted to Four Queues

Some Juniper Networks T Series Core Router PICs support up to 16 forwarding classes and are restricted to 4 queues. Contact Juniper Networks customer support for a current list of T Series router PICs that are restricted to four queues. To determine how many queues an interface supports, you can check the **CoS queues** output field of the **show interfaces *interface-name* extensive** command:

```
user@host> show interfaces so-1/0/0 extensive
CoS queues: 8 supported
```

By default, for T Series router PICs that are restricted to four queues, the router overrides the global configuration based on the following formula:

$$Qr = Qd \text{ mod } Rmax$$

Qr is the queue number assigned if the PIC is restricted to four queues.

Qd is the queue number that would have been mapped if this PIC were not restricted.

Rmax is the maximum number of restricted queues available. Currently, this is four.

For example, assume you map the forwarding class **ef** to queue 6. For a PIC restricted to four queues, the queue number for forwarding class **ef** is **Qr** = 6 mod 4 = 2.

To determine which queue is assigned to a forwarding class, use the **show class-of-service forwarding-class** command from the top level of the CLI. The output shows queue assignments for both global queue mappings and restricted queue mappings:

```
user@host> show class-of-service forwarding-class
Forwarding class      Queue    Restricted Queue  Fabric priority
be                    0         2                low
ef                    1         2                low
assured-forwarding   2         2                low
network-control      3         3                low
```

For T Series router PICs restricted to four queues, you can override the formula-derived queue assignment by including the **restricted-queues** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
restricted-queues {
  forwarding-class class-name queue queue-number;
}
```

You can configure up to 16 forwarding classes. The output queue number can be from 0 through 3. Therefore, for PICs restricted to four queues, you can map multiple forwarding classes to single queues. If you map multiple forwarding classes to a queue, the multiple forwarding classes must refer to the same scheduler. This requirement applies to all PICs. The class name you configure at the **[edit class-of-service restricted-queues]** hierarchy level must be either a default forwarding class name or a forwarding class you configure at the **[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]** hierarchy level.

Examples: Configuring Up to 16 Forwarding Classes

Configure 16 forwarding classes:

Configuring 16 Forwarding Classes	<pre>[edit class-of-service] forwarding-classes { class fc0 queue-num 0; class fc1 queue-num 0; class fc2 queue-num 1; class fc3 queue-num 1; class fc4 queue-num 2; class fc5 queue-num 2; class fc6 queue-num 3; class fc7 queue-num 3; class fc8 queue-num 4; class fc9 queue-num 4; class fc10 queue-num 5; class fc11 queue-num 5;</pre>
--	---

```
class fc12 queue-num 6;
class fc13 queue-num 6;
class fc14 queue-num 7;
class fc15 queue-num 7;
}
```

For PICs restricted to four queues, map four forwarding classes to each queue:

**Restricted Queues:
Mapping Two
Forwarding Classes to
Each Queue**

```
[edit class-of-service]
restricted-queues {
  forwarding-class fc0 queue 0;
  forwarding-class fc1 queue 0;
  forwarding-class fc2 queue 0;
  forwarding-class fc3 queue 0;
  forwarding-class fc4 queue 1;
  forwarding-class fc5 queue 1;
  forwarding-class fc6 queue 1;
  forwarding-class fc7 queue 1;
  forwarding-class fc8 queue 2;
  forwarding-class fc9 queue 2;
  forwarding-class fc10 queue 2;
  forwarding-class fc11 queue 2;
  forwarding-class fc12 queue 3;
  forwarding-class fc13 queue 3;
  forwarding-class fc14 queue 3;
  forwarding-class fc15 queue 3;
}
```

If you map multiple forwarding classes to a queue, the multiple forwarding classes must refer to the same scheduler:

**Configuring a
Scheduler Map
Applicable to an
Interface Restricted to
Four Queues**

```
[edit class-of-service]
scheduler-maps {
  interface-restricted {
    forwarding-class be scheduler Q0;
    forwarding-class ef scheduler Q1;
    forwarding-class ef1 scheduler Q1;
    forwarding-class ef2 scheduler Q1;
    forwarding-class af1 scheduler Q2;
    forwarding-class af scheduler Q2;
    forwarding-class nc scheduler Q3;
    forwarding-class nc1 scheduler Q3;
  }
}
[edit class-of-service]
restricted-queues {
  forwarding-class be queue 0;
  forwarding-class ef queue 1;
  forwarding-class ef1 queue 1;
  forwarding-class ef2 queue 1;
  forwarding-class af queue 2;
  forwarding-class af1 queue 2;
  forwarding-class nc queue 3;
  forwarding-class nc1 queue 3;
}
```

Classifying Packets by Egress Interface

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

For Juniper Networks M320 Multiservice Edge Routers and T Series Core Routers with the Intelligent Queuing (IQ), IQ2, Enhanced IQ (IQE), Multiservices link services intelligent queuing (LSQ) interfaces, or ATM2 PICs, you can classify unicast and multicast packets based on the egress interface. For unicast traffic, you can also use a multifield filter, but only egress interface classification applies to multicast traffic as well as unicast traffic. If you configure egress classification of an interface, you cannot perform Differentiated Services code point (DSCP) rewrites on the interface. By default, the system will not perform any classification based on the egress interface.

On an MX Series router that contains MPCs and MS-DPCs, multicast packets are dropped on the router and not processed properly if the router contains MLPPP LSQ logical interfaces that function as multicast receivers and if the network services mode is configured as enhanced IP mode on the router. This behavior is expected with LSQ interfaces in conjunction with enhanced IP mode. In such a scenario, if enhanced IP mode is not configured, multicasting works correctly. However, if the router contains redundant LSQ interfaces and enhanced IP network services mode configured with FIB localization, multicast works properly.

To enable packet classification by the egress interface, you first configure a forwarding class map and one or more queue numbers for the egress interface at the **[edit class-of-service forwarding-class-map forwarding-class-map-name]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
  forwarding-classes-interface-specific forwarding-class-map-name {
    class class-name queue-num queue-number [ restricted-queue queue-number ];
  }
```

For T Series routers that are restricted to only four queues, you can control the queue assignment with the **restricted-queue** option, or you can allow the system to automatically determine the queue in a modular fashion. For example, a map assigning packets to queue 6 would map to queue 2 on a four-queue system.



NOTE: If you configure an output forwarding class map associating a forwarding class with a queue number, this map is not supported on multiservices link services intelligent queuing (lsq-) interfaces.

Once the forwarding class map has been configured, you apply the map to the logical interface by using the **output-forwarding-class-map** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
  output-forwarding-class-map forwarding-class-map-name;
```

All parameters relating to the queues and forwarding class must be configured as well. For more information about configuring forwarding classes and queues, see [“Configuring Forwarding Classes” on page 189](#).

This example shows how to configure an interface-specific forwarding-class map named **FCMAP1** that restricts queues 5 and 6 to different queues on four-queue systems and then applies **FCMAP1** to **unit 0** of interface **ge-6/0/0**:

```
[edit class-of-service]
forwarding-class-map FCMAP1 {
  class FC1 queue-num 6 restricted-queue 3;
  class FC2 queue-num 5 restricted-queue 2;
  class FC3 queue-num 3;
  class FC4 queue-num 0;
  class FC3 queue-num 0;
  class FC4 queue-num 1;
}

[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  ge-6/0/0 unit 0 {
    output-forwarding-class-map FCMAP1;
  }
}
```

Note that without the **restricted-queue** option in **FCMAP1**, the example would assign **FC1** and **FC2** to queues 2 and 1, respectively, on a system restricted to four queues.

Use the **show class-of-service forwarding-class *forwarding-class-map-name*** command to display the forwarding-class map queue configuration:

```
user@host> show class-of-service forwarding-class FCMAP2
```

Forwarding class	ID	Queue	Restricted queue
FC1	0	6	3
FC2	1	5	2
FC3	2	3	3
FC4	3	0	0
FC5	4	0	0
FC6	5	1	1
FC7	6	6	2
FC8	7	7	3

Use the **show class-of-service interface *interface-name*** command to display the forwarding-class maps (and other information) assigned to a logical interface:

```
user@host> show class-of-service interface ge-6/0/0
```

Physical interface: ge-6/0/0, Index: 128

Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 8

Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2

Input scheduler map: <default>, Index: 3

Chassis scheduler map: <default-chassis>, Index: 4

Logical interface: ge-6/0/0.0, Index: 67

Object	Name	Type	Index
Scheduler-map	sch-map1	Output	6998
Scheduler-map	sch-map1	Input	6998
Classifier	dot1p	ieee8021p	4906
forwarding-class-map	FCMAP1	Output	1221

Logical interface: ge-6/0/0.1, Index 68

Object	Name	Type	Index
Scheduler-map	<default>	Output	2
Scheduler-map	<default>	Input	3

Logical interface: ge-6/0/0.32767, Index 69

Object	Name	Type	Index
Scheduler-map	<default>	Output	2
Scheduler-map	<default>	Input	3

Forwarding Policy Options Overview

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

Class-of-service (CoS)-based forwarding (CBF) enables you to control next-hop selection based on a packet's class of service and, in particular, the value of the IP packet's precedence bits.

For example, you might want to specify a particular interface or next hop to carry high-priority traffic while all best-effort traffic takes some other path. When a routing protocol discovers equal-cost paths, it can pick a path at random or load-balance across the paths through either hash selection or round robin. CBF allows path selection based on class.

To configure CBF properties, include the following statements at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
forwarding-policy {
  next-hop-map map-name {
    forwarding-class class-name {
      next-hop [ next-hop-name ];
      lsp-next-hop [ lsp-regular-expression ];
      non-lsp-next-hop;
      discard;
    }
  }
  class class-name {
    classification-override {
      forwarding-class class-name;
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring CoS-Based Forwarding

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

You can apply CoS-based forwarding (CBF) only to a defined set of routes. Therefore, you must configure a policy statement as in the following example:

```
[edit policy-options]
policy-statement my-cos-forwarding {
  from {
    route-filter destination-prefix match-type;
  }
}
```

```

    then {
        cos-next-hop-map map-name;
    }
}

```

This configuration specifies that routes matching the route filter are subject to the CoS next-hop mapping specified by *map-name*. For more information about configuring policy statements, see the *Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers Feature Guide for Routing Devices*.



NOTE: On M Series routers (except the M120 and M320 routers), forwarding-class-based matching and CBF do not work as expected if the forwarding class has been set with a multifield filter on an input interface.

You can configure CBF on a routing device with eight or fewer forwarding classes plus a default forwarding class only. Under this condition, the forwarding class to queue mapping can be either one-to-one or one-to-many. However, you cannot configure CBF when the number of forwarding classes configured exceeds eight. Similarly, with CBF configured, you cannot configure more than eight forwarding classes plus a default forwarding class.

To specify a CoS next-hop map, include the **forwarding-policy** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```

[edit class-of-service]
forwarding-policy {
    next-hop-map map-name {
        forwarding-class class-name {
            discard;
            lsp-next-hop [ lsp-regular-expression ];
            next-hop [ next-hop-name ];
            non-lsp-next-hop;
        }
        forwarding-class-default {
            discard;
            lsp-next-hop [ lsp-regular-expression ];
            next-hop [ next-hop-name ];
            non-lsp-next-hop;
        }
    }
}

```



NOTE: CBF is not supported on PTX1000 routers.

When you configure CBF with OSPF as the interior gateway protocol (IGP), you must specify the next hop as an interface name or next-hop alias, not as an IP address. This is true because OSPF adds routes with the interface as the next hop for point-to-point interfaces; the next hop does not contain the IP address. For an example configuration, see “[Example: Configuring CoS-Based Forwarding](#)” on page 202.

For Layer 3 VPNs, when you use class-based forwarding for the routes received from the far-end provider edge (PE) router within a VRF instance, the software can match the routes based on the attributes that come with the received route only. In other words, the matching can be based on the route within RIB-in. In this case, the **route-filter** statement you include at the **[edit policy-options policy-statement my-cos-forwarding from]** hierarchy level has no effect because the policy checks the **bgp.l3vpn.0** table, not the **vrf.inet.0** table.

Junos OS applies the CoS next-hop map to the set of next hops previously defined; the next hops themselves can be located across any outgoing interfaces on the routing device. For example, the following configuration associates a set of forwarding classes and next-hop identifiers:

```
[edit class-of-service forwarding-policy]
next-hop-map map1 {
  forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
    next-hop next-hop1;
    next-hop next-hop2;
  }
  forwarding-class best-effort {
    next-hop next-hop3;
    lsp-next-hop lsp-next-hop4;
  }
  forwarding-class-default {
    lsp-next-hop lsp-next-hop5;
  }
}
```

In this example, **next-hop N** is either an IP address or an egress interface for some next hop, and **lsp-next-hop N** is a regular expression corresponding to any next hop with that label. Q1 through QN are a set of forwarding classes that map to the specific next hop. That is, when a packet is switched with Q1 through QN, it is forwarded out the interface associated with the associated next hop.

This configuration has the following implications:

- A single forwarding class can map to multiple standard next hops or LSP next hops. This implies that load sharing is done across standard next hops or LSP next hops servicing the same class value. To make this work properly, Junos OS creates a list of the equal-cost next hops and forwards packets according to standard load-sharing rules for that forwarding class.
- If a forwarding class configuration includes LSP next hops and standard next hops, the LSP next hops are preferred over the standard next hops. In the preceding example, if both **next-hop3** and **lsp-next-hop4** are valid next hops for a route to which **map1** is applied, the forwarding table includes entry **lsp-next-hop4** only.
- If **next-hop-map** does not specify all possible forwarding classes, the default forwarding class is selected as the default. *default-forwarding class* defines the next hop for traffic that does not meet any forwarding class in the next hop map. If the default forwarding class is not specified in the next-hop map, a default is designated randomly. The default forwarding class is the class associated with queue 0.

- For LSP next hops, Junos OS uses UNIX **regex(3)**-style regular expressions. For example, if the following labels exist: **lsp**, **lsp1**, **lsp2**, **lsp3**, the statement **lsp-next-hop lsp** matches **lsp**, **lsp1**, **lsp2**, and **lsp3**. If you do not want this behavior, you must use the anchor characters **lsp-next-hop " ^lsp\$"**, which match **lsp** only.
- The route filter does not work because the policy checks against the **bgp.l3vpn.0** table instead of the **vrf.inet.0** table.

The final step is to apply the route filter to routes exported to the forwarding engine. This is shown in the following example:

```
routing-options {
  forwarding-table {
    export my-cos-forwarding;
  }
}
```

This configuration instructs the routing process to insert routes to the forwarding engine matching **my-cos-forwarding** with the associated next-hop CBF rules.

The following algorithm is used when you apply a configuration to a route:

- If the route is a single next-hop route, all traffic goes to that route; that is, no CBF takes effect.
- For each next hop, associate the proper forwarding class. If a next hop appears in the route but not in the **cos-next-hop** map, it does not appear in the forwarding table entry.
- The default forwarding class is used if not all forwarding classes are specified in the next-hop map. If the default is not specified, one is chosen randomly.

**Related
Documentation**

- *Load Balancing VPLS Non-Unicast Traffic Across Member Links of an Aggregate Interface*

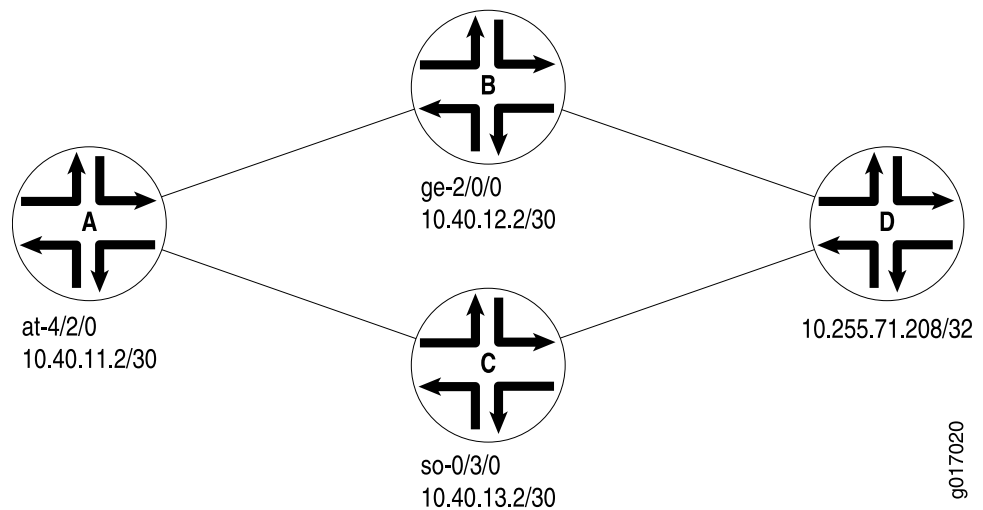
Example: Configuring CoS-Based Forwarding

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Router A has two routes to destination **10.255.71.208** on Router D. One route goes through Router B, and the other goes through Router C, as shown in [Figure 30 on page 203](#).

Configure Router A with CBF to select Router B for queue 0 and queue 2, and Router C for queue 1 and queue 3.

Figure 30: Sample CoS-Based Forwarding



When you configure CBF with OSPF as the IGP, you must specify the next hop as an interface name, not as an IP address. The next hops in this example are specified as **ge-2/0/0.0** and **so-0/3/0.0**.

```

[edit class-of-service]
forwarding-policy {
  next-hop-map my_cbf {
    forwarding-class be {
      next-hop ge-2/0/0.0;
    }
    forwarding-class ef {
      next-hop so-0/3/0.0;
    }
    forwarding-class af {
      next-hop ge-2/0/0.0;
    }
    forwarding-class nc {
      next-hop so-0/3/0.0;
    }
  }
}
classifiers {
  inet-precedence inet {
    forwarding-class be {
      loss-priority low code-points [ 000 100 ];
    }
    forwarding-class ef {
      loss-priority low code-points [ 001 101 ];
    }
    forwarding-class af {
      loss-priority low code-points [ 010 110 ];
    }
    forwarding-class nc {
      loss-priority low code-points [ 011 111 ];
    }
  }
}

```

```
}
forwarding-classes {
    queue 0 be;
    queue 1 ef;
    queue 2 af;
    queue 3 nc;
}
interfaces {
    at-4/2/0 {
        unit 0 {
            classifiers {
                inet-precedence inet;
            }
        }
    }
}

[edit policy-options]
policy-statement cbf {
    from {
        route-filter 10.255.71.208/32 exact;
    }
    then cos-next-hop-map my_cbf;
}

[edit routing-options]
graceful-restart;
forwarding-table {
    export cbf;
}

[edit interfaces]
traceoptions {
    file trace-intf size 5m world-readable;
    flag all;
}
so-0/3/0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.40.13.1/30;
        }
        family iso;
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-2/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.40.12.1/30;
        }
        family iso;
        family mpls;
    }
}
at-4/2/0 {
    atm-options {
```

```

vpi 1 {
    maximum-vcs 1200;
}
}
unit 0 {
    vci 1.100;
    family inet {
        address 10.40.11.2/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
}
}

```

Example: Configuring CoS-Based Forwarding for Different Traffic Types

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

One common use for CoS-based forwarding and next-hop maps is to enforce different handling for different traffic types, such as voice and video. For example, an LSP-based next hop can be used for voice and video, and a non-LSP next-hop can be used for best effort traffic.

Only the forwarding policy is shown in this example:

```

[edit class-of-service]
forwarding-policy {
    next-hop-map ldp-map {
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
            lsp-next-hop voice;
            non-lsp-next-hop;
        }
        forwarding-class assured-forwarding {
            lsp-next-hop video;
            non-lsp-next-hop;
        }
        forwarding-class best-effort {
            non-lsp-next-hop;
            discard;
        }
    }
}
}

```

Example: Configuring CoS-Based Forwarding for IPv6

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

This example configures CoS-based forwarding (CBF) next-hop maps and CBF LSP next-hop maps for IPv6 addresses.

You can configure a next-hop map with both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses, or you can configure separate next-hop maps for IPv4 and IPv6 addresses and include the **from family (inet | inet6)** statements at the **[edit policy-options policy-options policy-statement *policy-name***

term term-name] hierarchy level to ensure that only next-hop maps of a specified protocol are applied to a specified route.

If you do not configure separate next-hop maps and include the **from family (inet | inet6)** statements in the configuration, when a route uses two next hops (whether IPv4, IPv6, interface, or LSP next hop) in at least two of the specified forwarding classes, CBF is used for the route; otherwise, the CBF policy is ignored.

1. Define the CBF next-hop map:

```
[edit class-of-service]
forwarding-policy {
  next-hop-map cbf-map {
    forwarding-class best-effort {
      next-hop [ ::192.168.139.38 192.168.139.38 ];
    }
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
      next-hop [ ::192.168.140.5 192.168.140.5 ];
    }
    forwarding-class assured-forwarding {
      next-hop [ ::192.168.145.5 192.168.145.5 ];
    }
    forwarding-class network-control {
      next-hop [ ::192.168.141.2 192.168.141.2 ];
    }
  }
}
```

2. Define the CBF forwarding policy:

```
[edit policy-options]
policy-statement ls {
  then cos-next-hop-map cbf-map;
}
```

3. Export the CBF forwarding policy:

```
[edit routing-options]
forwarding-table {
  export ls;
}
```

Applying Forwarding Classes to Interfaces

Supported Platforms ACX Series, EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

You can configure *fixed classification* on a logical interface by specifying a forwarding class to be applied to all packets received by the logical interface, regardless of the packet contents.



NOTE: On the T4000 router, BA classification and fixed classification are mutually exclusive. That is, only one of the classifications can be configured.

To apply a forwarding class configuration to the input logical interface, include the **forwarding-class** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]  
  forwarding-class class-name;
```

You can include interface wildcards for *interface-name* and *logical-unit-number*.

In the following example, all packets coming into the router from the **ge-3/0/0.0** interface are assigned to the **assured-forwarding** forwarding class:

```
[edit class-of-service]  
interfaces {  
  ge-3/0/0 {  
    unit 0 {  
      forwarding-class assured-forwarding;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Related Documentation

- [forwarding-class on page 952](#)

Understanding Queuing and Marking of Host Outbound Traffic

Supported Platforms [M Series, MX Series, T Series](#)

This topic covers the following information:

- [Host Outbound Traffic Overview on page 207](#)
- [Default Queuing and Marking of Host Outbound Traffic on page 208](#)
- [Configured Queuing and Marking of Host Outbound Traffic on page 208](#)
- [Configured Queuing and Marking of Outbound Routing Engine Traffic Only on page 208](#)

Host Outbound Traffic Overview

Host outbound traffic, also called locally generated traffic, consists of traffic generated by the Routing Engine and traffic generated by the distributed protocol handler.

Routing Engine Sourced Traffic

Traffic sent from the Routing Engine includes control plane packets such as OSPF Hello packets, ICMP echo reply (ping) packets, and TCP-related packets such as BGP and LDP control packets.

Distributed Protocol Handler Traffic

Distributed protocol handler traffic refers to traffic from the router's *periodic packet management* (PPM) process when it runs sessions distributed to the Packet Forwarding Engine (the default mode) in addition to the Routing Engine. The PPM process is responsible for periodic transmission of protocol Hello or other keepalive packets on behalf of its various client processes, such as Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)

Protocol or Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP), and it also receives packets on behalf of client processes. In addition, PPM handles time-sensitive periodic processing and performs such tasks as sending process-specific packets and gathering statistics. By default, PPM sessions on the Routing Engine run distributed on the Packet Forwarding Engine, and this enables client processes to run on the Packet Forwarding Engine.



NOTE: For interfaces on MX80 routers, LACP control traffic is sent through the Routing Engine rather than through the Packet Forwarding Engine.

Distributed protocol handler traffic includes both IP (Layer 3) traffic such as BFD keepalivemessages and non-IP (Layer 2) traffic such as LACP control traffic on aggregated Ethernet.

Default Queuing and Marking of Host Outbound Traffic

By default, the router assigns host outbound traffic to the **best-effort** forwarding class (which maps to queue 0) or to the **network-control** forwarding class (which maps to queue 3) based on protocol. For more information, see [“Default Routing Engine Protocol Queue Assignments” on page 209](#).

By default, the router marks the type of service (ToS) field of Layer 3 packets in the host outbound traffic flow with DiffServ code point (DSCP) bits 000000 (which correlate with the **best-effort** forwarding class). The router does not remark Layer 2 traffic such as LACP control traffic on aggregated Ethernet. For more information, see [“Default DSCP and DSCP IPv6 Classifiers” on page 38](#).

Configured Queuing and Marking of Host Outbound Traffic

You can configure a nondefault forwarding class and DSCP bits that the router uses to queue and remark host outbound traffic. These configuration settings apply to the following types of traffic:

- Packets generated by the Routing Engine
- Distributed protocol handler traffic for egress interfaces hosted on MX Series routers, M120 routers, and Enhanced III FPCs in M320 routers.

To change these default settings, include the **forwarding-class *class-name*** statement and the **dscp-code-point *value*** statement at the **[edit class-of-service host-outbound-traffic]** hierarchy level. This feature does not affect transit traffic or incoming traffic.

The configured forwarding class override applies to all packets relating to Layer 2 protocols, Layer 3 protocols, and all application-level traffic (such as FTP or ping operations). The configured DSCP bits override value does not apply to MPLS EXP bits or IEEE 802.1p bits, however.

Configured Queuing and Marking of Outbound Routing Engine Traffic Only

To configure a nondefault forwarding class and DSCP bits that the router uses to queue and remark traffic generated by the Routing Engine only, attach an IPv4 firewall filter to

the output of the router's loopback address. Use the **forwarding-class** and **dscp** filter actions to specify override values.

This feature overrides the **host-outbound-traffic** settings for the Routing Engine output traffic only.

Related Documentation

- [Default Routing Engine Protocol Queue Assignments on page 209](#)
- [Default DSCP and DSCP IPv6 Classifiers on page 38](#)
- [Example: Configuring Different Queuing and Marking Defaults for Outbound Routing Engine and Distributed Protocol Handler Traffic on page 216](#)

Forwarding Classes and Fabric Priority Queues

Supported Platforms [EX Series, M Series, T Series](#)

This topic covers the following information:

- [Default Fabric Priority Queuing on page 209](#)
- [Overriding Default Fabric Priority Queuing on page 209](#)

Default Fabric Priority Queuing

On Juniper Networks EX Series switches, M320 Multiservice Edge Routers, and Juniper Networks T Series Core Routers, the default behavior is for fabric priority queuing on egress interfaces to match the scheduling priority you assign. High-priority egress traffic is automatically assigned to high-priority fabric queues. Likewise, low-priority egress traffic is automatically assigned to low-priority fabric queues.

Overriding Default Fabric Priority Queuing

You can override the default fabric priority queuing of egress traffic by including the **priority** statement at the **[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes queue queue-number class-name]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes queue queue-number class-name]
priority (high | low);
```

Related Documentation

- [Associating Schedulers with Fabric Priorities on page 297](#)

Default Routing Engine Protocol Queue Assignments

Supported Platforms [M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, SRX Series, T Series](#)

[Table 25 on page 210](#) lists the default output queues to which Routing Engine sourced traffic is mapped by protocol type. In general, control protocol packets are sent over queue 3 and management traffic is sent over queue 0. The following caveats apply to these default queue assignments:

- For all packets sent to queue 3 over a VLAN-tagged interface, the software sets the 802.1p bit to 110.

- For IPv4 and IPv6 packets, the software copies the IP type-of-service (ToS) value into the 802.1p field independently of which queue the packets are sent out.
- For MPLS packets, the software copies the EXP bits into the 802.1p field.

Table 25: Default Queue Assignments for Packets Generated by the Routing Engine

Routing Engine Protocol	Default Queue Assignment
Adaptive Services PIC TCP tickle (keepalive packets for idle session generated with stateful firewall to probe idle TCP sessions)	Queue 0
Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)	Queue 0
ATM Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM)	Queue 3
Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) Protocol	Queue 3
BGP	Queue 0
BGP TCP Retransmission	Queue 3
Cisco High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC)	Queue 3
Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP)	Queue 3
Ethernet Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM)	Queue 3
Frame Relay Local Management Interface (LMI)	Queue 3
Frame Relay Asynchronization permanent virtual circuit (PVC)/data link connection identifier (DLCI) status messages	Queue 3
FTP	Queue 0
IS-IS Open Systems Interconnection (OSI)	Queue 3
Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)	Queue 0
Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) query	Queue 3
IGMP Report	Queue 0
IP version 6 (IPv6) Neighbor Solicitation	Queue 3
IPv6 Neighbor Advertisement	Queue 3
IPv6 Router Advertisement	Queue 0

Table 25: Default Queue Assignments for Packets Generated by the Routing Engine (*continued*)

Routing Engine Protocol	Default Queue Assignment
Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) User Datagram Protocol (UDP) hello	Queue 3
LDP keepalive and Session data	Queue 0
LDP TCP Retransmission	Queue 3
Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)	Queue 3
Link Services (LS) PIC	If link fragmentation and interleaving (LFI) is enabled, all routing protocol packets larger than 128 bytes are transmitted from queue 0. This ensures that VoIP traffic is not affected. Fragmentation is supported on queue 0 only.
Multicast listener discovery (MLD)	Queue 0
Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP)	Queue 0
MSDP TCP Retransmission	Queue 3
Multilink Frame Relay Link Integrity Protocol (LIP)	Queue 3
NETCONF	Queue 0
NetFlow	Queue 0
OSPF protocol data unit (PDU)	Queue 3
Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)	Queue 3
Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM)	Queue 3
Real-time performance monitoring (RPM) probe packets	Queue 3
RSVP	Queue 3
Routing Information Protocol (RIP)	Queue 3
SNMP	Queue 0
SSH	Queue 0
sFlow monitoring technology	Queue 0
Telnet	Queue 0
Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)	Queue 3

Table 25: Default Queue Assignments for Packets Generated by the Routing Engine (*continued*)

Routing Engine Protocol	Default Queue Assignment
xnm-clear-text	Queue 0
xnm-ssl	Queue 0

Assigning Forwarding Class and DSCP Value for Routing Engine-Generated Traffic

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

You can set the forwarding class and differentiated service code point (DSCP) value for traffic originating in the Routing Engine. To configure forwarding class and DSCP values that apply to Routing Engine–generated traffic only, apply an output filter to the loopback (lo.0) interface and set the appropriate forwarding class and DSCP bit configuration for various protocols. For example, you can set the DSCP value on OSPF packets that originate in the Routing Engine to **10** and assign them to the AF (assured forwarding) forwarding class while the DSCP value on ping packets are set to **0** and use forwarding class BE (best effort).

This particular classification ability applies to packets generated by the Routing Engine only.

The following example assigns Routing Engine sourced ping packets (using ICMP) a DSCP value of **38** and a forwarding class of **af17**, OSPF packets a DSCP value of **12** and a forwarding class of **af11**, and BGP packets (using TCP) a DSCP value of **10** and a forwarding class of **af16**.

```
[edit class-of-service]
forwarding-classes {
  class af11 queue-num 7;
  class af12 queue-num 1;
  class af13 queue-num 2;
  class af14 queue-num 4;
  class af15 queue-num 5;
  class af16 queue-num 4;
  class af17 queue-num 6;
  class af18 queue-num 7;
}

[edit firewall filter family inet]
filter loopback-filter {
  term t1 {
    from {
      protocol icmp; # For pings
    }
    then {
      forwarding-class af17;
      dscp 38;
    }
  }
  term t2 {
```

```

    from {
        protocol ospf; # For OSPF
    }
    then {
        forwarding-class af11;
        dscp 12;
    }
}
term t3 {
    from {
        protocol tcp; # For BGP
    }
    then {
        forwarding-class af16;
        dscp 10;
    }
}
term t4 {
    then accept; # Do not forget!
}
}

[edit interfaces]
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            filter {
                output loopback-filter;
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```



NOTE: This is not a complete router configuration. You still have to assign resources to the queues, configure the routing protocols, addresses, and so on.

Example: Writing Different DSCP and EXP Values in MPLS-Tagged IP Packets

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

On Juniper Networks M320 Multiservice Edge Routers and T Series Core Routers, you can selectively set the DSCP field of MPLS-tagged IPv4 and IPv6 packets to **000000**. In the same packets, you can set the MPLS EXP field according to a configured rewrite table, which is based on the forwarding classes that you set in incoming packets using a BA or multifield classifier.

Queue selection is based on the forwarding classes you assign in scheduler maps. This means that you can direct traffic to a single output queue, regardless of whether the DSCP field is unchanged or rewritten to **000000**. To do this, you must configure a multifield classifier that matches selected packets and modifies them with the **dscp 0** action.

Selective marking of DSCP fields to **0**, without affecting output queue assignment, can be useful. For example, suppose you need to use the MPLS EXP value to configure CoS applications for core provider routers. At the penultimate egress provider edge (PE) router where the MPLS labels are removed, the CoS bits need to be provided by another value, such as DSCP code points. This case illustrates why it is useful to mark both the DSCP and MPLS EXP fields in the packet. Furthermore, it is useful to be able to mark the two fields differently, because the CoS rules of the core provider router might differ from the CoS rules of the egress penultimate router. At egress, as always, you can use a rewrite table to rewrite the MPLS EXP values corresponding to the forwarding classes that you need to set.



NOTE: When both customer-facing and core-facing interfaces exist, you can derive the EXP value in the following precedence order, while adding the MPLS label:

1. EXP value provided by the CoS rewrite action.
2. EXP value derived from the top label of the stack (MPLS label stacking).
3. IPv4 or IPv6 precedence (Layer 3 VPN, Layer 2 VPN, and VPLS scenarios).

For IPv4 traffic, the **dscp 0** action modifier at the **[edit firewall family inet filter *filter-name* term *term-name* then]** hierarchy level is valid. However, for IPv6 traffic, you configure this feature by including the **traffic-class 0** action modifier at the **[edit firewall family inet6 filter *filter-name* term *term-name* then]** hierarchy level.

In the following IPv4 example, term 1 of the multifield classifier matches packets with DSCP **001100** code points coming from a certain VRF, rewrites the bits to DSCP **000000**, and sets the forwarding class to **best-effort**. In term 2, the classifier matches packets with DSCP **010110** code points and sets the forwarding class to **best-effort**. Because term 2 does not include the **dscp 0** action modifier, the DSCP **010110** bits remain unchanged. Because the classifier sets the forwarding class for both code points to **best-effort**, both traffic types are directed to the same output queue.



NOTE: If you configure a bit string in a DSCP match condition in a firewall filter, then you must include the letter “b” in front of the string, or the match rule creation fails on commit.

```
[edit]
firewall {
  family inet {
    filter vrf-rewrite {
      term 1 {
        from {
          dscp b001100;
        }
        then {
          dscp 0;
          forwarding-class best-effort;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
  }
  term 2 {
    from {
      dscp b010110;
    }
    then {
      forwarding-class best-effort;
    }
  }
}
}
}

```

Applying the Multifield Classifier

Apply the filter to an input interface corresponding to the VRF:

```

[edit]
interfaces {
  so-0/1/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        filter input vrf-rewrite;
      }
    }
  }
}

```



NOTE: The `dscp 0` action is supported in both input and output filters. You can use this action for non-MPLS packets as well as for IPv4 and IPv6 packets entering an MPLS network. All IPv4 and IPv6 firewall filter match conditions are supported with the `dscp 0` action.

The following limitations apply:

- You can use a multifield classifier to rewrite DSCP fields to value 0 only. Other values are not supported.
- If a packet matches a filter that has the `dscp 0` action, then the outgoing DSCP value of the packet is 0, even if the packet matches a rewrite rule, and the rewrite rule is configured to mark the packet to a non-zero value. The `dscp 0` action overrides any other rewrite rule actions configured on the router.
- Although you can use the `dscp 0` action on an input filter, the output filter and other classifiers do not see the packet as being marked `dscp 0`. Instead, they classify the packet based on its original incoming DSCP value. The DSCP value of the packet is set to 0 after all other classification actions have completed on the packet.

Changing the Default Queuing and Marking of Host Outbound Traffic

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, T Series

You can modify the default queue assignment (forwarding class) and DSCP bits used in the ToS field of *host outbound traffic* (packets generated by the Routing Engine).

TCP-related packets, such as BGP or LDP, use queue 3 (network control) for retransmitted traffic. Changing the defaults for Routing Engine sourced traffic does not affect transit or incoming traffic. The changes apply to all packets relating to Layer 3 and Layer 2 protocols, but not MPLS EXP bits or IEEE 802.1p bits. This feature applies to all application-level traffic such as FTP or ping operations as well.

The queue selected is global to the routing device. That is, the traffic is placed in the selected queue on all egress interfaces. In the case of a restricted interface, the Routing Engine sourced traffic flows through the restricted queue.

The queue selected must be properly configured on all interfaces.

To change the default queue and DSCP bits for Routing Engine sourced traffic, include the **host-outbound-traffic** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
host-outbound-traffic {
  forwarding-class class-name;
  dscp-code-point value;
}
```

The following example places all Routing Engine sourced traffic into queue 3 (network control) with a DSCP value of 101010:

```
[edit class-of-service]
host-outbound-traffic {
  forwarding-class network-control;
  dscp-code-point 101010;
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Forwarding Classes Overview on page 183](#)
- [Default Routing Engine Protocol Queue Assignments on page 209](#)
- [Default DSCP and DSCP IPv6 Classifiers on page 38](#)

Example: Configuring Different Queuing and Marking Defaults for Outbound Routing Engine and Distributed Protocol Handler Traffic

Supported Platforms [M Series, MX Series, T Series](#)

This example shows how to configure a supported router in an IPv4 network so that traffic generated by the Routing Engine and traffic generated by the distributed protocol handler are assigned to different non-default queues and marked with different nondefault DiffServ code point (DSCP) bits on all egress interfaces.

This configuration enables you to configure network-wide prioritization to control plane protocol hello packets and keepalive packets generated by the router. This feature is

supported for egress interfaces hosted on MX Series routers, M120 routers, and Enhanced III FPCs in M320 routers.

- [Requirements on page 217](#)
- [Overview on page 217](#)
- [Configuration on page 218](#)
- [Verification on page 221](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Two MX80 routers, R1 and R2, each with a 20-port Gigabit Ethernet MIC with SFP. The two routers are directly connected over an IPv4 network.
- Junos OS Release 13.2 or later.

Before you configure this example, configure a Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) session from port ge-1/0/19 on Router R1 and port ge-1/1/0 on Router R2.

Overview

In this example, you configure an MX80 router in an IPv4 network so that traffic generated by the Routing Engine and traffic generated by the distributed protocol handler are assigned to different nondefault queues and marked with different nondefault DSCP bits.

- Distributed protocol handler sourced traffic is placed in queue 7 on all egress interfaces. Of those packets, Layer 3 packets are marked at egress with DSCP bits 001010.
- Routing Engine sourced traffic is placed in queue 6 on all egress interfaces. Of those packets, Layer 3 packets are marked at egress with DSCP bits 000011.

Because the MX80 router in this example has interfaces hosted on a 20-port Gigabit Ethernet MIC with SFP, you can override the default queuing and DSCP marking behavior of host outbound traffic by including configuration statements at the **[edit class-of-service host-outbound-traffic]** hierarchy level. In this example, you use the **forwarding-class** and **dscp-code-point** statements to specify the override values for traffic generated by the distributed protocol handler.



NOTE: This configuration also affects traffic generated by the Routing Engine.

To configure different queuing and DSCP marking of Routing Engine sourced traffic, you must apply a second override configuration. You configure an IPv4 firewall filter that uses the **forwarding-class** and **dscp** actions to specify the override values, and you attach that filter to the egress of the router loopback address. This configuration affects the Routing Engine sourced traffic but not the distributed protocol handler sourced traffic.

Configuration

To configure different queuing and DSCP marking defaults for egress Routing Engine and distributed protocol handler traffic, perform these tasks:

- [Configuring R1 Packet Counting on page 218](#)
- [Configuring R2 Queuing and Re-Marking of Host Outbound Traffic on page 219](#)
- [Configuring R2 Queuing and Re-Marking of Routing Engine Sourced Traffic on page 219](#)

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

Router R1	set firewall family inet filter f_bfd_source term 1 from forwarding-class control-traffic then count c_sent_bfd set firewall family inet filter f_bfd_source term 1 then accept set firewall family inet filter f_bfd_source term 2 from forwarding-class-except control-traffic then count c_sent_other set firewall family inet filter f_bfd_source term 2 then accept set forwarding-options family inet filter output bfd_source
Router R2	set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue-num 7 bfd_keepalive set class-of-service host-outbound-traffic forwarding-class bfd_keepalive set class-of-service host-outbound-traffic dscp-code-point 110000 set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue-num 6 re_control set firewall family inet filter f_out_loopback term 1 then forwarding-class re_control set firewall family inet filter f_out_loopback term 1 then dscp 001010 set firewall family inet filter f_out_loopback term 1 then accept set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet filter output f_out_loopback

Configuring R1 Packet Counting

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Router R1 to count packets that arrive marked for the **network-control** forwarding class:

1. Configure the IPv4 firewall filter term that counts packets marked for the **network-control** forwarding class.

[edit]
user@R1# set firewall family inet filter f_bfd_source term 1 from forwarding-class control-traffic then count c_sent_bfd
user@R1# set firewall family inet filter f_bfd_source term 1 then accept
2. Configure the IPv4 firewall filter term that counts all other packets.

[edit]
user@R1# set firewall family inet filter f_bfd_source term 2 from forwarding-class-except control-traffic then count c_sent_other
user@R1# set firewall family inet filter f_bfd_source term 2 then accept
3. Apply the firewall filter to all egress packets.

[edit]
user@R1# set forwarding-options family inet filter output bfd_source

Configuring R2 Queuing and Re-Marking of Host Outbound Traffic

- Step-by-Step Procedure** To configure Router R2 to place host outbound traffic in queue 7 and re-mark Layer 3 packets with DSCP bits 110000:
1. Define the **bfd_keepalive** forwarding class and map it to queue 7.


```
[edit]
user@R2# set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue-num 7 bfd_keepalive
```
 2. Configure the router to place distributed protocol handler sourced traffic (and also Routing Engine sourced traffic) in queue 7 on all egress interfaces.


```
[edit]
user@R2# set class-of-service host-outbound-traffic forwarding-class bfd_keepalive
```
 3. Configure the router to re-mark Layer 3 distributed protocol handler sourced traffic (and also Routing Engine sourced traffic) with DSCP bits 110000, which is compatible with ToS bits 1100 0000.


```
[edit]
user@R2# set class-of-service host-outbound-traffic dscp-code-point 110000
```

Configuring R2 Queuing and Re-Marking of Routing Engine Sourced Traffic

- Step-by-Step Procedure** To configure Router R2 to place Routing Engine sourced traffic only in queue 6 and re-mark Layer 3 packets with DSCP bits 001010:
1. Define the **re_control** forwarding class and map it to queue 6.


```
[edit]
user@R2# set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue-num 6 re_control
```
 2. Define the IPv4 firewall filter **f_out_loopback** that places matched packets in queue 6, re-marks matched Layer 3 packets with DSCP bits 001010, and accepts all matched packets.


```
[edit]
user@R2# set firewall family inet filter f_out_loopback term 1 then forwarding-class re_control
user@R2# set firewall family inet filter f_out_loopback term 1 then dscp 001010
user@R2# set firewall family inet filter f_out_loopback term 1 then accept
```
 3. Attach the filter to the output of the router's loopback address so that the filter actions apply to Routing Engine sourced traffic only.


```
[edit]
user@R2# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet filter output f_out_loopback
```
 4. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.


```
[edit]
user@R2# commit
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show class-of-service**, **show firewall**, **show forwarding-options**, and **show interfaces** commands. If the output

does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
Router R1  user@R1# show firewall
            family inet {
              filter f_bfd_source {
                term 1 {
                  from {
                    forwarding-class control-traffic;
                  }
                  then {
                    count c_sent_bfd;
                    accept;
                  }
                }
                term 2 {
                  from {
                    forwarding-class-except control-traffic;
                  }
                  then {
                    count c_sent_other;
                    accept;
                  }
                }
              }
            }

            user@R1# show forwarding-options
            family inet {
              filter {
                output bfd_source;
              }
            }

Router R2  user@R2# show class-of-service
            forwarding-classes {
              queue-num 6 re_control;
              queue-num 7 bfd_keepalive;
            }
            host-outbound-traffic {
              forwarding-class bfd_keepalive;
              dscp-code-point 110000;
            }

            user@R2# show firewall
            family inet {
              filter f_out_loopback {
                term 1 {
                  then {
                    forwarding-class re_control;
                    dscp 001010;
                    accept;
                  }
                }
              }
            }
```

```
user@R2# show interfaces
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      filter {
        output f_out_loopback;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Verification

Before you begin verification, enable BFD sessions on both routers.

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying the Queue Assignment of the Traffic That R1 Is Sending in the BFD Session on page 221](#)
- [Verifying That Router R1 Is Sending BFD Traffic on page 222](#)
- [Verifying That Router R2 Is Receiving BFD Traffic on page 223](#)

Verifying the Queue Assignment of the Traffic That R1 Is Sending in the BFD Session

Purpose Verify the class of service (CoS) forwarding class assignments and type of traffic sent from the BFD source endpoint on Router R1.

Action From operational mode on Router R1, check that BFD packets are sent out the session endpoint on Router R1. With no CoS configuration present, the command output displays statistics about queued and transmitted traffic for the four forwarding classes and four egress queues in use.

```
user@R1> show interfaces queue ge-1/0/19 egress
Physical interface: ge-1/0/19, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 175, SNMP ifIndex: 121
  Forwarding classes: 8 supported, 4 in use
  Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
  Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
    Queued:
    ...
    Transmitted:
    ...
  Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
    Queued:
    ...
    Transmitted:
    ...
  Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
    Queued:
    ...
    Transmitted:
    ...
  Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
    Queued:
    ...
    Transmitted:
    ...
```

Meaning The statistics for egress queue 3 reflect BFD session traffic sent to Router R2.

Verifying That Router R1 Is Sending BFD Traffic

Purpose Verify that Router R1 is sending BFD packets from its BFD session endpoint.

Action From operational mode on Router R1, check that the count of BFD packets that R1 sends out the BFD session endpoint continues to increment.

```
user@R1> clear firewall filter f_bfd_source
user@R1> show firewall filter f_bfd_source
Filter: bfd_source
Counters:
Name                               Bytes      Packets
c_sent_bfd                         2770        70
c_sent_other                        0           0

user@R1> show firewall filter f_bfd_source
Filter: bfd_source
Counters:
Name                               Bytes      Packets
c_sent_bfd                        2182022    39482
c_sent_other                       0           0
```

Verifying That Router R2 Is Receiving BFD Traffic

Purpose Verify that Router R2 is receiving BFD packets at its BFD session endpoint.

Action From operational mode on router R2, check that the BFD session endpoint receives packets destined for the Routing Engine with DSCP bits set to 110000, the default DSCP CoS value for the **network-control** forwarding class. The DSCP bits 110000 map to ToS bits 1100 0000, or 0xC0.

```
user@R2> monitor traffic extensive ge-1/1/0 layer2-headers
Address resolution is ON. Use <no-resolve> to avoid any reverse lookup delay.
Address resolution timeout is 4s.
Listening on ge-1/1/0, capture size 1514 bytes

03:23:10.830472 bpf_flags 0x83, In
  Juniper PCAP Flags [Ext, no-L2, In], PCAP Extension(s) total length 16
    Device Media Type Extension TLV #3, length 1, value: Ethernet (1)
    Logical Interface Encapsulation Extension TLV #6, length 1, value:
Ethernet (14)
    Device Interface Index Extension TLV #1, length 2, value: 132
    Logical Interface Index Extension TLV #4, length 4, value: 68
  -----original packet-----
  PFE proto 2 (ipv4): (tos 0xc0, ttl 255, id 1511, offset 0, flags [none],
proto: UDP (17), length: 52) 10.1.1.1.bfd-src > 10.1.1.2.bfd-ip: [udp sum ok]
  BFDv1, length: 24
  One-hop Control, State Up, Flags: [Control Plane Independent], Diagnostic:
No Diagnostic (0x00)
  Detection Timer Multiplier: 3 (30000 ms Detection time), BFD Length: 24
  My Discriminator: 0x00000002, Your Discriminator: 0x00000001
  Desired min Tx Interval: 10000 ms
  Required min Rx Interval: 10000 ms
  Required min Echo Interval: 0 ms
```

Meaning The example input packet entry confirms that the original packet was marked with **tos 0xC0**, which correlates to the default forwarding class **network-control**.

- Related Documentation**
- [Understanding Queuing and Marking of Host Outbound Traffic on page 207](#)
 - [Changing the Default Queuing and Marking of Host Outbound Traffic on page 215](#)
 - *monitor traffic*
 - *show firewall*
 - [show interfaces queue on page 1189](#)

Overriding the Input Classification

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

For IPv4 or IPv6 packets, you can override the incoming classification, assigning them to the same forwarding class based on their input interface, input precedence bits, or destination address. You do so by defining a policy class when configuring CoS properties and referencing this class when configuring a routing policy.

When you override the classification of incoming packets, any mappings you configured for associated precedence bits or incoming interfaces to output transmission queues are ignored. Also, if the packet loss priority (PLP) bit was set in the packet by the incoming interface, the PLP bit is cleared.

To override the input packet classification, do the following:

1. Define the policy class by including the **class** statement at the **[edit class-of-service forwarding-policy]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
forwarding-policy {
  class class-name {
    classification-override {
      forwarding-class class-name;
    }
  }
}
```

class-name is a name that identifies the class.

2. Associate the policy class with a routing policy by including it in a **policy-statement** statement at the **[edit policy-options]** hierarchy level. Specify the destination prefixes in the **route-filter** statement and the CoS policy class name in the **then** statement.

```
[edit policy-options]
policy-statement policy-name {
  term term-name {
    from {
      route-filter destination-prefix match-type <class class-name>
    }
    then class class-name;
  }
}
```

3. Apply the policy by including the **export** statement at the **[edit routing-options]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit routing-options]
forwarding-table {
  export policy-name;
}
```

Related Documentation • [classification-override on page 902](#)

CHAPTER 6

Defining Output Queue Properties Using Schedulers

- [Schedulers Overview on page 227](#)
- [Default Schedulers Overview on page 229](#)
- [Configuring Schedulers on page 230](#)
- [Configuring Scheduler Maps on page 230](#)
- [Applying Scheduler Maps Overview on page 230](#)
- [Applying Scheduler Maps to Physical Interfaces on page 231](#)
- [Understanding Interface Sets on page 232](#)
- [Configuring Interface Sets on page 232](#)
- [Interface Set Caveats on page 235](#)
- [Configuring Internal Scheduler Nodes on page 236](#)
- [Example: Configuring and Applying Scheduler Maps on page 237](#)

Schedulers Overview

Supported Platforms [EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series](#)

You use *schedulers* to define the properties of output queues. These properties include the amount of interface bandwidth assigned to the queue, the size of the memory buffer allocated for storing packets, the priority of the queue, and the random early detection (RED) drop profiles associated with the queue.

You associate the schedulers with forwarding classes by means of *scheduler maps*. You can then associate each scheduler map with an interface, thereby configuring the hardware queues, packet schedulers, and RED processes that operate according to this mapping.

To configure class-of-service (CoS) schedulers, include the following statements at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:



NOTE: For PTX Series Packet Transport Routers:

- The fabric and traffic-control-profiles statements at the [edit class-of-service] hierarchy level are not supported.

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  interface-name {
    scheduler-map map-name;
    scheduler-map-chassis map-name;
    shaping-rate rate;
    unit {
      output-traffic-control-profile profile-name;
      scheduler-map map-name;
      shaping-rate rate;
    }
  }
}
fabric {
  scheduler-map {
    priority (high | low) scheduler scheduler-name;
  }
}
scheduler-maps {
  map-name {
    forwarding-class class-name scheduler scheduler-name;
  }
}
schedulers {
  scheduler-name {
    buffer-size (percent percentage | remainder | temporal microseconds );
    drop-profile-map loss-priority (any | low | medium-low | medium-high | high) protocol
      (any | non-tcp | tcp) drop-profile profile-name;
    excess-priority (low | high);
    excess-rate (percent percentage | proportion value);
    priority priority-level;
    transmit-rate (rate | percent percentage remainder) <exact | rate-limit>;
  }
}
traffic-control-profiles profile-name {
  delay-buffer-rate (percent percentage | rate);
  excess-rate percent percentage;
  guaranteed-rate (percent percentage | rate);
  scheduler-map map-name;
  shaping-rate (percent percentage | rate);
}
```

You cannot configure both the **shaping-rate** statement at the [edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name*] hierarchy level and the **transmit-rate rate-limit** statement and option at the [edit class-of-service schedulers *scheduler-name*] hierarchy level. These statements are mutually exclusive. If you do configure both, you will not be able to commit the configuration:

```
[edit class-of-service]
'shaping-rate'
only one option (shaping-rate or transmit-rate rate-limit) can be configured at a time
error: commit failed (statements constraint check failed)
```

Default Schedulers Overview

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Each forwarding class has an associated scheduler priority. Only two forwarding classes, best effort and network control (queue 0 and queue 3), are used in the Junos default scheduler configuration.

By default, the best effort forwarding class (queue 0) receives 95 percent of the bandwidth and buffer space for the output link, and the network control forwarding class (queue 3) receives 5 percent. The default drop profile causes the buffer to fill and then discard all packets until it has space.

The expedited-forwarding and assured-forwarding classes have no schedulers because, by default, no resources are assigned to queue 1 and queue 2. However, you can manually configure resources for the expedited-forwarding and assured-forwarding classes.

Also by default, each queue can exceed the assigned bandwidth if additional bandwidth is available from other queues. When a forwarding class does not fully use the allocated transmission bandwidth, the remaining bandwidth can be used by other forwarding classes if they receive a larger amount of the offered load than the bandwidth allocated. For more information, see [“Allocation of Leftover Bandwidth” on page 252](#).

The following default scheduler is provided when you install the Junos OS. These settings are not visible in the output of the **show class-of-service** command; rather, they are implicit.

```
[edit class-of-service]
schedulers {
  network-control {
    transmit-rate percent 5;
    buffer-size percent 5;
    priority low;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority any protocol any drop-profile terminal;
  }
  best-effort {
    transmit-rate percent 95;
    buffer-size percent 95;
    priority low;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority any protocol any drop-profile terminal;
  }
}
drop-profiles {
  terminal {
    fill-level 100 drop-probability 100;
  }
}
```

Configuring Schedulers

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

You configure a scheduler by including the **scheduler** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
schedulers {  
  scheduler-name {  
    buffer-size (percent percentage | remainder | temporal microseconds);  
    drop-profile-map loss-priority (any | low | medium-low | medium-high | high) protocol  
      (any | non-tcp | tcp) drop-profile profile-name;  
    priority priority-level;  
    transmit-rate (rate | percent percentage remainder) <exact | rate-limit>;  
  }  
}
```



NOTE: Committing changes to schedulers and queues interrupts traffic on affected ports while queue resources are reconfigured.

For detailed information about scheduler configuration statements, see the indicated topics:

- [Managing Congestion on the Egress Interface by Configuring the Scheduler Buffer Size on page 324](#)
- [Determining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring Drop Profile Maps for Schedulers on page 321](#)
- [Configuring Scheduler Transmission Rate on page 250](#)
- [Configuring Schedulers for Priority Scheduling on page 295](#)

Configuring Scheduler Maps

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

After defining a scheduler, you can associate it with a specified forwarding class by including it in a *scheduler map*. To do this, include the **scheduler-maps** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]  
scheduler-maps {  
  map-name {  
    forwarding-class class-name scheduler scheduler-name;  
  }  
}
```

Applying Scheduler Maps Overview

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Physical interfaces (for example, **t3-0/0/0**, **t3-0/0/0:0**, and **ge-0/0/0**) support scheduling with any encapsulation type pertinent to that physical interface. For a single port, you cannot apply scheduling to the physical interface if you have applied scheduling to one or more of the associated logical interfaces.

Logical interfaces (for example, **t3-0/0/0 unit 0** and **ge-0/0/0 unit 0**) support scheduling on data link connection identifiers (DLCIs) or VLANs only.

In the Junos OS implementation, the term *logical interfaces* generally refers to interfaces you configure by including the **unit** statement at the **[edit interfaces interface-name]** hierarchy level. Logical interfaces have the **.logical** descriptor at the end of the interface name, as in **ge-0/0/0.1** or **t1-0/0/0:0.1**, where the logical unit number is 1.

Although channelized interfaces are generally thought of as logical or virtual, the Junos OS sees T3, T1, and NxDS0 interfaces within a channelized IQ PIC as physical interfaces. For example, both **t3-0/0/0** and **t3-0/0/0:1** are treated as physical interfaces by the Junos OS. In contrast, **t3-0/0/0.2** and **t3-0/0/0:1.2** are considered logical interfaces because they have the **.2** at the end of the interface names.

Within the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level, you cannot use the **.logical** descriptor when you assign properties to logical interfaces. Instead, you must include the **unit** statement in the configuration. For example:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set interfaces t3-0/0/0 unit 0 scheduler-map map1
```

**Related
Documentation**

To apply a scheduler map to network traffic, you associate the map with an interface. See the following topics:

- [Applying Scheduler Maps to Physical Interfaces on page 231](#)
- [Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to Physical Interfaces on IQ PICs on page 643](#)
- [Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to DLCIs and VLANs on page 267](#)
- [Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth on page 241](#)
- [Providing a Guaranteed Minimum Rate on page 253](#)
- [Applying Scheduler Maps to Packet Forwarding Component Queues on page 648](#)
- [Forwarding Classes and Fabric Priority Queues on page 209](#)
- [Associating Schedulers with Fabric Priorities on page 297](#)

Applying Scheduler Maps to Physical Interfaces

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

After you have defined a scheduler map, as described in “[Configuring Scheduler Maps on page 230](#)”, you can apply it to an output interface. Include the **scheduler-map** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name]
scheduler-map map-name;
```

Interface wildcards are supported. However, scheduler maps using wildcard interfaces are not checked against routing device interfaces at commit time and can result in a configuration that is incompatible with installed hardware. Fully specified interfaces, on the other hand, check the configuration against the hardware and report errors or warning if the hardware does not support the configuration.

Generally, you can associate schedulers with physical interfaces only. For some IQ interfaces, you can also associate schedulers with the logical interface. For more information, see [“Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to DLCIs and VLANs” on page 267](#).



NOTE: For original Channelized OC12 PICs, limited CoS functionality is supported. For more information, contact Juniper Networks customer support.

When you apply a scheduler map to a physical interface, or when you modify the configuration of a scheduler map that is already applied to a physical interface, packets already in the output queues of the interface might get dropped. The amount of packet loss is not deterministic and depends on the offered traffic load at the time you apply or modify the scheduler map.

Understanding Interface Sets

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Although the interface set is applied at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level, the CoS parameters for the interface set are defined at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** hierarchy level, usually with the **output-traffic-control-profile *profile-name*** statement.

This example applies a traffic control profile called **tcp-set1** to an interface set called **set-ge-0**:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
interface-set set-ge-0 {
  output-traffic-control-profile tcp-set1;
}
```

Related Documentation • [output-traffic-control-profile on page 1025](#)

Configuring Interface Sets

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#)

To configure an interface set, include the **interface-set** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
interface-set interface-set-name {
  ...interface-cos-configuration-statements ...
}
```

To apply the interface set to interfaces, include the **interface-set** statement at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces]
interface-set interface-set-name {
  interface ethernet-interface-name {
    ... interface-cos-configuration-statements ...
  }
}
```

Interface sets can be defined in two major ways:

- As a list of logical interfaces or aggregated Ethernet interfaces (**unit 100**, **unit 200**, and so on)
- At the stacked VLAN level using a list of outer VLAN IDs (**vlan-tags-outer 210**, **vlan-tags-outer 220**, and so on).

The **svlan *number*** listing option with a single outer VLAN tag is a convenient way to specify a set of VLAN members having the same outer VLAN tags. Service providers can use these statements to group interfaces to apply scheduling parameters such as guaranteed rate and shaping rate to the traffic in the groups.

Whether using the logical interface listing option for a group of customer VLANs, aggregated Ethernet interfaces, or the S-VLAN set listing option for a group of VLAN outer tags, all traffic heading downstream must be gathered into an interface set with the **interface-set** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** hierarchy level.

Regardless of listing convention, you can only use one of the types in an interface set. Examples of this limitation appear later in this section.



NOTE: Interface sets are currently used only by CoS, but they are applied at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level to make them available to other services that might use them in future.

```
[edit interfaces]
interface-set interface-set-name {
  interface ethernet-interface-name {
    (unit logical-unit-number | vlan-tags-outer vlan-tag) {
      ...
    }
  }
}
```

The logical interface naming option lists Ethernet interfaces:

```
[edit interfaces]
interface-set unitl-set-ge-0 {
  interface ge-0/0/0 {
    unit 0;
    unit 1;
    ...
  }
}
```

The interface naming option lists aggregated Ethernet interfaces:

```
[edit interfaces]
interface-set demuxset1 {
  interface demux0 {
    unit 1;
    ..
  }
}
demux0 {
  unit 1 {
    demux-options {
      underlying-interface ae0.1;
    }
    family inet {
      demux-source {
        10.1.1.1/24;
      }
      address 10.1.1.1/24;
    }
  }
}
..
ae0 {
  unit 1 {
  }
}
..
}
class-of-service {
  interface-set demuxset1 {
    output-traffic-control-profile tcp2;
  }
}
}
```

The S-VLAN option lists only one S-VLAN (outer) tag value:

```
[edit interfaces]
interface-set svlan-set {
  interface ge-1/0/0 {
    vlan-tags-outer 2000;
  }
}
```

The S-VLAN naming option lists S-VLAN (outer) tag values:

```
[edit interfaces]
interface-set svlan-set-tags {
  interface ge-2/0/0 {
    vlan-tags-outer 2000;
    vlan-tags-outer 2001;
    vlan-tags-outer 2002;
    ...
  }
}
```




NOTE: Ranges are not supported: you must list each VLAN or logical interface separately.

Related
Documentation

- [Interface Set Caveats on page 235](#)

Interface Set Caveats

Supported Platforms [M Series, MX Series](#)

When configuring interface sets, consider the following guidelines:

- Interface sets can be defined in two major ways: as a list of logical interfaces or groups of aggregated Ethernet logical interfaces (**unit 100**, **unit 200**, and so on), or at the stacked VLAN level using a list of outer VLAN IDs (**vlan-tags-outer 210**, **vlan-tags-outer 220**, and so on). You can configure sets of aggregated Ethernet interfaces on MIC or MPC interfaces only.
- You cannot specify an interface set mixing the logical interface, aggregated Ethernet, S-VLAN, or VLAN outer tag list forms of the **interface-set** statement.
- Keep the following guidelines in mind when configuring interface sets of logical interfaces over aggregated Ethernet:
 - Sets of aggregated Ethernet interfaces are supported on MIC and MPC interfaces only.
 - The supported interface stacks for aggregated Ethernet in an interface set include VLAN demux interfaces, IP demux interfaces, and PPPoE logical interfaces over VLAN demux interfaces.
 - The link membership list and scheduler mode of the interface set are inherited from the underlying aggregated Ethernet interface over which the interface set is configured.
 - When an aggregated Ethernet interface operates in link protection mode, or if the scheduler mode is configured to replicate member links, the scheduling parameters of the interface set are copied to each of the member links.
 - If the scheduler mode of the aggregated Ethernet interface is set to scale member links, the scheduling parameters are scaled based on the number of active member links and applied to each of the aggregated interface member links.
- A logical interface can only belong to one interface set. If you try to add the same logical interface to different interface sets, the commit operation fails.

This example generates a commit error:

```
[edit interfaces]
interface-set set-one {
  interface ge-2/0/0 {
    unit 0;
    unit 2;
```

```
    }  
  }  
  interface-set set-two {  
    interface ge-2/0/0 {  
      unit 1;  
      unit 3;  
      unit 0; # COMMIT ERROR! Unit 0 already belongs to set-one.  
    }  
  }  
}
```

- Members of an interface set cannot span multiple physical interfaces. Only one physical interface is allowed to appear in an interface set.

This configuration is not supported:

```
[edit interfaces]  
interface-set set-group {  
  interface ge-0/0/1 {  
    unit 0;  
    unit 1;  
  }  
  interface ge-0/0/2 { # This is NOT supported in the same interface set!  
    unit 0;  
    unit 1;  
  }  
}
```

Related Documentation • [Configuring Interface Sets on page 232](#)

Configuring Internal Scheduler Nodes

Supported Platforms [M Series, MX Series, T Series](#)

A node in the hierarchy is considered internal if either of the following conditions apply:

- Any one of its children nodes has a traffic control profile configured and applied.
- You include the **internal-node** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-set set-name]** hierarchy level.

Why would it be important to make a certain node internal? Generally, there are more resources available at the logical interface (unit) level than at the interface set level. Also, it might be desirable to configure all resources at a single level, rather than spread over several levels. The **internal-node** statement provides this flexibility. This can be a helpful configuration device when interface-set queuing without logical interfaces is used exclusively on the interface.

The **internal-node** statement can be used to raise the interface set without children to the same level as the other configured interface sets with children, allowing them to compete for the same set of resources.

In summary, using the **internal-node** statement allows statements to all be scheduled at the same level with or without children.

The following example makes the interfaces sets **if-set-1** and **if-set-2** internal:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
interface-set {
  if-set-1 {
    internal-node;
    output-traffic-control-profile tcp-200m-no-smap;
  }
  if-set-2 {
    internal-node;
    output-traffic-control-profile tcp-100m-no-smap;
  }
}
```

If an interface set has logical interfaces configured with a traffic control profile, then the use of the **internal-node** statement has no effect.

Internal nodes can specify a **traffic-control-profile-remaining** statement.

Example: Configuring and Applying Scheduler Maps

Supported Platforms [SRX Series, vSRX](#)

This example shows how to configure and apply a scheduler map to a device's interface.

- [Requirements on page 237](#)
- [Overview on page 237](#)
- [Configuration on page 238](#)
- [Verification on page 239](#)

Requirements

Before you begin:

- Create and configure the forwarding classes. See [“Configuring Forwarding Classes” on page 189](#).
- Create and configure the schedulers. See *Example: Configuring Class-of-Service Schedulers*.

Overview

After you define a scheduler, you can include it in a scheduler map, which maps a specified forwarding class to a scheduler configuration. You configure a scheduler map to assign a forwarding class to a scheduler, and then apply the scheduler map to any interface that must enforce DiffServ CoS.

After they are applied to an interface, the scheduler maps affect the hardware queues, packet schedulers, and RED drop profiles.

In this example, you create the scheduler map `diffserv-cos-map` and apply it to the device's Ethernet interface `ge-0/0/0`. The map associates the `mf-classifier` forwarding classes to the schedulers as shown in [Table 26 on page 238](#).

Table 26: Sample diffserv-cos-map Scheduler Mapping

mf-classifier Forwarding Class	For CoS Traffic Type	diffserv-cos-map Scheduler
be-class	Best-effort traffic	be-scheduler
ef-class	Expedited forwarding traffic	ef-scheduler
af-class	Assured forwarding traffic	af-scheduler
nc-class	Network control traffic	nc-scheduler

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, and then enter **commit** from the configuration mode.

```
set class-of-service scheduler-maps diffserv-cos-map forwarding-class be-class scheduler
  be-scheduler
set class-of-service scheduler-maps diffserv-cos-map forwarding-class ef-class scheduler
  ef-scheduler
set class-of-service scheduler-maps diffserv-cos-map forwarding-class af-class scheduler
  af-scheduler
set class-of-service scheduler-maps diffserv-cos-map forwarding-class nc-class scheduler
  nc-scheduler
set class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 scheduler-map diffserv-cos-map
```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure and apply a scheduler map to a device's interface:

1. Configure a scheduler map for DiffServ CoS.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# edit scheduler-maps diffserv-cos-map
```
2. Configure a best-effort forwarding class and scheduler.

```
[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps diffserv-cos-map]
user@host# set forwarding-class be-class scheduler be-scheduler
```
3. Configure an expedited forwarding class and scheduler.

```
[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps diffserv-cos-map]
user@host# set forwarding-class ef-class scheduler ef-scheduler
```
4. Configure an assured forwarding class and scheduler.

```
[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps diffserv-cos-map]
user@host# set forwarding-class af-class scheduler af-scheduler
```
5. Configure a network control class and scheduler.

```
[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps diffserv-cos-map]
user@host# set forwarding-class nc-class scheduler nc-scheduler
```

6. Apply the scheduler map to an interface.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 scheduler-map diffserv-cos-map
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show class-of-service** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
user@host# show class-of-service
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      scheduler-map diffserv-cos-map;
    }
  }
}
scheduler-maps {
  diffserv-cos-map {
    forwarding-class be-class scheduler be-scheduler;
    forwarding-class ef-class scheduler ef-scheduler;
    forwarding-class af-class scheduler af-scheduler;
    forwarding-class nc-class scheduler nc-scheduler;
  }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Verifying the Scheduler Map Configuration

Purpose Verify that scheduler maps are configured properly.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show class-of-service** command.

Related Documentation

- *Schedulers Overview*
- *Default Scheduler Settings*
- *Transmission Scheduling Overview*

CHAPTER 7

Controlling Bandwidth Using Scheduler Rates

- [Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth on page 241](#)
- [Configuring Scheduler Transmission Rate on page 250](#)
- [Providing a Guaranteed Minimum Rate on page 253](#)
- [PIR-Only and CIR Mode on page 256](#)
- [Excess Rate and Excess Priority Configuration Examples on page 257](#)
- [Controlling Remaining Traffic on page 262](#)
- [Bandwidth Sharing on Nonqueueing Packet Forwarding Engines Overview on page 265](#)
- [Configuring Rate Limits on Nonqueueing Packet Forwarding Engines on page 266](#)
- [Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to DLCIs and VLANs on page 267](#)
- [Example: Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to DLCIs on page 275](#)
- [Example: Applying Scheduling and Shaping to VLANs on page 279](#)
- [Example: Limiting Egress Traffic on an Interface Using Port Shaping for CoS on page 286](#)

Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

The term *oversubscribing interface bandwidth* means configuring shaping rates (peak information rates [PIRs]) so that their sum exceeds the interface bandwidth.

On Channelized IQ PICs, Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, and FRF.15 and FRF.16 link services IQ (LSQ) interfaces on AS PICs, Multiservices PICs, and Multiservices DPCs, you can oversubscribe interface bandwidth. This means that the logical interfaces (and DLCIs within an FRF.15 or FRF.16 bundle) can be oversubscribed when there is leftover bandwidth. In the case of FRF.16 bundle interfaces, the physical interface can be oversubscribed. The oversubscription is capped to the configured PIR. Any unused bandwidth is distributed equally among oversubscribed logical interfaces or data-link connection identifiers (DLCIs), or physical interfaces.

For networks that are not likely to experience congestion, oversubscribing interface bandwidth improves network utilization, thereby allowing more customers to be provisioned on a single interface. If the actual data traffic does not exceed the interface

bandwidth, oversubscription allows you to sell more bandwidth than the interface can support.

We recommend avoiding oversubscription in networks that are likely to experience congestion. Be cautious not to oversubscribe a service by too much, because this can cause degradation in the performance of the routing platform during congestion. When you configure oversubscription, starvation of some output queues can occur if the actual data traffic exceeds the physical interface bandwidth. You can prevent degradation by using statistical multiplexing to ensure that the actual data traffic does not exceed the interface bandwidth.



NOTE: You cannot oversubscribe interface bandwidth when you configure traffic shaping using the method described in [“Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to DLCIs and VLANs”](#) on page 267.

When configuring oversubscription for FRF.16 bundle interfaces, you can assign traffic control profiles that apply on a physical interface basis. When you apply traffic control profiles to FRF.16 bundles at the *logical* interface level, member link interface bandwidth is underutilized when there is a small proportion of traffic or no traffic at all on an individual DLCI. Support for traffic control features on the FRF.16 bundle physical interface level addresses this limitation.

To configure oversubscription of the interface, perform the following steps:

1. Include the **shaping-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles *profile-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name]  
  shaping-rate (percent percentage | rate);
```



NOTE: When configuring oversubscription for FRF.16 bundle interfaces on a physical interface basis, you *must* specify **shaping-rate** as a **percentage**.

On LSQ interfaces, you can configure the shaping rate as a percentage from 1 through 100.

On IQ and IQ2 interfaces, you can configure the shaping rate as an absolute rate from 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps.

For all MX Series router and EX Series switch interfaces, the shaping rate can be from 65,535 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps.

Alternatively, you can configure a shaping rate for a logical interface and oversubscribe the physical interface by including the **shaping-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level. However, with this configuration approach, you cannot independently control the delay-buffer rate, as described in Step 2.



NOTE: For channelized and Gigabit Ethernet IQ interfaces, the `shaping-rate` and `guaranteed-rate` statements are mutually exclusive. You cannot configure some logical interfaces to use a shaping rate and others to use a guaranteed rate. This means there are no service guarantees when you configure a PIR. For these interfaces, you can configure either a PIR or a committed information rate (CIR), but not both.

This restriction does not apply to Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs or LSQ interfaces on AS PICs. For LSQ and Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 interfaces, you can configure both a PIR and a CIR on an interface. For more information about CIRs, see [“Providing a Guaranteed Minimum Rate” on page 253](#).

For more information about Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs, see [“CoS on Enhanced IQ2 PICs Overview” on page 658](#).

2. Optionally, you can base the delay-buffer calculation on a delay-buffer rate. To do this, include the `delay-buffer-rate` statement at the `[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name]` hierarchy level:



NOTE: When configuring oversubscription for FRF.16 bundle interfaces on a physical interface basis, you *must* specify `delay-buffer-rate` as a percentage.

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name]
  delay-buffer-rate (percent percentage | rate);
```

The delay-buffer rate overrides the shaping rate as the basis for the delay-buffer calculation. In other words, the shaping rate or scaled shaping rate is used for delay-buffer calculations only when the delay-buffer rate is not configured.

For LSQ interfaces, if you do not configure a delay-buffer rate, the guaranteed rate (CIR) is used to assign buffers. If you do not configure a guaranteed rate, the shaping rate (PIR) is used in the undersubscribed case, and the scaled shaping rate is used in the oversubscribed case.

On LSQ interfaces, you can configure the delay-buffer rate as a percentage from 1 through 100.

On IQ and IQ2 interfaces, you can configure the delay-buffer rate as an absolute rate from 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps.

The actual delay buffer is based on the calculations described in [“Configuring Large Delay Buffers for Slower Interfaces” on page 327](#) and [“Maximum Delay Buffer for NxDSO Interfaces” on page 330](#). For an example showing how the delay-buffer rates are applied, see [“Examples: Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth” on page 247](#).

Configuring large buffers on relatively slow-speed links can cause packet aging. To help prevent this problem, the software requires that the sum of the delay-buffer rates be less than or equal to the port speed.

This restriction does not eliminate the possibility of packet aging, so you should be cautious when using the **delay-buffer-rate** statement. Though some amount of extra buffering might be desirable for burst absorption, delay-buffer rates should not far exceed the service rate of the logical interface.

If you configure delay-buffer rates so that the sum exceeds the port speed, the configured delay-buffer rate is not implemented for the last logical interface that you configure. Instead, that logical interface receives a delay-buffer rate of zero, and a warning message is displayed in the CLI. If bandwidth becomes available (because another logical interface is deleted or deactivated, or the port speed is increased), the configured delay-buffer-rate is reevaluated and implemented if possible.

If you do not configure a delay-buffer rate or a guaranteed rate, the logical interface receives a delay-buffer rate in proportion to the shaping rate and the remaining delay-buffer rate available. In other words, the delay-buffer rate for each logical interface with no configured delay-buffer rate is equal to:

$$(\text{remaining delay-buffer rate} * \text{shaping rate}) / (\text{sum of shaping rates})$$

where the remaining delay-buffer rate is equal to:

$$(\text{interface speed}) - (\text{sum of configured delay-buffer rates})$$

3. To assign a scheduler map to the logical interface, include the **scheduler-map** statement at the **[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles *profile-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name]  
  scheduler-map map-name;
```

For information about configuring schedulers and scheduler maps, see [“Configuring Schedulers” on page 230](#) and [“Configuring Scheduler Maps” on page 230](#).

4. Optionally, you can enable large buffer sizes to be configured. To do this, include the **q-pic-large-buffer** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc *slot-number* pic *pic-number*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]  
  q-pic-large-buffer;
```

If you do not include this statement, the delay-buffer size is more restricted. We recommend restricted buffers for delay-sensitive traffic, such as voice traffic. For more information, see [“Configuring Large Delay Buffers for Slower Interfaces” on page 327](#).

5. To enable scheduling on logical interfaces, include the **per-unit-scheduler** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]  
  per-unit-scheduler;
```

When you include this statement, the maximum number of VLANs supported is 768 on a single-port Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC. On a dual-port Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC, the maximum number is 384.

6. To enable scheduling for FRF.16 bundles physical interfaces, include the **no-per-unit-scheduler** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]
no-per-unit-scheduler;
```

- To apply the traffic-scheduling profile, include the `output-traffic-control-profile` statement at the `[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
output-traffic-control-profile profile-name;
```

You cannot include the `output-traffic-control-profile` statement in the configuration if either the `scheduler-map` or `shaping-rate` statement is included in the logical interface configuration.

Table 27 on page 245 shows how the bandwidth and delay buffer are allocated in various configurations.

Table 27: Bandwidth and Delay Buffer Allocations by Configuration Scenario

Configuration Scenario	Delay Buffer Allocation
You do not oversubscribe the interface. You do not configure a guaranteed rate. You do not configure a shaping rate. You do not configure a delay-buffer rate.	Logical interface receives the remaining bandwidth and receives a delay buffer in proportion to the remaining bandwidth.
You do not oversubscribe the interface. You configure a shaping rate at the <code>[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]</code> hierarchy level.	<p>For backward compatibility, the shaped logical interface receives a delay buffer based on the shaping rate. The multiplicative factor depends on whether you include the <code>q-pic-large-buffer</code> statement. For more information, see “Configuring Large Delay Buffers for Slower Interfaces” on page 327.</p> <p>Unshaped logical interfaces receive the remaining bandwidth and a delay buffer in proportion to the remaining bandwidth.</p>
You oversubscribe the interface. You do not configure a guaranteed rate. You do not configure a shaping rate. You do not configure a delay-buffer rate.	Logical interface receives minimal bandwidth with no guarantees and receives a minimal delay buffer equal to four MTU-sized packets.
You oversubscribe the interface. You configure a shaping rate. You do not configure a guaranteed rate. You do not configure a delay-buffer rate.	<p>Logical interface receives a delay buffer based on the scaled shaping rate:</p> $\text{scaled shaping rate} = (\text{shaping-rate} * [\text{physical interface bandwidth}]) / \text{SUM}(\text{shaping-rates of all logical interfaces on the physical interface})$ <p>The logical interface receives variable bandwidth, depending on how much oversubscription and statistical multiplexing is present. If the amount of oversubscription is low enough that statistical multiplexing does not make all logical interfaces active at the same time and the physical interface bandwidth is not exceeded, the logical interface receives bandwidth equal to the shaping rate. Otherwise, the logical interface receives a smaller amount of bandwidth. In either case, the logical interface bandwidth does not exceed the shaping rate.</p>

Table 27: Bandwidth and Delay Buffer Allocations by Configuration Scenario
Scenario (continued)

Configuration Scenario	Delay Buffer Allocation
You oversubscribe the interface. You configure a shaping rate. You configure a delay-buffer rate.	<p>Logical interface receives a delay buffer based on the delay-buffer rate. For example, on IQ and IQ2 interfaces:</p> <p>delay-buffer-rate <= 10 Mbps: 400-millisecond (ms) delay buffer delay-buffer-rate <= 20 Mbps: 300-ms delay buffer delay-buffer-rate <= 30 Mbps: 200-ms delay buffer delay-buffer-rate <= 40 Mbps: 150-ms delay buffer delay-buffer-rate > 40 Mbps: 100-ms delay buffer</p> <p>On LSQ DLCIs, if total bundle bandwidth < T1 bandwidth:</p> <p>delay-buffer-rate = 1 second</p> <p>On LSQ DLCIs, if total bundle bandwidth >= T1 bandwidth:</p> <p>delay-buffer-rate = 200 ms</p> <p>The multiplicative factor depends on whether you include the q-pic-large-buffer statement. For more information, see “Configuring Large Delay Buffers for Slower Interfaces” on page 327.</p> <p>The logical interface receives variable bandwidth, depending on how much oversubscription and statistical multiplexing is present. If the amount of oversubscription is low enough that statistical multiplexing does not make all logical interfaces active at the same time and the physical interface bandwidth is not exceeded, the logical interface receives bandwidth equal to the shaping rate. Otherwise, the logical interface receives a smaller amount of bandwidth. In either case, the logical interface bandwidth does not exceed the shaping rate.</p>
You oversubscribe the interface. You do not configure a shaping rate. You configure a guaranteed rate. You configure a delay-buffer rate.	Logical interface receives a delay buffer based on the delay-buffer rate.
You oversubscribe the interface. You do not configure a shaping rate. You do not configure a guaranteed rate. You configure a delay-buffer rate.	This scenario is not allowed. If you configure a delay-buffer rate, the traffic-control profile must also include either a shaping rate or a guaranteed rate.
You oversubscribe the interface. You configure a shaping rate. You configure a guaranteed rate. You do not configure a delay-buffer rate.	<p>Logical interface receives a delay buffer based on the guaranteed rate.</p> <p>This configuration is valid on LSQ interfaces and Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 interfaces only. On channelized interfaces, you cannot configure both a shaping rate (PIR) and a guaranteed rate (CIR).</p>



NOTE: In Junos OS Release 13.3, IP packets with DLCI 0 or 1023 are identified as part of control traffic and routed to the high-priority queue. This oversubscribes the high-priority queue, which is reserved for frame relay control traffic. Oversubscribing the high-priority queue causes the frame relay Local Management Interface (LMI) packets to be dropped.

Verifying Configuration of Bandwidth Oversubscription

To verify your configuration, you can issue the following operational mode commands:

- **show class-of-service interfaces**
- **show class-of-service traffic-control-profile *profile-name***

Examples: Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth

This section provides two examples: oversubscription of a channelized interface and oversubscription of an LSQ interface.

Oversubscribing a Channelized Interface

Two logical interface units, 0 and 1, are shaped to rates 2 Mbps and 3 Mbps, respectively. The delay-buffer rates are 750 Kbps and 500 Kbps, respectively. The actual delay buffers allocated to each logical interface are 1 second of 750 Kbps and 2 seconds of 500 Kbps, respectively. The 1-second and 2-second values are based on the following calculations:

delay-buffer-rate < [16 x 64 Kbps]): 1 second of delay-buffer-rate
 delay-buffer-rate < [8 x 64 Kbps]): 2 seconds of delay-buffer-rate

For more information about these calculations, see [“Maximum Delay Buffer for NxDSO Interfaces” on page 330](#).

```
chassis {
  fpc 3 {
    pic 0 {
      q-pic-large-buffer;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  t1-3/0/0 {
    per-unit-scheduler;
  }
}
class-of-service {
  traffic-control-profiles {
    tc-profile1 {
      shaping-rate 2m;
      delay-buffer-rate 750k; # 750 Kbps is less than 16 x 64 Kbps
      scheduler-map sched-map1;
    }
    tc-profile2 {
      shaping-rate 3m;
      delay-buffer-rate 500k; # 500 Kbps is less than 8 x 64 Kbps
      scheduler-map sched-map2;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  t1-3/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      output-traffic-control-profile tc-profile1;
    }
    unit 1 {
      output-traffic-control-profile tc-profile2;
    }
  }
}
```

```
    }  
  }  
}
```

Oversubscribing an LSQ Interface with Scheduling Based on the Logical Interface

Apply a traffic-control profile to a logical interface representing a DLCI on an FRF.16 bundle:

```
interfaces {  
  lsq-1/3/0:0 {  
    per-unit-scheduler;  
    unit 0 {  
      dlci 100;  
    }  
    unit 1 {  
      dlci 200;  
    }  
  }  
}  
  
class-of-service {  
  traffic-control-profiles {  
    tc_0 {  
      shaping-rate percent 100;  
      guaranteed-rate percent 60;  
      delay-buffer-rate percent 80;  
    }  
    tc_1 {  
      shaping-rate percent 80;  
      guaranteed-rate percent 40;  
    }  
  }  
  interfaces {  
    lsq-1/3/0 {  
      unit 0 {  
        output-traffic-control-profile tc_0;  
      }  
      unit 1 {  
        output-traffic-control-profile tc_1;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Oversubscribing an LSQ Interface with Scheduling Based on the Physical Interface

Apply a traffic-control profile to the physical interface representing an FRF.16 bundle:

```
interfaces {  
  lsq-0/2/0:0 {  
    no-per-unit-scheduler;  
    encapsulation multilink-frame-relay-uni-nni;  
    unit 0 {  
      dlci 100;  
      family inet {  
        address 10.18.18.2/24;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```

    }
    class-of-service {
        traffic-control-profiles {
            rlsq_tc {
                scheduler-map rlsq;
                shaping-rate percent 60;
                delay-buffer-rate percent 10;
            }
        }
        interfaces {
            lsq-0/2/0:0 {
                output-traffic-control-profile rlsq_tc;
            }
        }
    }
}
scheduler-maps {
    rlsq {
        forwarding-class best-effort scheduler rlsq_scheduler;
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler rlsq_scheduler1;
    }
}
schedulers {
    rlsq_scheduler {
        transmit-rate percent 20;
        priority low;
    }
    rlsq_scheduler1 {
        transmit-rate percent 40;
        priority high;
    }
}

```

On an FRF.15 bundle, apply the following configuration:

```

class-of-service {
    traffic-control-profiles {
        rlsq {
            scheduler-map sched_0;
            shaping-rate percent 40;
            delay-buffer-rate percent 50;
        }
    }
    interfaces lsq-2/0/0 {
        unit 0 {
            output-traffic-control-profile rlsq;
        }
    }
}
interfaces lsq-2/0/0 {
    per-unit-scheduler;
    unit 0 {
        encapsulation multilink-frame-relay-end-to-end;
        family inet {
            address 10.1.1.2/32;
        }
    }
}

```

}

Configuring Scheduler Transmission Rate

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

The transmission rate control determines the actual traffic bandwidth from each forwarding class you configure. The rate is specified in bits per second (bps). Each queue is allocated some portion of the bandwidth of the outgoing interface.

This bandwidth amount can be a fixed value, such as 1 megabit per second (Mbps), a percentage of the total available bandwidth, or the rest of the available bandwidth. You can limit the transmission bandwidth to the exact value you configure, or allow it to exceed the configured rate if additional bandwidth is available from other queues. This property allows you to ensure that each queue receives the amount of bandwidth appropriate to its level of service.

On M Series routers other than the M120 and M320 routers, you should not configure a **buffer-size** larger than the **transmit-rate** for a rate-limited queue in a scheduler. If you do, the Packet Forwarding Engine will reject the CoS configuration. However, you can achieve the same effect by removing the **exact** option from the transmit rate or specifying the buffer size using the **temporal** option.



NOTE: For 8-port, 12-port, and 48-port Fast Ethernet PICs, transmission scheduling is not supported.

To configure transmission scheduling, include the **transmit-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers *scheduler-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]
  transmit-rate (rate | percent percentage | remainder) <exact | rate-limit>;
```

You can specify the transmit rate as follows:

- **rate**—Transmission rate, in bits per second. For all MX Series router and EX Series switch interfaces, the rate can be from 65,535 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps. On all other platforms, the rate can be from 3200 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps.
- **percent *percentage***—Percentage of transmission capacity.
- **remainder**—Use remaining rate available. In the configuration, you cannot combine the **remainder** and **exact** options.
- **exact**—(Optional) Enforce the exact transmission rate or percentage you configure with the **transmit-rate *rate*** or **transmit-rate percent** statement. Under sustained congestion, a rate-controlled queue that goes into negative credit fills up and eventually drops packets. You specify the **exact** option as follows:

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]
  transmit-rate rate exact;
```

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]
  transmit-rate percent percentage exact;
```


In the configuration, you cannot combine the **remainder** and **exact** options.



NOTE:

- Including the **exact** option is not supported on Enhanced Queuing Dense Port Concentrators (DPCs) on Juniper Network MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers.
- The configuration of the **transmit-rate percent 0 exact** statement at the `[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]` hierarchy is ineffective on T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs.

- **rate-limit**—(Optional) Limit the transmission rate to the specified amount. You can configure this option for all 8 queues of a logical interface (unit) and apply it to shaped or unshaped logical interfaces. If you configure a zero rate-limited transmit rate, all packets belonging to that queue are dropped. On IQE PICs, the **rate-limit** option for the schedulers' transmit rate is implemented as a static policer. Therefore, these schedulers are not aware of congestion and the maximum rate possible on these schedulers is limited by the value specified in the **transmit-rate** statement. Even if there is no congestion, the queue cannot send traffic above the transmit rate due to the static policer.



NOTE: You can apply a transmit rate limit to logical interfaces on Multiservices 100, 400, or 500 PICs. Typically, rate limits are used to prevent a strict-high queue (such as voice) from starving lower priority queues. You can only rate-limit one queue per logical interface. To apply a rate-limit to a Multiservices PIC interface, configure the rate limit in a scheduler and apply the scheduler map to the Multiservices (lsq-) interface at the `[edit class-of-service interfaces]` hierarchy level. For information about configuring other scheduler components, see [“Configuring Schedulers” on page 230](#).

For more information about scheduler transmission rate, see the following sections:

- [Example: Configuring Scheduler Transmission Rate on page 251](#)
- [Allocation of Leftover Bandwidth on page 252](#)

Example: Configuring Scheduler Transmission Rate

Configure the **best-effort** scheduler to use the remainder of the bandwidth on any interface to which it is assigned:

```
class-of-service {
  schedulers {
    best-effort {
      transmit-rate remainder;
    }
  }
}
```

Allocation of Leftover Bandwidth

The allocation of leftover bandwidth is a complex topic. It is difficult to predict and to test, because the behavior of the software varies depending on the traffic mix.

If a queue receives offered loads in excess of the queue's bandwidth allocation, the queue has negative bandwidth credit, and receives a share of any available leftover bandwidth. Negative bandwidth credit means the queue has used up its allocated bandwidth. If a queue's bandwidth credit is positive, meaning it is not receiving offered loads in excess of its bandwidth configuration, then the queue does not receive a share of leftover bandwidth. If the credit is positive, then the queue does not need to use leftover bandwidth, because it can use its own allocation.

This use of leftover bandwidth is the default. If you do not want a queue to use any leftover bandwidth, you must configure it for strict allocation by including the **transmit-rate** statement with the **exact** option at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]** hierarchy level. With rate control in place, the specified bandwidth is strictly observed.

Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge Routers and T Series Core Routers do not distribute leftover bandwidth in proportion to the configured transmit rate of the queues. Instead, the scheduler distributes the leftover bandwidth equally in round-robin fashion to queues that have negative bandwidth credit. All negative-credit queues can take the leftover bandwidth in equal share. This description suggests a simple round-robin distribution process among the queues with negative credits. In actual operation, a queue might change its bandwidth credit status from positive to negative and from negative to positive instantly while the leftover bandwidth is being distributed. Lower-rate queues tend to be allocated a larger share of leftover bandwidth, because their bandwidth credit is more likely to be negative at any given time, if they are overdriven persistently. Also, if there is a large packet size difference, (for example, queue 0 receives 64-byte packets, whereas queue 1 receives 1500-byte packets), then the actual leftover bandwidth distribution ratio can be skewed substantially, because each round-robin turn allows exactly one packet to be transmitted by a negative-credit queue, regardless of the packet size.

By default, on MX Series routers, the M320 Enhanced Type 4 FPCs, and T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs and EX Series switches, excess bandwidth is shared in the ratio of the transmit rates. You can adjust this distribution by configuring the **excess-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]** hierarchy level. You can specify the excess rate sharing by percentage or by proportion.

In summary, M Series and T Series routers distribute leftover bandwidth in equal shares for the queues with the same priority and same negative-credit status. MX Series routers and M320 Enhanced Type 4 FPCs, and EX Series switches, share excess bandwidth in the ratio of the transmit rates, but you can adjust this distribution.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Schedulers for Priority Scheduling on page 295](#)
- [Schedulers Overview on page 227](#)
- [Configuring a Scheduler on page 430](#)
- [excess-rate on page 934](#)

- [schedulers on page 1060](#)

Providing a Guaranteed Minimum Rate

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

On Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC, EQ DPC, MIC, MPC, and Channelized IQ PIC interfaces, and on FRF.16 LSQ interfaces on AS PICs, you can configure guaranteed bandwidth, also known as a committed information rate (CIR). This allows you to specify a guaranteed rate for each logical interface. The guaranteed rate is a minimum. If excess physical interface bandwidth is available for use, the logical interface receives more than the guaranteed rate provisioned for the interface.

You cannot provision the sum of the guaranteed rates to be more than the physical interface bandwidth, or the bundle bandwidth for LSQ interfaces. If the sum of the guaranteed rates exceeds the interface or bundle bandwidth, the commit operation does not fail, but the software automatically decreases the rates so that the sum of the guaranteed rates is equal to the available bundle bandwidth.

To configure a guaranteed minimum rate, perform the following steps:

1. Include the **guaranteed-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profile *profile-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name]
  guaranteed-rate (percent percentage | rate) <burst-size bytes>;
```

On LSQ interfaces, you can configure the guaranteed rate as a percentage from 1 through 100.

On IQ and IQ2 interfaces, you can configure the guaranteed rate as an absolute rate from 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps.



NOTE: For channelized and Gigabit Ethernet IQ interfaces, the **shaping-rate** and **guaranteed-rate** statements are mutually exclusive. You cannot configure some logical interfaces to use a shaping rate and others to use a guaranteed rate. This means there are no service guarantees when you configure a PIR. For these interfaces, you can configure either a PIR or a CIR, but not both.

This restriction does not apply to Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs or LSQ interfaces on AS PICs. For LSQ and Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 interfaces, you can configure both a PIR and a CIR on an interface.

For more information about Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs, see [“CoS on Enhanced IQ2 PICs Overview” on page 658](#).

2. Optionally, you can base the delay-buffer calculation on a delay-buffer rate. To do this, include the **delay-buffer-rate** statement **[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles *profile-name*]** hierarchy level:

[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles *profile-name*]
delay-buffer-rate (percent *percentage* | *rate*);

On LSQ interfaces, you can configure the delay-buffer rate as a percentage from 1 through 100.

On IQ and IQ2 interfaces, you can configure the delay-buffer rate as an absolute rate from 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps.

The actual delay buffer is based on the calculations described in [“Configuring Large Delay Buffers for Slower Interfaces” on page 327](#) and [“Maximum Delay Buffer for NxDS0 Interfaces” on page 330](#). For an example showing how the delay-buffer rates are applied, see [“Example: Providing a Guaranteed Minimum Rate” on page 256](#).

If you do not include the **delay-buffer-rate** statement, the delay-buffer calculation is based on the guaranteed rate, the shaping rate if no guaranteed rate is configured, or the scaled shaping rate if the interface is oversubscribed.

If you do not specify a shaping rate or a guaranteed rate, the logical interface receives a minimal delay-buffer rate and minimal bandwidth equal to four MTU-sized packets.

You can configure a rate for the delay buffer that is higher than the guaranteed rate. This can be useful when the traffic flow might not require much bandwidth in general, but in some cases traffic can be bursty and therefore needs a large buffer.

Configuring large buffers on relatively slow-speed links can cause packet aging. To help prevent this problem, the software requires that the sum of the delay-buffer rates be less than or equal to the port speed. This restriction does not eliminate the possibility of packet aging, so you should be cautious when using the **delay-buffer-rate** statement. Though some amount of extra buffering might be desirable for burst absorption, delay-buffer rates should not far exceed the service rate of the logical interface.

If you configure delay-buffer rates so that the sum exceeds the port speed, the configured delay-buffer rate is not implemented for the last logical interface that you configure. Instead, that logical interface receives a delay-buffer rate of 0, and a warning message is displayed in the CLI. If bandwidth becomes available (because another logical interface is deleted or deactivated, or the port speed is increased), the configured delay-buffer-rate is reevaluated and implemented if possible.

If the guaranteed rate of a logical interface cannot be implemented, that logical interface receives a delay-buffer rate of 0, even if the configured delay-buffer rate is within the interface speed. If at a later time the guaranteed rate of the logical interface can be met, the configured delay-buffer rate is reevaluated and if the delay-buffer rate is within the remaining bandwidth, it is implemented.

If any logical interface has a configured guaranteed rate, all other logical interfaces on that port that do not have a guaranteed rate configured receive a delay-buffer rate of 0. This is because the absence of a guaranteed rate configuration corresponds to a guaranteed rate of 0 and, consequently, a delay-buffer rate of 0.

3. To assign a scheduler map to the logical interface, include the **scheduler-map** statement at the [edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles *profile-name*] hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name]
scheduler-map map-name;
```

For information about configuring schedulers and scheduler maps, see “[Configuring Schedulers](#)” on page 230 and “[Configuring Scheduler Maps](#)” on page 230.

4. To enable large buffer sizes to be configured, include the **q-pic-large-buffer** statement at the `[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]
q-pic-large-buffer;
```

If you do not include this statement, the delay-buffer size is more restricted. For more information, see “[Configuring Large Delay Buffers for Slower Interfaces](#)” on page 327.

5. To enable scheduling on logical interfaces, include the **per-unit-scheduler** statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]
per-unit-scheduler;
```

When you include this statement, the maximum number of VLANs supported is 768 on a single-port Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC. On a dual-port Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC, the maximum number is 384.

6. To apply the traffic-scheduling profile to the logical interface, include the **output-traffic-control-profile** statement at the `[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
output-traffic-control-profile profile-name;
```

[Table 28 on page 255](#) shows how the bandwidth and delay buffer are allocated in various configurations.

Table 28: Bandwidth and Delay Buffer Allocations by Configuration Scenario

Configuration Scenario	Delay Buffer Allocation
You do not configure a guaranteed rate. You do not configure a delay-buffer rate.	Logical interface receives minimal bandwidth with no guarantees and receives a minimal delay buffer equal to 4 MTU-sized packets.
You configure a guaranteed rate. You do not configure a delay-buffer rate.	Logical interface receives bandwidth equal to the guaranteed rate and a delay buffer based on the guaranteed rate. The multiplicative factor depends on whether you include the q-pic-large-buffer statement. For more information, see “ Configuring Large Delay Buffers for Slower Interfaces ” on page 327.
You configure a guaranteed rate. You configure a delay-buffer rate.	Logical interface receives bandwidth equal to the guaranteed rate and a delay buffer based on the delay-buffer rate. The multiplicative factor depends on whether you include the q-pic-large-buffer statement. For more information, see “ Configuring Large Delay Buffers for Slower Interfaces ” on page 327.

Verifying Configuration of Guaranteed Minimum Rate

To verify your configuration, you can issue this following operational mode commands:

- **show class-of-service interfaces**
- **show class-of-service traffic-control-profile** *profile-name*

Example: Providing a Guaranteed Minimum Rate

Two logical interface units, 0 and 1, are provisioned with a guaranteed minimum of 750 Kbps and 500 Kbps, respectively. For logical unit 1, the delay buffer is based on the guaranteed rate setting. For logical unit 0, a delay-buffer rate of 500 Kbps is specified. The actual delay buffers allocated to each logical interface are 2 seconds of 500 Kbps. The 2-second value is based on the following calculation:

$\text{delay-buffer-rate} < [8 \times 64 \text{ Kbps}]: 2 \text{ seconds of delay-buffer-rate}$

For more information about this calculation, see [“Maximum Delay Buffer for NxDS0 Interfaces” on page 330](#).

```
chassis {
  fpc 3 {
    pic 0 {
      q-pic-large-buffer;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  t1-3/0/1 {
    per-unit-scheduler;
  }
}
class-of-service {
  traffic-control-profiles {
    tc-profile3 {
      guaranteed-rate 750k;
      scheduler-map sched-map3;
      delay-buffer-rate 500k; # 500 Kbps is less than 8 x 64 Kbps
    }
    tc-profile4 {
      guaranteed-rate 500k; # 500 Kbps is less than 8 x 64 Kbps
      scheduler-map sched-map4;
    }
  }
  interfaces {
    t1-3/0/1 {
      unit 0 {
        output-traffic-control-profile tc-profile3;
      }
      unit 1 {
        output-traffic-control-profile tc-profile4;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

PIR-Only and CIR Mode

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

The actual behavior of many CoS parameters, especially the shaping rate and guaranteed rate, depend on whether the physical interface is operating in PIR-only or CIR mode.

In PIR-only mode, one or more nodes perform shaping. The physical interface is in the PIR-only mode if no child (or grandchild) node under the port has a guaranteed rate configured.

The mode of the port is important because in PIR-only mode, the scheduling across the child nodes is in proportion to their shaping rates (PIRs) and not the guaranteed rates (CIRs). This can be important if the observed behavior is not what is anticipated.

In CIR mode, one or more nodes applies a guaranteed rate and might perform shaping. A physical interface is in CIR mode if at least one child (or grandchild) node has a guaranteed rate configured.

In CIR mode, one or more nodes applies the guaranteed rates. In addition, any child or grandchild node under the physical interface can have a shaping rate configured. Only the guaranteed rate matters. In CIR mode, nodes that do not have a guaranteed rate configured are assumed to have a very small guaranteed rate (queuing weight).

Excess Rate and Excess Priority Configuration Examples

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series

To configure the excess rate for nonqueuing Packet Forwarding Engines, include the **excess-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers *scheduler-name*]** hierarchy level.

To configure the excess priority for nonqueuing Packet Forwarding Engines, include the **excess-priority** statement at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers *scheduler-name*]** hierarchy level.

The relationship between the configured guaranteed rate, excess rate, guaranteed priority, excess priority, and offered load is not always obvious. The following tables show the expected throughput of a Gigabit Ethernet port with various bandwidth-sharing parameters configured on the queues.

The default behavior of a nonqueuing Gigabit Ethernet interface with multiple priority levels is shown in [Table 29 on page 257](#). All queues in the table get their guaranteed rate. The excess bandwidth is first offered to the excess high-priority queues. Because these use all available bandwidth, there is no remaining excess bandwidth for the low-priority queues.

Table 29: Current Behavior with Multiple Priority Levels

Queue	Guaranteed (Transmit) Rate	Guaranteed Priority	Excess Priority	Offered Load	Expected Throughput
Q0	20%	high	high	600 Mbps	$200 + 366.67 = 566.67$ Mbps
Q1	10%	high	high	500 Mbps	$100 + 183.33 = 283.33$ Mbps

Table 29: Current Behavior with Multiple Priority Levels (*continued*)

Queue	Guaranteed (Transmit) Rate	Guaranteed Priority	Excess Priority	Offered Load	Expected Throughput
Q2	10%	low	low	500 Mbps	$100 + 0 = 100$ Mbps
Q3	5%	low	low	500 Mbps	$50 + 0 = 50$ Mbps

The default behavior of a nonqueuing Gigabit Ethernet interface with the same priority levels is shown in [Table 30 on page 258](#). All queues in the table get their guaranteed rate. Because all queues have the same excess priority, they share the excess bandwidth and each queue gets excess bandwidth in proportion to the transmit rate.

Table 30: Current Behavior with Same Priority Levels

Queue	Guaranteed (Transmit) Rate	Guaranteed Priority	Excess Priority	Offered Load	Expected Throughput
Q0	20%	high	high	500 Mbps	$200 + 244.44 = 444.44$ Mbps
Q1	10%	high	high	500 Mbps	$100 + 122.22 = 222.22$ Mbps
Q2	10%	high	high	500 Mbps	$100 + 122.22 = 222.22$ Mbps
Q3	5%	high	high	500 Mbps	$50 + 61.11 = 111.11$ Mbps

The default behavior of a nonqueuing Gigabit Ethernet interface with the at least one strict-high priority level is shown in [Table 31 on page 258](#). First the high priority and strict-high are serviced in a weighted round-robin fashion. The high priority queue gets its guaranteed bandwidth and the strict-high queue gets what remains. The high excess priority queue gets all the excess bandwidth.

Table 31: Current Behavior with Strict-High Priority

Queue	Guaranteed (Transmit) Rate	Guaranteed Priority	Excess Priority	Offered Load	Expected Throughput
Q0	20%	strict-high	X	500 Mbps	500 Mbps
Q1	10%	high	high	500 Mbps	$100 + 250 = 350$ Mbps
Q2	10%	low	low	500 Mbps	$100 + 0 = 100$ Mbps
Q3	5%	low	low	500 Mbps	$50 + 0 = 50$ Mbps

The default behavior of a nonqueuing Gigabit Ethernet interface with the at least one strict-high priority level and a higher offered load on Q0 is shown in [Table 32 on page 259](#). First the high priority and strict-high are serviced in a weighted round-robin fashion. The high priority queue gets its guaranteed bandwidth and the strict-high queue gets what remains. There is no excess bandwidth.

Table 32: Strict-High Priority with Higher Load

Queue	Guaranteed (Transmit) Rate	Guaranteed Priority	Excess Priority	Offered Load	Expected Throughput
Q0	20%	strict-high	X	1 Gbps	900 Mbps
Q1	10%	high	high	500 Mbps	$100 + 0 = 100$ Mbps
Q2	10%	low	low	500 Mbps	$0 + 0 = 0$ Mbps
Q3	5%	low	low	500 Mbps	$0 + 0 = 0$ Mbps

Now consider the behavior of the queues with configured excess rates and excess priorities.

The behavior with multiple priority levels is shown in [Table 33 on page 259](#). All queues get the guaranteed rate. The excess bandwidth is first offered to the excess high priority queues and these consume all the bandwidth. There is no remaining excess bandwidth for low priority queues.

Table 33: Sharing with Multiple Priority Levels

Queue	Guaranteed (Transmit) Rate	Excess Rate	Guaranteed Priority	Excess Priority	Offered Load	Expected Throughput
Q0	20%	10%	high	high	500 Mbps	$200 + 275 = 475$ Mbps
Q1	10%	20%	high	low	500 Mbps	$100 + 0 = 100$ Mbps
Q2	10%	10%	low	high	500 Mbps	$100 + 275 = 275$ Mbps
Q3	5%	20%	low	low	500 Mbps	$50 + 0 = 50$ Mbps

The behavior with the same (high) priority levels is shown in [Table 34 on page 259](#). All queues get the guaranteed rate. Because all queues have the same excess priority, they share the excess bandwidth in proportion to their transmit rate.

Table 34: Sharing with the Same Priority Levels

Queue	Guaranteed (Transmit) Rate	Excess Rate	Guaranteed Priority	Excess Priority	Offered Load	Expected Throughput
Q0	20%	10%	high	high	500 Mbps	$200 + 91.67 = 291.67$ Mbps
Q1	10%	20%	high	high	500 Mbps	$100 + 183.33 = 283.33$ Mbps
Q2	10%	10%	high	high	500 Mbps	$100 + 91.67 = 191.67$ Mbps
Q3	5%	20%	high	high	500 Mbps	$50 + 183.33 = 233.33$ Mbps

The behavior with at least one strict-high priority level is shown in [Table 35 on page 260](#). The high priority and strict-high queues are serviced in a weighted round-robin fashion. The high priority queue gets its guaranteed rate and the strict-high queue gets the rest. The excess high-priority queue get all the excess bandwidth.

Table 35: Sharing with at Least One Strict-High Priority

Queue	Guaranteed (Transmit) Rate	Excess Rate	Guaranteed Priority	Excess Priority	Offered Load	Expected Throughput
Q0	20%	X	strict-high	X	500 Mbps	500 Mbps
Q1	10%	20%	high	low	500 Mbps	100 + 0 = 100 Mbps
Q2	10%	10%	low	high	500 Mbps	100 + 250 = 350 Mbps
Q3	5%	20%	low	low	500 Mbps	50 + 0 = 50 Mbps

The behavior with at least one strict-high priority level and a higher offered load is shown in [Table 36 on page 260](#). The high priority and strict-high queues are serviced in a weighted round-robin fashion. The high priority queue gets its guaranteed rate and the strict-high queue gets the rest. There is no excess bandwidth.

Table 36: Sharing with at Least One Strict-High Priority and Higher Load

Queue	Guaranteed (Transmit) Rate	Excess Rate	Guaranteed Priority	Excess Priority	Offered Load	Expected Throughput
Q0	20%	X	strict-high	X	900 Mbps	900 Mbps
Q1	10%	20%	high	low	500 Mbps	100 + 0 = 100 Mbps
Q2	10%	10%	low	high	500 Mbps	0 + 0 = 0 Mbps
Q3	5%	20%	low	low	500 Mbps	0 + 0 = 0 Mbps

The behavior with at least one strict-high priority level and a rate limit is shown in [Table 37 on page 260](#). Queue 0 and Queue 2 are rate limited, so the maximum bandwidth they are offered is the transmit bandwidth and they will not be offered any excess bandwidth. All other queues are offered the guaranteed bandwidth and the excess is shared by the non-rate-limited queues.

Table 37: Sharing with at Least One Strict-High Priority and Rate Limit

Queue	Guaranteed (Transmit) Rate	Rate Limit	Excess Rate	Guaranteed Priority	Excess Priority	Offered Load	Expected Throughput
Q0	20%	Yes	X	strict-high	X	500 Mbps	200 + 0 = 200 Mbps

Table 37: Sharing with at Least One Strict-High Priority and Rate Limit (*continued*)

Queue	Guaranteed (Transmit) Rate	Rate Limit	Excess Rate	Guaranteed Priority	Excess Priority	Offered Load	Expected Throughput
Q1	10%	No	20%	high	low	500 Mbps	100 + 275 = 375 Mbps
Q2	10%	Yes	10%	low	high	500 Mbps	100 + 0 = 100 Mbps
Q3	5%	No	20%	low	low	500 Mbps	50 + 275 = 325 Mbps

Configuring the Schedulers

The following example configures schedulers, forwarding classes, and a scheduler map for an interface with excess rates and excess priorities.

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers]
scheduler-1 {
  transmit-rate percent 20;
  priority high;
  excess-rate percent 10;
  excess-priority low;
}
scheduler-2 {
  transmit-rate percent 10;
  priority strict-high;
}
scheduler-3 {
  transmit-rate percent 10;
  priority medium-high;
  excess-rate percent 20;
  excess-priority high;
}
scheduler-4 {
  transmit-rate percent 5;
  priority medium-high;
  excess-rate percent 30;
  excess-priority low;
}
```

Configuring the Forwarding Classes

```
[edit class-of-service]
forwarding-classes {
  class cp_000 queue-num 0;
  class cp_001 queue-num 1;
  class cp_010 queue-num 2;
  class cp_011 queue-num 3;
  class cp_100 queue-num 4;
  class cp_101 queue-num 5;
  class cp_110 queue-num 6;
  class cp_111 queue-num 7;
}
```

Configuring the Scheduler Map	<pre>[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps] scheduler-map-1 { forwarding-class cp_000 scheduler scheduler-1; forwarding-class cp_001 scheduler scheduler-2; forwarding-class cp_010 scheduler scheduler-3; forwarding-class cp_011 scheduler scheduler-4; }</pre>
Applying the Scheduler Map to the Interface	<pre>[edit interfaces] ge-1/1/0 { scheduler-map scheduler-map-1; unit 0 { family inet { address 192.168.1.2/32; } } }</pre>

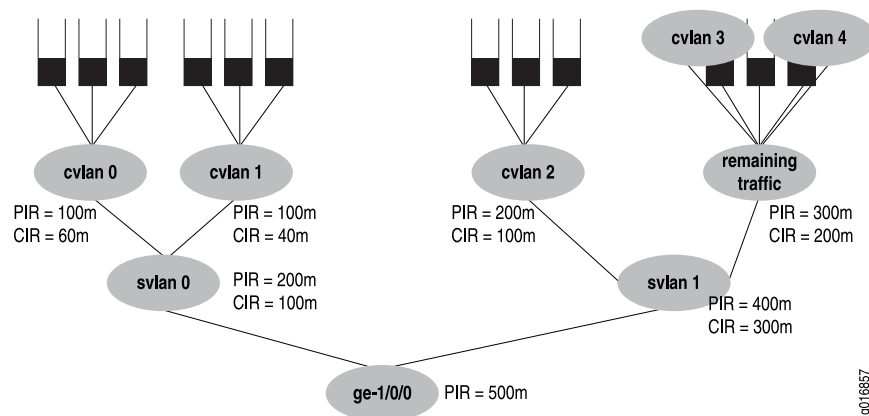
Controlling Remaining Traffic

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

You can configure many logical interfaces under an interface. However, only a subset of them might have a traffic control profile attached. For example, you can configure three logical interfaces (units) over the same service VLAN, but apply a traffic control profile specifying best-effort and voice queues to only one of the logical interface units. Traffic from the two remaining logical interfaces is considered *remaining traffic*. To configure transmit rate guarantees for the remaining traffic, you configure the **output-traffic-control-profile-remaining** statement specifying a guaranteed rate for the remaining traffic. Without this statement, the remaining traffic gets a default, minimal bandwidth. In the same way, the **shaping-rate** and **delay-buffer-rate** statements can be specified in the traffic control profile referenced with the **output-traffic-control-profile-remaining** statement in order to shape and provide buffering for remaining traffic.

Consider the interface shown in [Figure 31 on page 263](#). Customer VLANs 3 and 4 have no explicit traffic control profile. However, the service provider might want to establish a shaping and guaranteed transmit rate for aggregate traffic heading for those customer VLANs. The solution is to configure and apply a traffic control profile for all remaining traffic on the interface.

Figure 31: Handling Remaining Traffic



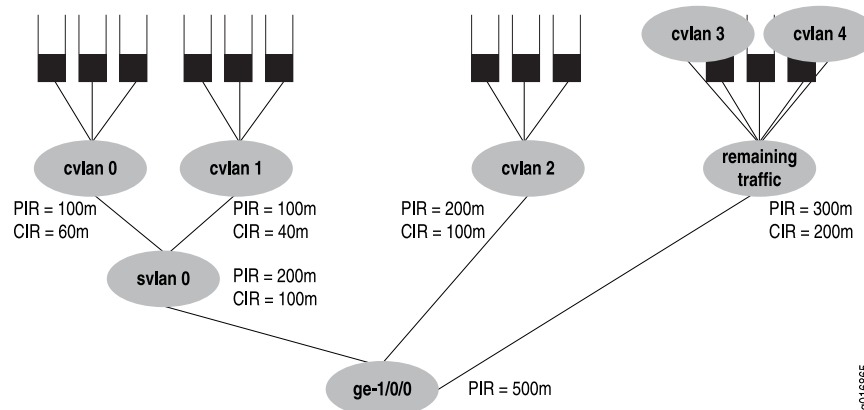
This example considers the case where customer VLANs 3 and 4 have no explicit traffic control profile, yet need to establish a shaping and guaranteed transmit rate for traffic heading for those customer VLANs. The solution is to add a traffic control profile to the **svlan1** interface set. This example builds on the earlier example and so does not repeat all configuration details, only those at the service VLAN level.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
interface-set svlan0 {
  output-traffic-control-profile tcp-svlan0;
}
interface-set svlan1 {
  output-traffic-control-profile tcp-svlan1; # For explicitly shaped traffic.
  output-traffic-control-profile tcp-svlan1-remaining; # For all remaining traffic.
}

[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles]
tcp-svlan1 {
  shaping-rate 400m;
  guaranteed-rate 300m;
}
tcp-svlan1-remaining {
  shaping-rate 300m;
  guaranteed-rate 200m;
  scheduler-map smap-remainder; # this smap is not shown in detail
}
```

Next, consider the example shown in [Figure 32 on page 264](#).

Figure 32: Another Example of Handling Remaining Traffic



In this example, **ge-1/0/0** has three logical interfaces (unit 1, unit 2, and unit 3), and SVLAN 2000, which are covered by the interface set:

- Scheduling for the interface set **svlan0** is specified by referencing an **output-traffic-control-profile** statement which specifies the **guaranteed-rate**, **shaping-rate**, and **delay-buffer-rate** statement values for the interface set. In this example, the output traffic control profile called **tcp-svlan0** guarantees 100 Mbps and shapes the interface set **svlan0** to 200 Mbps.
- Scheduling and queuing for remaining traffic of **svlan0** is specified by referencing an **output-traffic-control-profile-remaining** statement which references a **scheduler-map** statement that establishes queues for the remaining traffic. The specified traffic control profile can also configure guaranteed, shaping, and delay-buffer rates for the remaining traffic. In this example, **output-traffic-control-profile-remaining tcp-svlan0-rem** references **scheduler-map smap-svlan0-rem**, which calls for a best-effort queue for remaining traffic (that is, traffic on unit 3 and unit 4, which is not classified by the **svlan0** interface set). The example also specifies a **guaranteed-rate** of 200 Mbps and a **shaping-rate** of 300 Mbps for all remaining traffic.
- Scheduling and queuing for logical interface **ge-1/0/0 unit 1** is configured “traditionally” and uses an **output-traffic-control-profile** specified for that unit. In this example, **output-traffic-control-profile tcp-1f1** specifies scheduling and queuing for **ge-1/0/0 unit 1**.

This example does not include the **[edit interfaces]** configuration.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
interface-set {
  svlan0 {
    output-traffic-control-profile tcp-svlan0; # Guarantee & shaper for svlan0.
  }
}
ge-1/0/0 {
  output-traffic-control-profile-remaining tcp-svlan0-rem;
  # Unit 3 and 4 are not explicitly configured, but captured by “remaining”
  unit 1 {
    output-traffic-control-profile tcp-1f1; # Unit 1 be & ef queues.
  }
}
```

Here is how the traffic control profiles for this example are configured:

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles]
tcp-svlan0 {
    shaping-rate 200m;
    guaranteed-rate 100m;
}
tcp-svlan0-rem {
    shaping-rate 300m;
    guaranteed-rate 200m;
    scheduler-map smap-svlan0-rem; # This specifies queues for remaining traffic
}
tcp-ifl1 {
    scheduler-map smap-ifl1;
}
```

Finally, here are the scheduler maps and queues for the example:

```
[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps]
smap-svlan0-rem {
    forwarding-class best-effort scheduler sched-foo;
}
smap-ifl1 {
    forwarding-class best-effort scheduler sched-bar;
    forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler sched-baz;
}
```

The configuration for the referenced schedulers are not given for this example.

Bandwidth Sharing on Nonqueuing Packet Forwarding Engines Overview

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#)

You can configure bandwidth sharing rate limits, excess rate, and excess priority at the queue level on the following Juniper Networks routers and switches:

- EX Series switches
- M120 Multiservice Edge Router (rate limit and excess priority only; excess rate is not configured by the user)
- M320 router with Enhanced FPCs (rate limit, excess rate, and excess priority)
- MX Series 3D Universal Edge Router with nonqueuing DPCs (rate limit, excess rate, and excess priority)

You configure rate limits when you have a concern that low-latency packets (such as high or strict-high priority packets for voice) might starve low-priority and medium-priority packets. In Junos OS, the low latency queue is implemented by rate-limiting packets to the transmit bandwidth. The rate-limiting is performed immediately before queuing the packet for transmission. All packets that exceed the rate limit are not queued, but dropped.

By default, if the excess priority is not configured for a queue, the excess priority will be the same as the normal queue priority. If none of the queues have an excess rate configured, then the excess rate will be the same as the transmit rate percentage. If at

least one of the queues has an excess rate configured, then the excess rate for the queues that do not have an excess rate configured will be set to zero.

When the physical interface is on queuing hardware such as the IQ, IQ2, or IQE PICs, or MX Series routers queuing DPCs or EX Series switches, these features are dependent on the PIC (or queuing DPC in the case of the MX Series router) configuration.

You cannot configure both rate limits and buffer sizes on these Packet Forwarding Engines.

Four levels of excess priorities are supported: low, medium-low, medium-high, and high.



NOTE: Rate limiting is implemented differently on Enhanced Queuing DPCs and non-queuing Packet Forwarding Engines. On Enhanced Queuing DPCs, rate-limiting is implemented using a single rate two color policer. On non-queuing Packet Forwarding Engines, rate-limiting is achieved by shaping the queue to the transmit rate and keeping the queue delay buffers small to prevent too many packets from being queued once the shaping rate is reached.

Configuring Rate Limits on Nonqueuing Packet Forwarding Engines

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

On non-queuing Packet Forwarding Engines, rate-limiting is achieved by shaping the queue to the transmit rate and keeping the queue delay buffers small to prevent too many packets from being queued once the shaping rate is reached. To configure rate limits for non-queuing Packet Forwarding Engines, include the **transmit-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]** hierarchy level.



NOTE: Rate limiting is implemented differently on MPCs and Enhanced Queuing DPCs than on non-queuing Packet Forwarding Engines. On MPCs and Enhanced Queuing DPCs, rate-limiting is implemented using a single-rate two-color policer. See [“Example: Limiting Outbound Traffic Within Your Network by Configuring an Egress Single-Rate Two-Color Policer and Configuring Multifield Classifiers”](#) on page 145 for an example of configuring a single-rate two-color policer to rate limit traffic.

Configuring the Schedulers

The following example configures schedulers, forwarding classes, and a scheduler map for a rate-limited interface.

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers]
scheduler-1 {
  transmit-rate percent 20 rate-limit;
  priority high;
}
scheduler-2 {
  transmit-rate percent 10 rate-limit;
  priority strict-high;
}
```


	<pre> scheduler-3 { transmit-rate percent 40; priority medium-high; } scheduler-4 { transmit-rate percent 30; priority medium-high; } </pre>
Configuring the Forwarding Classes	<pre> [edit class-of-service] forwarding-classes { class cp_000 queue-num 0; class cp_001 queue-num 1; class cp_010 queue-num 2; class cp_011 queue-num 3; class cp_100 queue-num 4; class cp_101 queue-num 5; class cp_110 queue-num 6; class cp_111 queue-num 7; } </pre>
Configuring the Scheduler Map	<pre> [edit class-of-service scheduler-maps] scheduler-map-1 { forwarding-class cp_000 scheduler scheduler-1; forwarding-class cp_001 scheduler scheduler-2; forwarding-class cp_010 scheduler scheduler-3; forwarding-class cp_011 scheduler scheduler-4; } </pre>
Applying the Scheduler Map to the Interface	<pre> [edit class-of-service interfaces] ge-1/0/0 { scheduler-map scheduler-map-1; } </pre>

Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to DLCIs and VLANs

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

By default, output scheduling is not enabled on logical interfaces. Logical interfaces without shaping configured share a default scheduler. This scheduler has a committed information rate (CIR) that equals 0. (The CIR is the guaranteed rate.) The default scheduler has a peak information rate (PIR) that equals the physical interface shaping rate.



NOTE: If you apply a shaping rate, you must keep in mind that the transit statistics for physical interfaces are obtained from the packet forwarding engine, but the traffic statistics are supplied by the PIC. Therefore, if shaping is applied to the PIC, the count of packets in the transit statistics fields do not always agree with the counts in the traffic statistics. For example, the IPv6 transit statistics will not necessarily match the traffic statistics on the interface. However, at the logical interface (DLCI) level, both transit and traffic statistics are obtained from the Packet Forwarding Engine and will not show any difference.

Logical interface scheduling (also called *per-unit scheduling*) allows you to enable multiple output queues on a logical interface and associate customized output scheduling and shaping for each queue.



NOTE: Ingress scheduling does not support logical interface scheduling.

You can configure logical interface scheduling on the following PICs:

- Adaptive Services PIC, on link services IQ (**lsq-**) interfaces
- Channelized E1 IQ PIC
- Channelized OC3 IQ PIC
- Channelized OC12 IQ PIC (Per-unit scheduling is not supported on T1 interfaces configured on this PIC.)
- Channelized STM1 IQ PIC
- Channelized T3 IQ PIC
- E3 IQ PIC
- Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC
- Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC
- IQE PICs

You can configure logical interface scheduling on the following MICs and MPCs as well as any MPC that contains a queuing chip:

- 16x10GE MPC
- MPC3E:
 - 2x10GE MIC with XFP
 - 10x10GE MIC with SFP+
 - 2x40GE MIC with QSFP+
 - 1x100GE MIC with CXP

- MPC4E:
 - 32x10GE with SFPP
 - 2x100GE + 8x10GE with SFPP
- MPC6E:
 - 24x10GE MIC with SFPP
 - 24x10GE MIC with SFPP OTN
 - 2x100GE MIC with CFP2 OTN
 - 4x100GE MIC with CXP

For Channelized and Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs only, you can configure a shaping rate for a VLAN or DLCI and oversubscribe the physical interface by including the **shaping-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles]** hierarchy level. With this configuration approach, you can independently control the delay-buffer rate, as described in [“Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth” on page 241](#).

Physical interfaces (for example, **t3-0/0/0**, **t3-0/0/0:0**, and **ge-0/0/0**) support scheduling with any encapsulation type pertinent to that physical interface. For a single port, you cannot apply scheduling to the physical interface if you apply scheduling to one or more of the associated logical interfaces.

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC PICs only, you can configure hierarchical traffic shaping, meaning the shaping is performed on both the physical interface and the logical interface. You can also configure input traffic scheduling and shared scheduling. For more information, see [“CoS on Enhanced IQ2 PICs Overview” on page 658](#).

Logical interfaces (for example, **t3-0/0/0.0**, **ge-0/0/0.0**, and **t1-0/0/0:0.1**) support scheduling on DLCIs or VLANs only. Furthermore, logical interface scheduling is not supported on PICs that do not have IQ.



NOTE: In the Junos OS implementation, the term *logical interfaces* generally refers to interfaces you configure by including the unit statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name*] hierarchy level. As such, logical interfaces have the *logical* descriptor at the end of the interface name, as in ge-0/0/0.1 or t1-0/0/0:0.1, where the logical unit number is 1.

Although channelized interfaces are generally thought of as logical or virtual, the Junos OS sees T3, T1, and NxDS0 interfaces within a channelized IQ PIC as physical interfaces. For example, both t3-0/0/0 and t3-0/0/0:1 are treated as physical interfaces by the Junos OS. In contrast, t3-0/0/0.2 and t3-0/0/0:1.2 are considered logical interfaces because they have the .2 at the end of the interface names.

Within the [edit class-of-service] hierarchy level, you cannot use the *.logical* descriptor when you assign properties to logical interfaces. Instead, you must include the unit statement in the configuration. For example:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set interfaces t3-0/0/0 unit 0 scheduler-map map1
```

Table 38 on page 270 shows the interfaces/PICs that support fine-grained queuing and scheduling.

Table 38: Fine-Grained Queuing and Scheduling Support by Interface or PIC Type

Interface Type	PIC Type	Supported	Example Configuration
IQ PICs			
Physical interfaces	ATM2 IQ	Yes	Example of supported configuration: [edit class-of-service interfaces at-0/0/0] scheduler-map map-1;
Channelized interfaces configured on IQ PICs	Channelized DS3 IQ	Yes	Example of supported configuration: [edit class-of-service interfaces t1-0/0/0:1] scheduler-map map-1;

Table 38: Fine-Grained Queuing and Scheduling Support by Interface or PIC Type (*continued*)

Interface Type	PIC Type	Supported	Example Configuration
Logical interfaces (DLCIs and VLANs only) configured on IQ PICs	Gigabit Ethernet IQ with VLAN tagging enabled	Yes	Example of supported configuration: [edit class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1] scheduler-map map-1;
	E3 IQ with Frame Relay encapsulation	Yes	Example of supported configuration: [edit class-of-service interfaces e3-0/0/0 unit 1] scheduler-map map-1;
	Channelized OC3 IQ with Frame Relay encapsulation	Yes	Example of supported configuration: [edit class-of-service interfaces t1-1/0/0:1 unit 0] scheduler-map map-1;
	Channelized STM1 IQ with Frame Relay encapsulation	Yes	Example of supported configuration: [edit class-of-service interfaces e1-0/0/0:1 unit 1] scheduler-map map-1;
	Channelized T3 IQ with Frame Relay encapsulation	Yes	Example of supported configuration: [edit class-of-service interfaces t1-0/0/0 unit 1] scheduler-map map-1;
Logical interfaces configured on IQ PICs (interfaces that are not DLCIs or VLANs)	E3 IQ PIC with Cisco HDLC encapsulation	No	No
	ATM2 IQ PIC with LLC/SNAP encapsulation	No	No
	Channelized OC12 IQ PIC with PPP encapsulation	No	No
Non-IQ PICs			
Physical interfaces	T3	Yes	Example of supported configuration: [edit class-of-service interfaces t3-0/0/0] scheduler-map map-1;
Channelized OC12 PIC	Channelized OC12	Yes	Example of supported configuration: [edit class-of-service interfaces t3-0/0/0:1] scheduler-map map-1;
Channelized interfaces (except the Channelized OC12 PIC)	Channelized STM1	No	No

Table 38: Fine-Grained Queuing and Scheduling Support by Interface or PIC Type (*continued*)

Interface Type	PIC Type	Supported	Example Configuration
Logical interfaces	Fast Ethernet	No	No
	Gigabit Ethernet	No	No
	ATM1	No	No
	Channelized OC12	No	No

[Table 39 on page 272](#) shows the MICs and MPCs that support fine-grained queuing and scheduling.

Table 39: Fine-Grained Queuing and Scheduling Support by MIC or MPC Type

MPC	MIC	Supported	Example Configuration
Fixed Configuration MPCs			
16x10GE MPC	No	Yes	[edit class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1] scheduler-map map-1;
32x10GE MPC4E	No	Yes	[edit class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1] scheduler-map map-1;
2x100GE + 8x10GE MPC4E	No	Yes	[edit class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1] scheduler-map map-1;
6x40GE + 24x10GE MPC5E	No	No	No
6x40GE + 24x10GE MPC5EQ	No	Yes	[edit class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1] scheduler-map map-1;
2x100GE + 4x10GE MPC5E	No	No	No
2x100GE + 4x10GE MPC5EQ	No	Yes	[edit class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1] scheduler-map map-1;
MPCs			
MPC1	No	No	No
MPC1E	No	No	No
MPC1 Q	Any supported MIC	Yes	Example of supported configuration: [edit class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1] scheduler-map map-1;

Table 39: Fine-Grained Queuing and Scheduling Support by MIC or MPC Type (*continued*)

MPC	MIC	Supported	Example Configuration
MPC1E Q	Any supported MIC	Yes	Example of supported configuration: [edit class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1] scheduler-map map-1;
MPC2	No	No	No
MPC2E	No	No	No
MPC2 Q	Any supported MIC	Yes	Example of supported configuration: [edit class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1] scheduler-map map-1;
MPC2E Q	Any supported MIC	Yes	Example of supported configuration: [edit class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1] scheduler-map map-1;
MPC2 EQ	Any supported MIC	Yes	Example of supported configuration: [edit class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1] scheduler-map map-1;
MPC2E EQ	Any supported MIC	Yes	Example of supported configuration: [edit class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1] scheduler-map map-1;
MPC2E P	No	No	No
MPC3E	10-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with SFP+	Yes	Example of supported configuration: [edit class-of-service interfaces xe-0/0/0 unit 1] scheduler-map map-1;
	40-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with QSFP+	Yes	Example of supported configuration: [edit class-of-service interfaces et-0/0/0 unit 1] scheduler-map map-1;
	100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with CXP	Yes	Example of supported configuration: [edit class-of-service interfaces et-0/0/0 unit 1] scheduler-map map-1;
MPC6E	Any supported MIC	Yes	Example of supported configuration: [edit class-of-service interfaces et-0/0/0 unit 1] scheduler-map map-1;

To configure scheduling on logical interfaces:

1. Enable per-unit scheduling on the interface by including the **per-unit-scheduler** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]  
per-unit-scheduler;
```

When including the **per-unit-scheduler** statement, you must also include the **vlan-tagging** statement or the **flexible-vlan-tagging** statement (to apply scheduling to VLANs) or the **encapsulation frame-relay** statement (to apply scheduling to DLCIs) at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level.

When you include this statement, the maximum number of VLANs supported is 768 on a single-port Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC. On a dual-port Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC, the maximum number is 384.

See “[Scaling of Per-VLAN Queuing on Non-Queuing MPCs](#)” on page 794 for scaling information on non-queuing MPCs.

2. Associate a scheduler with the interface by including the **scheduler-map** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]  
scheduler-map map-name;
```

Alternatively, associate a scheduler with the interface by including the **scheduler-map** statement at the **[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles *traffic control profile name*]** hierarchy level and then include the **output-traffic-control-profile** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface name* unit *logical unit number*]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles traffic control profile name]  
scheduler-map map-name;
```

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]  
output-traffic-control-profile traffic-control-profile-name;
```

3. Configure shaping on the interface by including the **shaping-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]  
shaping-rate rate;
```



NOTE: You can also apply the shaping rate to the traffic control profile.

By default, the logical interface bandwidth is the average of unused bandwidth for the number of logical interfaces that require default bandwidth treatment. You can specify a peak bandwidth rate in bps, either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation **k** (1000), **m** (1,000,000), or **g** (1,000,000,000). The range is from 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps. For the IQ2 Gigabit Ethernet PIC, the minimum is 80,000 bps, and for the IQ2 10 Gigabit Ethernet PIC, the minimum is 160,000 bps. For the 16x10GE MPC, the minimum is 250,000 bps, and for the MPC3E, MPC4E, and MPC6E, the minimum is 292,000 bps.

For FRF.16 bundles on link services interfaces, only shaping rates based on percentage are supported.

- Related Documentation**
- [per-unit-scheduler on page 1030](#)
 - [Example: Applying Scheduling and Shaping to VLANs on page 279](#)
 - [Example: Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to DLCIs on page 275](#)

Example: Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to DLCIs

Supported Platforms [ACX Series](#), [M120](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T1600](#), [T640](#)

This example shows how to apply scheduler maps and shaping rates to individual logical interfaces.

- [Requirements on page 275](#)
- [Overview on page 275](#)
- [Configuration on page 276](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 7.4 or later running on router line cards that support Intelligent Queuing (IQ).
- Junos OS Release 13.2 or later running on MX Series routers containing 16x10GE MPC or MPC3E line cards.
- Junos OS Release 13.3 or later running on MX Series routers containing MPC4E line cards.
- Junos OS Release 15.1 or later running on MX Series routers containing MPC6E line cards.

Overview

By default, output scheduling is not enabled on logical interfaces. Logical interfaces without shaping configured share a default scheduler. *Logical interface scheduling* (also called *per-unit scheduling*) allows you to enable multiple output queues on a logical interface and associate customized scheduling and shaping for each queue.

This example shows how to define schedulers for logical interfaces through the direct use of scheduler maps and shaping rates.

In this example, we associate the scheduler **sched-map-logical-0** with logical interface **unit 0** on physical interface **t3-1/0/0**, and allocate 10 Mbps of transmission bandwidth to the logical interface. We also associate the scheduler **sched-map-logical-1** with logical interface **unit 1** on the same physical interface, **t3-1/0/0**, and allocate 20 Mbps of transmission bandwidth to the logical interface.

The allocated bandwidth is shared among the individual forwarding classes in the scheduler map. Although these schedulers are configured on a single physical interface, they are independent from each other. Traffic on one logical interface unit does not affect the transmission priority, bandwidth allocation, or drop behavior on the other logical interface unit.

For a similar example, see [“Example: Applying Scheduling and Shaping to VLANs” on page 279](#).

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
set interfaces t3-1/0/0:1 per-unit-scheduler
set interfaces t3-1/0/0:1 encapsulation frame-relay
set interfaces t3-1/0/0:1 unit 0 dlc1 100
set interfaces t3-1/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.1.0/24
set interfaces t3-1/0/0:1 unit 1 dlc1 101
set interfaces t3-1/0/0:1 unit 1 family inet address 10.1.1.1/24
set class-of-service interfaces t3-1/0/0:1 unit 0 scheduler-map sched-map-logical-0
set class-of-service interfaces t3-1/0/0:1 unit 0 shaping-rate 10m
set class-of-service interfaces t3-1/0/0:1 unit 1 scheduler-map sched-map-logical-1
set class-of-service interfaces t3-1/0/0:1 unit 1 shaping-rate 20m
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sched-map-logical-0 forwarding-class best-effort
  scheduler sched-best-effort-0
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sched-map-logical-0 forwarding-class
  assured-forwarding scheduler sched-bronze-0
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sched-map-logical-0 forwarding-class
  expedited-forwarding scheduler sched-silver-0
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sched-map-logical-0 forwarding-class
  network-control scheduler sched-gold-0
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sched-map-logical-1 forwarding-class best-effort
  scheduler sched-best-effort-1
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sched-map-logical-1 forwarding-class
  assured-forwarding scheduler sched-bronze-1
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sched-map-logical-1 forwarding-class
  expedited-forwarding scheduler sched-silver-1
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sched-map-logical-1 forwarding-class
  network-control scheduler sched-gold-1
set class-of-service schedulers sched-best-effort-0 transmit-rate 4m
set class-of-service schedulers sched-bronze-0 transmit-rate 3m
set class-of-service schedulers sched-silver-0 transmit-rate 2m
set class-of-service schedulers sched-gold-0 transmit-rate 1m
set class-of-service schedulers sched-best-effort-1 transmit-rate 8m
set class-of-service schedulers sched-bronze-1 transmit-rate 6m
set class-of-service schedulers sched-silver-1 transmit-rate 4m
set class-of-service schedulers sched-gold-1 transmit-rate 2m
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see the *CLI User Guide*.

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@PE1# set t3-1/0/0:1 per-unit-scheduler
user@PE1# set t3-1/0/0:1 encapsulation frame-relay
user@PE1# set t3-1/0/0:1 unit 0 dlci 100
user@PE1# set t3-1/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.1.0/24
user@PE1# set t3-1/0/0:1 unit 1 dlci 101
user@PE1# set t3-1/0/0:1 unit 1 family inet address 10.1.1.1/24
```

2. Define the schedulers.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@PE1# set schedulers sched-best-effort-0 transmit-rate 4m
user@PE1# set schedulers sched-bronze-0 transmit-rate 3m
user@PE1# set schedulers sched-silver-0 transmit-rate 2m
user@PE1# set schedulers sched-gold-0 transmit-rate 1m
user@PE1# set schedulers sched-best-effort-1 transmit-rate 8m
user@PE1# set schedulers sched-bronze-1 transmit-rate 6m
user@PE1# set schedulers sched-silver-1 transmit-rate 4m
user@PE1# set schedulers sched-gold-1 transmit-rate 2m
```

3. Define the scheduler maps.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@PE1# set scheduler-maps sched-map-logical-0 forwarding-class best-effort
scheduler sched-best-effort-0
user@PE1# set scheduler-maps sched-map-logical-0 forwarding-class
assured-forwarding scheduler sched-bronze-0
user@PE1# set scheduler-maps sched-map-logical-0 forwarding-class
expedited-forwarding scheduler sched-silver-0
user@PE1# set scheduler-maps sched-map-logical-0 forwarding-class
network-control scheduler sched-gold-0
user@PE1# set scheduler-maps sched-map-logical-1 forwarding-class best-effort
scheduler sched-best-effort-1
user@PE1# set scheduler-maps sched-map-logical-1 forwarding-class
assured-forwarding scheduler sched-bronze-1
user@PE1# set scheduler-maps sched-map-logical-1 forwarding-class
expedited-forwarding scheduler sched-silver-1
user@PE1# set scheduler-maps sched-map-logical-1 forwarding-class
network-control scheduler sched-gold-1
```

4. Apply the scheduler maps and shaping rates to the logical interfaces.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@PE1# set interfaces t3-1/0/0:1 unit 0 scheduler-map sched-map-logical-0
user@PE1# set interfaces t3-1/0/0:1 unit 0 shaping-rate 10m
user@PE1# set interfaces t3-1/0/0:1 unit 1 scheduler-map sched-map-logical-1
user@PE1# set interfaces t3-1/0/0:1 unit 1 shaping-rate 20m
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** and **show class-of-service** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@PE1# show
t3-1/0/0:1 {
```

```
encapsulation frame-relay;
per-unit-scheduler;
}

[edit class-of-service]
user@PE1# show
interfaces {
  t3-1/0/0:1 {
    unit 0 {
      scheduler-map sched-map-logical-0;
      shaping-rate 10m;
    }
    unit 1 {
      scheduler-map sched-map-logical-1;
      shaping-rate 20m;
    }
  }
}
scheduler-maps {
  sched-map-logical-0 {
    forwarding-class best-effort scheduler sched-best-effort-0;
    forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler sched-bronze-0;
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler sched-silver-0;
    forwarding-class network-control scheduler sched-gold-0;
  }
  sched-map-logical-1 {
    forwarding-class best-effort scheduler sched-best-effort-1;
    forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler sched-bronze-1;
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler sched-silver-1;
    forwarding-class network-control scheduler sched-gold-1;
  }
}
schedulers {
  sched-best-effort-0 {
    transmit-rate 4m;
  }
  sched-bronze-0 {
    transmit-rate 3m;
  }
  sched-silver-0 {
    transmit-rate 2m;
  }
  sched-gold-0 {
    transmit-rate 1m;
  }
  sched-best-effort-1 {
    transmit-rate 8m;
  }
  sched-bronze-1 {
    transmit-rate 6m;
  }
  sched-silver-1 {
    transmit-rate 4m;
  }
  sched-gold-1 {
    transmit-rate 2m;
  }
}
```

```
}
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Related Documentation

- [Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to DLCIs and VLANs on page 267](#)
- [Example: Applying Scheduling and Shaping to VLANs on page 279](#)
- [per-unit-scheduler on page 1030](#)

Example: Applying Scheduling and Shaping to VLANs

Supported Platforms [ACX Series, M120, MX Series, PTX Series, T1600, T640](#)

This example shows how to apply schedulers to individual logical interfaces.

- [Requirements on page 279](#)
- [Overview on page 279](#)
- [Configuration on page 280](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 7.4 or later running on router line cards that support Intelligent Queuing (IQ).
- Junos OS Release 13.2 or later running on MX Series routers containing 16x10GE MPC or MPC3E line cards.
- Junos OS Release 13.3 or later running on MX Series routers containing MPC4E line cards.
- Junos OS Release 15.1 or later running on MX Series routers containing MPC6E line cards.

Overview

By default, output scheduling is not enabled on logical interfaces. Logical interfaces without shaping configured share a default scheduler. *Logical interface scheduling* (also called *per-unit scheduling*) allows you to enable multiple output queues on a logical interface and associate customized scheduling and shaping for each queue.

To enable per-unit scheduling, include the **per-unit-scheduler** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface name*]** hierarchy level. When per-unit schedulers are enabled, you can define dedicated schedulers for logical interfaces by including the **scheduler-map** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface name* unit *logical unit number*]** hierarchy level. Alternatively, you can include the **scheduler-map** statement at the **[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles *traffic control profile name*]** hierarchy level and then include the **output-traffic-control-profile** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface name* unit *logical unit number*]** hierarchy level.

This example shows how to define schedulers for logical interfaces through the use of traffic control profiles.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
set interfaces xe-9/0/3 per-unit-scheduler
set interfaces xe-9/0/3 vlan-tagging
set interfaces xe-9/0/3 unit 1 vlan-id 101
set interfaces xe-9/0/3 unit 1 family inet address 10.1.1.1/24
set interfaces xe-9/0/3 unit 2 vlan-id 102
set interfaces xe-9/0/3 unit 2 family inet address 10.2.1.1/24
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence c8 forwarding-class be loss-priority low
  code-points 000
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence c8 forwarding-class ef loss-priority low
  code-points 001
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence c8 forwarding-class af loss-priority low
  code-points 010
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence c8 forwarding-class nc loss-priority low
  code-points 011
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence c8 forwarding-class be1 loss-priority low
  code-points 100
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence c8 forwarding-class ef1 loss-priority low
  code-points 101
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence c8 forwarding-class af1 loss-priority low
  code-points 110
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence c8 forwarding-class nc1 loss-priority low
  code-points 111
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 0 be
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 1 ef
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 2 af
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 3 nc
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 4 be1
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 5 ef1
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 6 af1
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 7 nc1
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles tcp_ifd shaping-rate 25000000000
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles tcp_ifd overhead-accounting bytes -20
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles tcp_gold scheduler-map gold
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles tcp_gold shaping-rate 25000000000
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles tcp_gold overhead-accounting bytes -20
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles tcp_gold guaranteed-rate 1g
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles tcp_silver scheduler-map silver
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles tcp_silver shaping-rate 1g
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles tcp_silver overhead-accounting bytes -20
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles tcp_silver guaranteed-rate 500m
set class-of-service interfaces xe-9/0/3 unit 1 output-traffic-control-profile tcp_ifd
set class-of-service interfaces xe-9/0/3 unit 2 output-traffic-control-profile tcp_silver
set class-of-service scheduler-maps gold forwarding-class be scheduler gold_internet
set class-of-service scheduler-maps gold forwarding-class ef scheduler gold_video
```

```

set class-of-service scheduler-maps gold forwarding-class af scheduler gold_voice
set class-of-service scheduler-maps gold forwarding-class nc scheduler gold_reserved
set class-of-service scheduler-maps silver forwarding-class be scheduler silver_internet
set class-of-service scheduler-maps silver forwarding-class ef scheduler silver_video
set class-of-service scheduler-maps silver forwarding-class af scheduler silver_voice
set class-of-service scheduler-maps silver forwarding-class nc scheduler silver_reserved
set class-of-service schedulers gold_internet excess-rate percent 40
set class-of-service schedulers gold_internet buffer-size percent 20
set class-of-service schedulers gold_internet priority low
set class-of-service schedulers gold_video transmit-rate percent 50
set class-of-service schedulers gold_video buffer-size percent 50
set class-of-service schedulers gold_voice shaping-rate percent 10
set class-of-service schedulers gold_voice buffer-size percent 10
set class-of-service schedulers gold_voice priority strict-high
set class-of-service schedulers gold_reserved excess-rate percent 20
set class-of-service schedulers gold_reserved buffer-size percent 10
set class-of-service schedulers gold_reserved priority low
set class-of-service schedulers silver_internet excess-rate percent 40
set class-of-service schedulers silver_internet buffer-size percent 20
set class-of-service schedulers silver_internet priority low
set class-of-service schedulers silver_video transmit-rate percent 50
set class-of-service schedulers silver_video buffer-size percent 50
set class-of-service schedulers silver_voice shaping-rate percent 10
set class-of-service schedulers silver_voice buffer-size percent 10
set class-of-service schedulers silver_voice priority strict-high
set class-of-service schedulers silver_reserved excess-rate percent 20
set class-of-service schedulers silver_reserved buffer-size percent 10
set class-of-service schedulers silver_reserved priority low

```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see the *CLI User Guide*.

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@PE1# set xe-9/0/3 per-unit-scheduler
user@PE1# set xe-9/0/3 vlan-tagging
user@PE1# set xe-9/0/3 unit 1 vlan-id 101
user@PE1# set xe-9/0/3 unit 1 family inet address 10.1.1.1/24
user@PE1# set xe-9/0/3 unit 2 vlan-id 102
user@PE1# set xe-9/0/3 unit 2 family inet address 10.2.1.1/24

```

2. Configure the classifiers.

```

[edit class-of-service]
user@PE1# set classifiers inet-precedence c8 forwarding-class be loss-priority low
code-points 000
user@PE1# set classifiers inet-precedence c8 forwarding-class ef loss-priority low
code-points 001
user@PE1# set classifiers inet-precedence c8 forwarding-class af loss-priority low
code-points 010
user@PE1# set classifiers inet-precedence c8 forwarding-class nc loss-priority low
code-points 011
user@PE1# set classifiers inet-precedence c8 forwarding-class be1 loss-priority low
code-points 100
user@PE1# set classifiers inet-precedence c8 forwarding-class ef1 loss-priority low
code-points 101

```

```
user@PE1# set classifiers inet-precedence c8 forwarding-class af1 loss-priority low
code-points 110
```

```
user@PE1# set classifiers inet-precedence c8 forwarding-class nc1 loss-priority low
code-points 111
```

3. Configure the forwarding classes.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@PE1# set forwarding-classes queue 0 be
user@PE1# set forwarding-classes queue 1 ef
user@PE1# set forwarding-classes queue 2 af
user@PE1# set forwarding-classes queue 3 nc
user@PE1# set forwarding-classes queue 4 be1
user@PE1# set forwarding-classes queue 5 ef1
user@PE1# set forwarding-classes queue 6 af1
user@PE1# set forwarding-classes queue 7 nc1
```

4. Configure the traffic control profiles.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@PE1# set traffic-control-profiles tcp_ifd shaping-rate 2500000000
user@PE1# set traffic-control-profiles tcp_ifd overhead-accounting bytes -20
user@PE1# set traffic-control-profiles tcp_gold scheduler-map gold
user@PE1# set traffic-control-profiles tcp_gold shaping-rate 2500000000
user@PE1# set traffic-control-profiles tcp_gold overhead-accounting bytes -20
user@PE1# set traffic-control-profiles tcp_gold guaranteed-rate 1g
user@PE1# set traffic-control-profiles tcp_silver scheduler-map silver
user@PE1# set traffic-control-profiles tcp_silver shaping-rate 1g
user@PE1# set traffic-control-profiles tcp_silver overhead-accounting bytes -20
user@PE1# set traffic-control-profiles tcp_silver guaranteed-rate 500m
```

5. Map the traffic control profiles to their respective physical or logical interface.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@PE1# set interfaces xe-9/0/3 output-traffic-control-profile tcp_ifd
user@PE1# set interfaces xe-9/0/3 unit 1 output-traffic-control-profile tcp_gold
user@PE1# set interfaces xe-9/0/3 unit 2 output-traffic-control-profile tcp_silver
```

6. Configure the scheduler maps.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@PE1# set scheduler-maps gold forwarding-class be scheduler gold_internet
user@PE1# set scheduler-maps gold forwarding-class ef scheduler gold_video
user@PE1# set scheduler-maps gold forwarding-class af scheduler gold_voice
user@PE1# set scheduler-maps gold forwarding-class nc scheduler gold_reserved
user@PE1# set scheduler-maps silver forwarding-class be scheduler silver_internet
user@PE1# set scheduler-maps silver forwarding-class ef scheduler silver_video
user@PE1# set scheduler-maps silver forwarding-class af scheduler silver_voice
user@PE1# set scheduler-maps silver forwarding-class nc scheduler silver_reserved
```

7. Configure the schedulers.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@PE1# set schedulers gold_internet excess-rate percent 40
user@PE1# set schedulers gold_internet buffer-size percent 20
user@PE1# set schedulers gold_internet priority low
user@PE1# set schedulers gold_video transmit-rate percent 50
user@PE1# set schedulers gold_video buffer-size percent 50
user@PE1# set schedulers gold_voice shaping-rate percent 10
```



```

user@PE1# set schedulers gold_voice buffer-size percent 10
user@PE1# set schedulers gold_voice priority strict-high
user@PE1# set schedulers gold_reserved excess-rate percent 20
user@PE1# set schedulers gold_reserved buffer-size percent 10
user@PE1# set schedulers gold_reserved priority low
user@PE1# set schedulers silver_internet excess-rate percent 40
user@PE1# set schedulers silver_internet buffer-size percent 20
user@PE1# set schedulers silver_internet priority low
user@PE1# set schedulers silver_video transmit-rate percent 50
user@PE1# set schedulers silver_video buffer-size percent 50
user@PE1# set schedulers silver_voice shaping-rate percent 10
user@PE1# set schedulers silver_voice buffer-size percent 10
user@PE1# set schedulers silver_voice priority strict-high
user@PE1# set schedulers silver_reserved excess-rate percent 20
user@PE1# set schedulers silver_reserved buffer-size percent 10
user@PE1# set schedulers silver_reserved priority low

```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** and **show class-of-service** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```

user@PE1# show interfaces
interfaces {
  xe-9/0/3 {
    per-unit-scheduler;
    vlan-tagging;
    unit 1 {
      vlan-id 101;
      family inet {
        address 10.1.1.1/24;
      }
    }
    unit 2 {
      vlan-id 102;
      family inet {
        address 10.2.1.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
}

user@PE1# show class-of-service
class-of-service {
  classifiers {
    inet-precedence c8 {
      forwarding-class be {
        loss-priority low code-points 000;
      }
      forwarding-class ef {
        loss-priority low code-points 001;
      }
      forwarding-class af {
        loss-priority low code-points 010;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```
    }
    forwarding-class nc {
        loss-priority low code-points 011;
    }
    forwarding-class be1 {
        loss-priority low code-points 100;
    }
    forwarding-class ef1 {
        loss-priority low code-points 101;
    }
    forwarding-class af1 {
        loss-priority low code-points 110;
    }
    forwarding-class nc1 {
        loss-priority low code-points 111;
    }
}
}
forwarding-classes {
    queue 0 be;
    queue 1 ef;
    queue 2 af;
    queue 3 nc;
    queue 4 be1;
    queue 5 ef1;
    queue 6 af1;
    queue 7 nc1;
}
traffic-control-profiles {
    tcp_ifd {
        shaping-rate 2500000000;
        overhead-accounting bytes -20;
    }
    tcp_gold {
        scheduler-map gold;
        shaping-rate 2500000000;
        overhead-accounting bytes -20;
        guaranteed-rate 1g;
    }
    tcp_silver {
        scheduler-map silver;
        shaping-rate 1g;
        overhead-accounting bytes -20;
        guaranteed-rate 500m;
    }
}
}
interfaces {
    xe-9/0/3 {
        output-traffic-control-profile tcp_ifd;
        unit 1 {
            output-traffic-control-profile tcp_gold;
        }
        unit 2 {
            output-traffic-control-profile tcp_silver;
        }
    }
}
```

```
}
scheduler-maps {
  gold {
    forwarding-class be scheduler gold_internet;
    forwarding-class ef scheduler gold_video;
    forwarding-class af scheduler gold_voice;
    forwarding-class nc scheduler gold_reserved;
  }
  silver {
    forwarding-class be scheduler silver_internet;
    forwarding-class ef scheduler silver_video;
    forwarding-class af scheduler silver_voice;
    forwarding-class nc scheduler silver_reserved;
  }
}
schedulers {
  gold_internet {
    excess-rate percent 40;
    buffer-size percent 20;
    priority low;
  }
  gold_video {
    transmit-rate percent 50;
    buffer-size percent 50;
  }
  gold_voice {
    shaping-rate percent 10;
    buffer-size percent 10;
    priority strict-high;
  }
  gold_reserved {
    excess-rate percent 20;
    buffer-size percent 10;
    priority low;
  }
  silver_internet {
    excess-rate percent 40;
    buffer-size percent 20;
    priority low;
  }
  silver_video {
    transmit-rate percent 50;
    buffer-size percent 50;
  }
  silver_voice {
    shaping-rate percent 10;
    buffer-size percent 10;
    priority strict-high;
  }
  silver_reserved {
    excess-rate percent 20;
    buffer-size percent 10;
    priority low;
  }
}
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to DLCIs and VLANs on page 267](#)
- [Example: Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to DLCIs on page 275](#)
- [per-unit-scheduler on page 1030](#)

Example: Limiting Egress Traffic on an Interface Using Port Shaping for CoS

Supported Platforms [M Series, MX Series, T Series](#)

This example shows how using port shaping as a form of class of service (CoS) enables you to limit traffic on an interface, so that you can control the amount of traffic passing through the interface.

- [Requirements on page 286](#)
- [Overview on page 286](#)
- [Configuration on page 287](#)
- [Verification on page 291](#)

Requirements

To verify this procedure, this example uses a traffic generator. The traffic generator can be hardware-based or it can be software running on a server or host machine.

The functionality in this procedure is widely supported on devices that run Junos OS. The example shown here was tested and verified on MX Series routers running Junos OS Release 10.4.

Overview

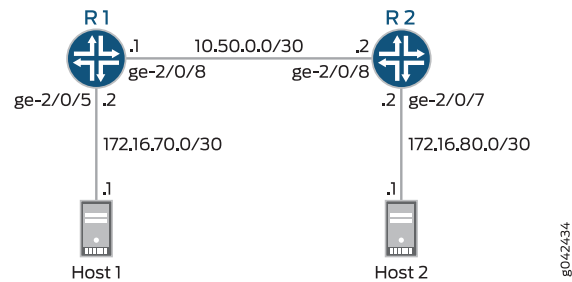
The purpose of this example is to demonstrate how port shaping enables you to shape the traffic passing through an interface to a rate that is less than the line rate for that interface. When you configure port shaping on an interface, you are essentially specifying a value that indicates the maximum amount of traffic that can pass through the interface. This value must be less than the maximum bandwidth for that interface. When you configure port shaping, you can specify either the maximum rate at which traffic can pass through the interface or as a percentage of the bandwidth of the interface.

In this example the port shaping is done on Device R1. The information required for implementing port shaping on Device R2 is not included in this example. However, you can use the port shaping information in Device R1 (making changes for the interfaces used) and apply it to Device R2 to achieve port shaping on Device R2.

Topology

This example uses the topology in [Figure 33 on page 287](#).

Figure 33: Port Shaping Scenario



Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

Device R1 Using Only Class of Service

```
set interfaces ge-2/0/5 description to-Host
set interfaces ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.70.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R2
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.1/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/32
set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/0/8 shaping-rate 160k
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/5.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
```

Device R1 Using Traffic Control Profiles and Class of Service

```
set interfaces ge-2/0/5 description to-Host
set interfaces ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.70.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R2
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.1/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/32
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles output shaping-rate 160k
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles output shaping-rate burst-size 30k
set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/0/8 output-traffic-control-profile output
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/5.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
```

Device R2

```
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 description to-Host
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.80.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R1
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.2/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/32
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/7.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

You can configure port shaping on network interfaces, aggregated Ethernet interfaces (also known as link aggregation groups (LAGs)), and loopback interfaces.

To configure Device R1:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit]
user@R1# set interfaces ge-2/0/5 description to-Host
user@R1# set interfaces ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.70.2/30
user@R1# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R2
user@R1# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.1/30
user@R1# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
user@R1# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/32
```

2. Configure port shaping using only class of service.

```
[edit]
user@R1# set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/0/8 shaping-rate 160k
```

3. Configure port shaping using traffic control profiles and class of service.



NOTE: If you configure a fixed shaping rate, you can configure an optional burst size in bytes. If you configure the shaping rate as a percentage, the burst-size option is not allowed.

```
[edit]
user@R1# set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles output shaping-rate 160k
user@R1# set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles output shaping-rate burst-size 30k
user@R1# set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/0/8 output-traffic-control-profile output
```

4. Configure OSPF.

```
[edit]
user@R1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/5.0 passive
user@R1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@R1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
```

Step-by-Step Procedure To configure Device R2:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 description to-Host
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.80.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R1
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.2/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/32
```

2. Configure OSPF.

```
[edit ]
user@R1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/7.0 passive
user@R1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@R1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** , **show class-of-service**, and **show protocols ospf** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

Results for R1

```
user@R1# show interfaces
ge-2/0/5 {
  description to-Host;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 172.16.70.2/30;
    }
  }
}
ge-2/0/8 {
  description to-R2;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.50.0.1/30;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    description loopback-interface;
    family inet {
      address 192.168.13.1/32;
    }
  }
}
```

**Configuring Port
Shaping Using only
Class-of-Service**

```
user@R1# show class-of-service
interfaces {
  ge-2/0/8 {
    shaping-rate 160k;
  }
}
```

**Configuring Port
Shaping Using Traffic
Control Profiles and
Class of Service**

```
user@R1# show class-of-service
traffic-control-profiles {
  output {
    shaping-rate 160k burst-size 30k;
  }
}
interfaces {
  ge-2/0/8 {
```

```
        output-traffic-control-profile output;
    }
}
```

```
user@R1# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-2/0/5.0 {
        passive;
    }
    interface lo0.0 {
        passive;
    }
    interface ge-2/0/8.0;
}
```

If you are done configuring Device R1, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Results for R2

```
user@R2# show interfaces
ge-2/0/7 {
    description to-Host;
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 172.16.80.2/30;
        }
    }
}
ge-2/0/8 {
    description to-R1;
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.50.0.2/30;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        description loopback-interface;
        family inet {
            address 192.168.14.1/32;
        }
    }
}

user@R2# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-2/0/7.0 {
        passive;
    }
    interface lo0.0 {
        passive;
    }
    interface ge-2/0/8.0;
}
```

If you are done configuring Device R2, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Clearing the Counters on page 291](#)
- [Sending TCP Traffic into the Network and Monitoring the Port Shaping on page 291](#)

Clearing the Counters

Purpose Confirm that the interface counters are cleared.

Action On Device R1, run the **clear interfaces statistics ge-2/0/8** command to reset the interface statistics to 0.

```
user@R1> clear interfaces statistics ge-2/0/8
```

Sending TCP Traffic into the Network and Monitoring the Port Shaping

Purpose Make sure that the traffic is rate-limited on the output interface (ge-2/0/8) on Device R1 by sending traffic into the network using the host connected to Device R1.

Action 1. Use a traffic generator to send several continuous streams of TCP packets with a source port of 80.

The -s flag sets the source port. The -k flag causes the source port to remain steady at 80 instead of incrementing. The -d flag sets the packet size. The -c flag sets the packet count to be sent.

The destination IP address of 172.16.80.1 represents a user that is downstream of Device R2. The user has requested a webpage from the host (the webserver emulated by the traffic generator), and the packets are sent in response to the request.



NOTE: Remember in this example the port shaping has been set to 160 Kbps.

```
[user@host]# hping 172.16.80.1 -s 80 -k -d 1500 -c 20 &
hping 172.16.80.1 -s 80 -k -d 1500 -c 20 &
.
```

2. On Device R1, check the interface counters by using the **show interfaces extensive ge-2/0/8** command.

```
user@R1> show interfaces extensive ge-2/0/8
```

Queue counters:	Queued packets	Transmitted packets	Dropped packets
0	17244	3741	13470
1	13	13	0
2	0	0	0
3	149363	149363	0
Queue number:	Mapped forwarding classes		
0	best-effort		

1	expedited-forwarding
2	assured-forwarding
3	network-control

Meaning In the output you can see that 13470 packets have been dropped. These are the packets that exceeded the 160 Kbps shaping rate configured on ge-2/0/8.

Related Documentation

- *Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers Feature Guide for Routing Devices*
- *Example: Configuring a Two-Rate Three-Color Policer*

CHAPTER 8

Setting Transmission Order Using Scheduler Priorities and Hierarchical Scheduling

- [Priority Scheduling Overview on page 293](#)
- [Platform Support for Priority Scheduling on page 294](#)
- [Configuring Schedulers for Priority Scheduling on page 295](#)
- [Associating Schedulers with Fabric Priorities on page 297](#)
- [Hierarchical Class of Service Overview on page 298](#)
- [Hierarchical Class of Service Network Scenarios on page 301](#)
- [Understanding Hierarchical Scheduling on page 303](#)
- [Priority Propagation on page 305](#)
- [Configuring Hierarchical Schedulers for CoS on page 308](#)
- [Hierarchical Schedulers and Traffic Control Profiles on page 309](#)
- [Example: Building a Four-Level Hierarchy of Schedulers on page 310](#)

Priority Scheduling Overview

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

The Junos OS supports multiple levels of transmission priority, which in order of increasing priority are **low**, **medium-low**, **medium-high**, and **high**, and **strict-high**. This allows the software to service higher-priority queues before lower-priority queues.

Priority scheduling determines the order in which an output interface transmits traffic from its queues, thus ensuring that queues containing important traffic are provided better access to the outgoing interface. Junos OS accomplishes priority scheduling by examining the assigned priority of each individual queue and whether each individual queue is within its defined bandwidth profile. Junos OS determines whether an individual queue is within its bandwidth profile by comparing, at regular intervals, the amount of data transmitted by the queue against the amount of bandwidth allocated to it by the configured scheduler transmission rate ([transmit-rate](#)) defined at the `[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]` hierarchy level. When the transmitted amount is less than

the allocated amount, the queue is considered to be *in profile*. A queue is *out of profile* when its transmitted amount is larger than its allocated amount.

The queues for a given output physical interface (or output logical interface if per-unit scheduling is enabled on that interface) are divided into sets based on their priority. Any such set contains queues of the same priority.

Junos OS traverses the sets in descending order of priority. If at least one of the queues in the set has a packet to transmit, the software selects that set. A queue from the set is selected based on the round robin algorithm, which operates within the set.

The Junos OS performs priority queuing using the following steps:

1. The software locates all high-priority queues that are currently in profile. These queues are serviced first in a round-robin fashion.
2. The software locates all medium-high priority queues that are currently in profile. These queues are serviced second in a round-robin fashion.
3. The software locates all medium-low priority queues that are currently in profile. These queues are serviced third in a round-robin fashion.
4. The software locates all low-priority queues that are currently in profile. These queues are serviced fourth in a round-robin fashion.
5. The software locates all high-priority queues that are currently out of profile and are not rate limited. The weighted round-robin algorithm is applied to these queues for servicing.
6. The software locates all medium-high priority queues that are currently out of profile and are not rate limited. The weighted round-robin algorithm is applied to these queues for servicing.
7. The software locates all medium-low priority queues that are currently out of profile and are not rate limited. The weighted round-robin algorithm is applied to these queues for servicing.
8. The software locates all low-priority queues that are currently out of profile and are also not rate limited. These queues are serviced last in a weighted round-robin manner.

Related Documentation • [Configuring Scheduler Transmission Rate on page 250](#)

Platform Support for Priority Scheduling

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Hardware platforms support queue priorities in different ways:

- On all platforms, you can configure one queue per interface to have strict-high priority.
- Strict-high priority works differently on AS PIC link services IQ (**lsq-**) interfaces. For link services IQ interfaces, a queue with strict-high priority might starve all the other queues. For more information, see the *Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

- The priority levels you configure map to hardware priority levels. These priority mappings depend on the FPC type in which the PIC is installed.

Table 40 on page 295 shows the priority mappings by FPC type. Note, for example, that on Juniper Networks M320 Multiservice Edge Routers FPCs, T Series Core Routers FPCs and T Series Enhanced FPCs, the software priorities **medium-low** and **medium-high** behave similarly because they map to the same hardware priority level.

Table 40: Scheduling Priority Mappings by FPC Type

Priority Levels	Mappings for FPCs	Mappings for M320 FPCs and T Series Enhanced FPCs	Mappings for M120 FEBs
low	0	0	0
medium-low	0	1	1
medium-high	1	1	2
high	1	2	3
strict-high (full interface bandwidth)	1	2	3

Related Documentation

- [Schedulers Overview on page 227](#)
- [Configuring Schedulers for Priority Scheduling on page 295](#)

Configuring Schedulers for Priority Scheduling

Supported Platforms [ACX Series](#), [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

To configure priority scheduling, include the **priority** statement at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers *scheduler-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]
  priority priority-level;
```

The priority level can be **low**, **medium-low**, **medium-high**, **high**, or **strict-high**. The priorities map to numeric priorities in the underlying hardware. In some cases, different priorities behave similarly, because two software priorities behave differently only if they map to two distinct hardware priorities. For more information, see [“Platform Support for Priority Scheduling” on page 294](#).

Higher-priority queues transmit packets ahead of lower priority queues as long as the higher-priority forwarding classes retain enough bandwidth credit. When you configure a higher-priority queue with a significant fraction of the transmission bandwidth, the queue might lock out (or *starve*) lower priority traffic.

The following sections discuss priority scheduling:

- [Example: Configuring Priority Scheduling on page 296](#)
- [Strict-High Priority Configuration Overview on page 296](#)

Example: Configuring Priority Scheduling

Configure priority scheduling, as shown in the following example:

1. Configure a scheduler, **be-sched**, with **medium-low** priority.

```
[edit class-of-service]
schedulers {
  be-sched {
    priority medium-low;
  }
}
```

2. Configure a scheduler map, **be-map**, that associates **be-sched** with the **best-effort** forwarding class.

```
[edit class-of-service]
scheduler-maps {
  be-map {
    forwarding-class best-effort scheduler be-sched;
  }
}
```

3. Assign **be-map** to a Gigabit Ethernet interface, **ge-0/0/0**.

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/0 {
    scheduler-map be-map;
  }
}
```

Strict-High Priority Configuration Overview

You can configure one queue per interface to have **strict-high** priority, which works the same as **high** priority, but provides unlimited transmission bandwidth. As long as the queue with **strict-high** priority has traffic to send, it receives precedence over all other queues, except queues with **high** priority. Queues with **strict-high** and **high** priority take turns transmitting packets until the **strict-high** queue is empty, the **high** priority queues are empty, or the **high** priority queues run out of bandwidth credit. Only when these conditions are met can lower priority queues send traffic.

When you configure a queue to have **strict-high** priority, you do not need to include the **transmit-rate** statement in the queue configuration at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]** hierarchy level because the transmission rate of a **strict-high** priority queue is not limited by the WRR configuration. If you do configure a transmission rate on a **strict-high** priority queue, it does not affect the WRR operation. The transmission rate does, however, affect the calculation of the delay buffer and also serves as a placeholder in the output of commands such as the **show interface queue** command.



NOTE: A queue with **strict-high** priority is assured unlimited transmission bandwidth but is not actually assigned a large delay buffer. Not configuring a **transmit-rate** or an explicit **buffer-size** on a **strict-high** priority queue only ensures that the queue gets assigned a default minimum delay buffer, making it possible, under bursty conditions, to see tail-drops on **strict-high** priority queues. Assigning a small **transmit-rate** or an explicit temporal or percentage **buffer-size** to the queue ensures that the queue has a large enough buffer to hold bursts and protect against tail-drops.

strict-high priority queues might starve **low** priority queues. The **high** priority allows you to protect traffic classes from being starved by traffic in a **strict-high** queue. For example, a network-control queue might require a small bandwidth allocation (say, 5 percent). You can assign **high** priority to this queue to prevent it from being underserved.

A queue with **strict-high** priority supersedes bandwidth guarantees for queues with lower priority; therefore, we recommend that you use the **strict-high** priority to ensure proper ordering of special traffic, such as voice traffic. You can preserve bandwidth guarantees for queues with lower priority by allocating to the queue with **strict-high** priority only the amount of bandwidth that it generally requires. For example, consider the following allocation of transmission bandwidth:

- Q0 BE—20 percent, low priority
- Q1 EF—30 percent, strict-high priority
- Q2 AF—40 percent, low priority
- Q3 NC—10 percent, low priority

This bandwidth allocation assumes that, in general, the EF forwarding class requires only 30 percent of an interface's transmission bandwidth. However, if short bursts of traffic are received on the EF forwarding class, 100 percent of the bandwidth is given to the EF forwarding class because of the **strict-high** setting.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Schedulers Overview on page 227](#)
- [Platform Support for Priority Scheduling on page 294](#)

Associating Schedulers with Fabric Priorities

Supported Platforms [EX Series, M Series, T Series](#)

On Juniper Networks M320 Multiservice Edge Routers and T Series Core Routers only, you can associate a scheduler with a class of traffic that has a specific priority while transiting the fabric. Traffic transiting the fabric can have two priority values: **low** or **high**. To associate a scheduler with a fabric priority, include the **priority** and **scheduler** statements at the **[edit class-of-service fabric scheduler-map]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service fabric scheduler-map]
priority (high | low) scheduler scheduler-name;
```



NOTE: For a scheduler that you associate with a fabric priority, include only the `drop-profile-map` statement at the `[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]` hierarchy level. You cannot include the `buffer-size`, `transmit-rate`, and `priority` statements at that hierarchy level.

Example: Associating a Scheduler with a Fabric Priority

Associate a scheduler with a class of traffic that has a specific priority while transiting the fabric:

```
[edit class-of-service]
schedulers {
  fab-be-scheduler {
    drop-profile-map loss-priority low protocol any drop-profile fab-profile-1;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority high protocol any drop-profile fab-profile-2;
  }
  fab-ef-scheduler {
    drop-profile-map loss-priority low protocol any drop-profile fab-profile-3;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority high protocol any drop-profile fab-profile-4;
  }
}
drop-profiles {
  fab-profile-1 {
    fill-level 100 drop-probability 100;
    fill-level 85 drop-probability 50;
  }
  fab-profile-2 {
    fill-level 100 drop-probability 100;
    fill-level 95 drop-probability 50;
  }
  fab-profile-3 {
    fill-level 75 drop-probability 100;
    fill-level 95 drop-probability 50;
  }
  fab-profile-4 {
    fill-level 100 drop-probability 100;
    fill-level 80 drop-probability 50;
  }
}
fabric {
  scheduler-map {
    priority low scheduler fab-be-scheduler;
    priority high scheduler fab-ef-scheduler;
  }
}
```

Related
Documentation

- [Forwarding Classes and Fabric Priority Queues on page 209](#)

Hierarchical Class of Service Overview

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

Hierarchical class of service (HCoS) is the ability to apply traffic schedulers and shapers to a hierarchy of *scheduler nodes*. Each level of the scheduler hierarchy can be used to shape traffic based on different criteria such as application, user, VLAN, and physical port.

This allows you to support the requirements of different services, applications, and users on the same physical device and physical infrastructure.

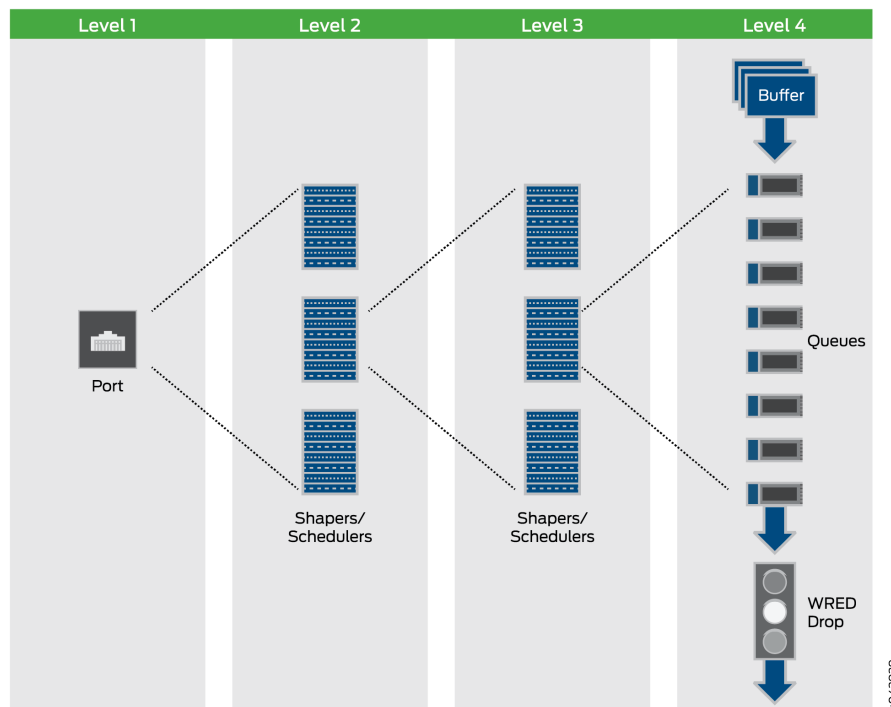
HCoS is implemented primarily using traffic classifiers at the ingress and hierarchical schedulers and shapers at the egress.

A classifier is a filter that labels traffic at the device ingress based on configurable parameters such as application or destination. Traffic is classified into what is called a forwarding equivalence class (FEC). The FEC defines a class of traffic that receives common treatment.

Schedulers, and their associated shapers, is the function that controls the traffic bandwidth, jitter (delay variation), and packet loss priority at the egress of the device.

Hierarchical schedulers are used to apply multiple levels of scheduling and shaping with each level applied to different classifications such as forwarding equivalence class, VLAN, and physical interface (port) as shown in [Figure 34 on page 299](#).

Figure 34: Hierarchical Scheduling Architecture



NOTE: Hierarchical class of service is also referred to as Hierarchical Quality of Service (HQoS) in other vendor's documentation.

A typical application of HCoS is to configure multiple levels of egress schedulers and shapers, at the subscriber edge, using dynamic profiles to provide traffic shaping and prioritization at the subscriber VLAN level and for multiple classes of traffic.

Dynamic profiles are a mechanism that allows you to dynamically apply schedulers and shapers to individual subscribers or groups of subscribers.

To learn more about HCoS, the following topics are very helpful:

- [MX Series QoS Overview on page 477](#)
- [CoS Features and Limitations on MX Series Routers on page 478](#)
- [CoS Features of the Router Hardware, PIC, MIC, and MPC Interface Families on page 583](#)
- [Schedulers Overview on page 227](#)
- *Subscriber Access Network Overview*
- *CoS for Subscriber Access Overview*
- *Hierarchical Class of Service for Subscriber Management Overview*

The Junos OS hierarchical schedulers support up to four levels of scheduler hierarchies on MX Series devices when using enhanced queuing Dense Port Concentrators (DPCs) or fine-grained queuing Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs), and Modular Interface Cards (MICs). It is important to know the capabilities of your hardware with respect to HCoS. The following are a few tips to help you:

- Only certain hardware supports the four-level scheduler hierarchy of HCoS.
- The number of queues and logical interfaces supported is dependent upon exactly what hardware you are using.
- The MX Series Packet Forwarding Engine handles guaranteed bandwidth and scheduler node weight differently than other Packet Forwarding Engines.
- The fine-grained queuing MPCs and MICs have a certain granularity with respect to the shaping and delay buffer values. The values used are not necessarily exactly the values configured.

To learn more about platform support for HCoS, use the Juniper Networks Feature Explorer (<http://pathfinder.juniper.net/feature-explorer/>). In the Feature Explorer, search on *hierarchical schedulers*.

In addition, it is important to note the following:

- HCoS is most frequently used to enforce service level agreements at the subscriber edged using dynamic traffic control profiles.
- Hierarchical schedulers can also be applied to Ethernet pseudowire interfaces, aggregated Ethernet interfaces, Layer 2 Tunnel Protocol (L2TP) network server (LNS) inline services, and GRE tunnels.

- Hierarchical ingress policing is a feature that is complimentary to and often used in conjunction with HCoS.
- There are other features in Junos OS that have similar sounding names.



NOTE: The *hierarchical scheduler and shaper* feature supported on the SRX Series devices is not the HCoS feature described here.

Before planning HCoS for you network, you should learn about HCoS, define you needs, plan how you want to implement HCoS, and test the operation in a simulated environment.

Table 41: Resources for Learning More About HCoS

Document	Description
Day One: Deploying Basic QoS Juniper Networks Books	This book is a good resource for learning the basics of CoS on Juniper Networks devices.
Juniper MX-Series O'Reilly Media	Learn about the advanced features of HCoS. This book provides an in-depth description of how HCoS works and how it can be deploy. It also provides a lab tested topology and configuration example.
Day One: Dynamic Subscriber Management Juniper Networks Books	Learn how to use HCoS in conjunction with dynamic traffic control profiles for subscriber management. This book also includes troubleshooting.
QoS Enabled Networks John Wiley & Sons	This book is an additional source for studying QoS.

Documentation related to HCoS is consolidated in the *Hierarchical Class of Service Feature Guide*.

Related Documentation

- [Hierarchical Class of Service for Subscriber Management Overview](#)
- [Hierarchical Class of Service Network Scenarios on page 301](#)
- [Understanding Hierarchical Scheduling on page 303](#)

Hierarchical Class of Service Network Scenarios

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

Hierarchical class of service (HCoS) can be used to provide granular control of traffic for a variety of different applications.



NOTE: Hierarchical class of service is also referred to as Hierarchical Quality of Service (HQoS) in other vendor's documentation.

Hierarchical class of service is most frequently used in the following scenarios:

Services to Subscribers

Multiservice network operators face a challenge to provide different types of services on the same infrastructure to residential and business subscribers. The network operator needs to make sure each subscriber gets the network resources they paid for and each service gets the network resources it needs to operate properly.

If no CoS is applied, one service could consume most of the bandwidth of the transmission infrastructure and starve the other services.

Using hierarchical class of service, the network edge device can have up to four levels of scheduling and prioritization. So the traffic can be shaped and prioritized per customer and per service type. Controlling traffic in this way provides the ability to deliver the required service level for each subscriber for each service type.

By allowing network operators to consolidate different services and multiple customers on the same physical infrastructure, hierarchical class of service helps maximize the ability to offer revenue generating services while simultaneously minimizing capital cost.

Services to Businesses

Hierarchical class of service is a valuable tool for service providers that support business customers who are running applications with different prioritization and scheduling requirements over the same infrastructure. In this scenario hierarchical class of service allows lower priority traffic to fully utilize the available bandwidth on a port, while simultaneously ensuring low latency and guaranteed bandwidth to higher priority traffic on the same port.

This allows a provider to consolidate different services on the same physical device and physical infrastructure thus optimizing network resources while maintaining the required level of service.

All of this maximizes revenue and minimizes cost

Wireless Backhaul

In a cellular network the operator might want to offer business services along with its cell tower traffic. One of the main challenges is to make sure that the time-sensitive cell traffic is not affected by the business services running on the same infrastructure. Each type of traffic has its own priority flows and bandwidth constraints. For example, wireless backhaul is very sensitive to fluctuations in the packet stream (Jitter) because it relies on synchronization.

In this scenario, hierarchical class of service allows each type of traffic to receive the required resources and quality of service while being delivered over the same infrastructure.

By consolidate different services on the same physical infrastructure, HCoS helps maximize revenue and minimize cost.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Hierarchical Class of Service Overview on page 298](#)
- [Hierarchical Class of Service for Subscriber Management Overview](#)

Understanding Hierarchical Scheduling

Supported Platforms [M Series, MX Series, T Series](#)

Hierarchical class of service (HCoS) is a set of capabilities that enable you to apply unique CoS treatment for network traffic based on criteria such as user, application, VLAN, and physical port.

This allows you to support the requirements of different services, applications, and users on the same physical device and physical infrastructure.

This topic covers the following information:

- [Hierarchical Scheduling Terminology on page 303](#)
- [Scheduler Node-Level Designations in Hierarchical Scheduling on page 304](#)
- [Hierarchical Scheduling at Non-Leaf Nodes on page 305](#)

Hierarchical Scheduling Terminology

Hierarchical scheduling introduces some new CoS terms and also uses some familiar terms in different contexts:

- **Customer VLAN (C-VLAN)**—A C-VLAN, defined by IEEE 802.1ad. A stacked VLAN contains an outer tag corresponding to the S-VLAN, and an inner tag corresponding to the C-VLAN. A C-VLAN often corresponds to CPE. Scheduling and shaping is often used on a C-VLAN to establish minimum and maximum bandwidth limits for a customer. See also *S-VLAN*.
- **Interface set**—A logical group of interfaces that describe the characteristics of set of service VLANs, logical interfaces, customer VLANs, or aggregated Ethernet interfaces. Interface sets establish the set and name the traffic control profiles. See also *Service VLAN*.
- **Scheduler**—A scheduler defines the scheduling and queuing characteristics of a queue. Transmit rate, scheduler priority, and buffer size can be specified. In addition, a drop profile may be referenced to describe WRED congestion control aspects of the queue. See also *Scheduler map*.
- **Scheduler map**—A scheduler map is referenced by traffic control profiles to define queues. The scheduler map establishes the queues that comprise a scheduler node and associates a forwarding class with a scheduler. See also *Scheduler*.

- **Stacked VLAN**—An encapsulation on an S-VLAN with an outer tag corresponding to the S-VLAN, and an inner tag corresponding to the C-VLAN. See also *Service VLAN* and *Customer VLAN*.
- **Service VLAN (S-VLAN)**—An S-VLAN, defined by IEEE 802.1ad, often corresponds to a network aggregation device such as a DSLAM. Scheduling and shaping is often established for an S-VLAN to provide CoS for downstream devices with little buffering and simple schedulers. See also *Customer VLAN*.
- **Traffic control profile**—Defines the characteristics of a scheduler node. Traffic control profiles are used at several levels of the CLI, including the physical interface, interface set, and logical interface levels. Scheduling and queuing characteristics can be defined for the scheduler node using the **shaping-rate**, **guaranteed-rate**, and **delay-buffer-rate** statements. Queues over these scheduler nodes are defined by referencing a scheduler map. See also *Scheduler* and *Scheduler map*.
- **VLAN**—Virtual LAN, defined on an Ethernet logical interface.

Scheduler Node-Level Designations in Hierarchical Scheduling

Scheduler hierarchies are composed of nodes and queues. Queues terminate the hierarchy. Nodes can be either root nodes, leaf nodes, or internal (non-leaf) nodes. Internal nodes are nodes that have other nodes as “children” in the hierarchy.

Scheduler hierarchies consist of levels, starting with Level 1 at the physical port. This chapter establishes a four-level scheduler hierarchy which, when fully configured, consists of the physical interface (Level 1), the interface set (Level 2), one or more logical interfaces (Level 3), and one or more queues (Level 4).

[Table 42 on page 304](#) describes the possible combinations of scheduler nodes and their corresponding node level designations for a hierarchical queuing MIC or MPC.

Table 42: Node Levels Designations in Hierarchical Scheduling

Scheduler Configuration for Hierarchical CoS	Hierarchical CoS Scheduler Nodes			
	Root Node	Internal (Non-Leaf) Nodes		Leaf Node
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
One or more traffic control profiles configured on logical interfaces, but no interface-sets configured	Physical interface	—	One or more logical interfaces	One or more queues
Interface-sets (collections of logical interfaces) configured, but no traffic-control profiles configured on logical interfaces	Physical interface	—	Interface-set	One or more queues
Fully configured scheduler nodes	Physical interface	Interface-set	One or more logical interfaces	One or more queues

The table illustrates how the configuration of an interface set or logical interface affects the terminology of hierarchical scheduler nodes. For example, suppose you configure an

interface-set statement with logical interfaces (such as **unit 0** and **unit 2**) and a queue. In this case, the interface-set is an internal node at Level 2 of the scheduler node hierarchy. However, if there are no traffic control profiles attached to logical interfaces, then the interface set is at Level 3 of the hierarchy.

Hierarchical Scheduling at Non-Leaf Nodes

Whereas standard CoS scheduling is based on the scheduling and queuing characteristics of a router's egress ports and their queues, hierarchical CoS scheduling is based on the scheduling and queuing characteristics that span a hierarchy of *scheduler nodes* over a port. The hierarchy begins at Level 1, a *root node* at the physical interface (port) level of the CLI hierarchy and terminates at Level 4, a *leaf node* at the queue level. Between the root and leaf nodes of any scheduler hierarchy are one or more *internal nodes*, which are non-root nodes that have other nodes as "children" in the hierarchy.

Whereas you configure standard CoS scheduling by applying a scheduler map to each egress port to specify a forwarding class and a queue priority level, you configure hierarchical CoS scheduling with additional parameters. To configure hierarchical CoS scheduling, you apply a scheduler map to the queue level (Level 4) of a scheduler hierarchy, and you can apply a different traffic control profile at each of the other levels. A traffic control profile specifies not only a scheduler map (forwarding class and queue priority level) but also optional shaping rate (PIR), guaranteed transmit rate (CIR), burst rate, delay buffer rate, and drop profile.

Priority Propagation

Supported Platforms **M Series, MX Series, T Series**

Priority propagation is performed for MX Series router output Interfaces on Enhanced Queuing DPCs, MICs, and MPCs, and for M Series and T Series router output interfaces on IQ2E PICs. Priority propagation is useful for mixed traffic environments when, for example, you want to make sure that the voice traffic of one customer does not suffer due to the data traffic of another customer. Nodes and queues are serviced in the order of their priority. The default priority of a queue is low, and you can explicitly configure a queue priority by including the **priority** statement at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]** hierarchy level.

You cannot directly configure the priorities of all hierarchical scheduling elements. The priorities of internal nodes, for example, are determined as follows:

- The highest priority of an active child, that is, a child currently containing traffic. (Interface sets only take the highest priority of their active children.)
- Whether the node is above its configured guaranteed rate (CIR) or not (this is only relevant if the physical interface is in CIR mode).

Each queue has a configured priority and a hardware priority. The usual mapping between the configured priority and the hardware priority is shown in [Table 43 on page 306](#).

Table 43: Queue Priority

Configured Priority	Hardware Priority
Strict-high	0
High	0
Medium-high	1
Medium-low	1
Low	2

MPCs also have configurable CLI priorities of **excess-priority high**, **excess-priority medium-high**, **excess-priority medium-low**, and **excess-priority low**. These priorities only take effect above the guaranteed rate.

In CIR mode, the priority for each internal node depends on whether the highest active child node is above or below the guaranteed rate. The mapping between the highest active child's priority and the hardware priority below and above the guaranteed rate is shown in [Table 44 on page 306](#).

Table 44: Internal Node Queue Priority for CIR Mode

Configured Priority of Highest Active Child Node	Hardware Priority Below Guaranteed Rate	Hardware Priority Above Guaranteed Rate
Strict-high	0	0
High	0	3
Medium-high	1	3
Medium-low	1	3
Low	2	3
Excess-priority high*	N/A	3
Excess-priority medium-high*	N/A	3
Excess-priority medium-low*	N/A	4
Excess-priority low*	N/A	4

* MPCs only

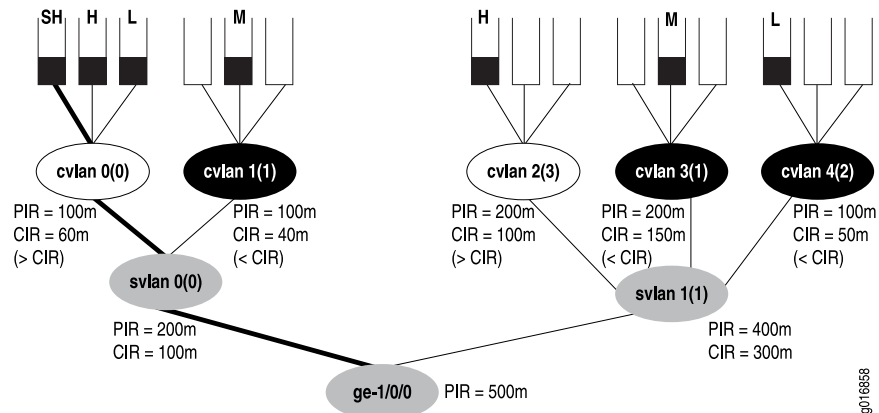
In PIR-only mode, nodes cannot send if they are above the configured shaping rate. The mapping between the configured priority and the hardware priority is for PIR-only mode is shown in [Table 45 on page 307](#).

Table 45: Internal Node Queue Priority for PIR-Only Mode

Configured Priority	Hardware Priority
Strict-high	0
High	0
Medium-high	1
Medium-low	1
Low	2

A physical interface with hierarchical schedulers configured is shown in [Figure 35 on page 307](#). The configured priorities are shown for each queue at the top of the figure. The hardware priorities for each node are shown in parentheses. Each node also shows any configured shaping rate (PIR) or guaranteed rate (CIR) and whether or not the queues is above or below the CIR. The nodes are shown in one of three states: above the CIR (clear), below the CIR (dark), or in a condition where the CIR does not matter (gray).

Figure 35: Hierarchical Schedulers and Priorities



In the figure, the strict-high queue for customer VLAN 0 (cvlan 0) receives service first, even though the customer VLAN is above the configured CIR (see [Table 44 on page 306](#) for the reason: strict-high always has hardware priority 0 regardless of CIR state). Once that queue has been drained, and the priority of the node has become 3 instead of 0 (due to the lack of strict-high traffic), the system moves on to the medium queues next (cvlan 1 and cvlan 3), draining them in a round robin fashion (empty queue lose their hardware priority). The low queue on cvlan 4 (priority 2) is sent next, because that mode is below the CIR. Then the high queues on cvlan 0 and cvlan 2 (both now with priority 3) are drained in a round robin fashion, and finally the low queue on cvlan 0 is drained (thanks to svlan 0 having a priority of 3).

Related Documentation

- [CoS on Enhanced IQ2 PICs Overview on page 658](#)
- [Enhanced Queuing DPC Hardware Properties on page 767](#)

- [CoS Features and Limitations on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 790](#)
- [Understanding Hierarchical Scheduling for MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 816](#)

Configuring Hierarchical Schedulers for CoS

Supported Platforms [M Series, MX Series, T Series](#)

In metro Ethernet environments, a virtual LAN (VLAN) typically corresponds to a customer premises equipment (CPE) device and the VLANs are identified by an inner VLAN tag on Ethernet frames (called the customer VLAN, or C-VLAN, tag). A set of VLANs can be grouped at the DSL access multiplexer (DSLAM) and identified by using the same outer VLAN tag (called the service VLAN, or S-VLAN, tag). The service VLANs are typically gathered at the Broadband Remote Access Server (B-RAS) level. Hierarchical schedulers let you provide shaping and scheduling at the service VLAN level as well as other levels, such as the physical interface. In other words, you can group a set of logical interfaces and then apply scheduling and shaping parameters to the logical interface set as well as to other levels.

On Juniper Networks MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers and systems with Enhanced IQ2 (IQ2E) PICs, you can apply CoS shaping and scheduling at one of four different levels, including the VLAN set level. You can only use this configuration on MX Series routers or IQ2E PICs.

The supported scheduler hierarchy is as follows:

- The physical interface (level 1)
- The service VLAN (level 2 is unique to MX Series routers)
- The logical interface or customer VLAN (level 3)
- The queue (level 4)

Users can specify a traffic control profile (**output-traffic-control-profile**) that can specify a shaping rate, a guaranteed rate, and a scheduler map with transmit rate and buffer delay. The scheduler map contains the mapping of queues (forwarding classes) to their respective schedulers (schedulers define the properties for the queue). Queue properties can specify a transmit rate and buffer management parameters such as buffer size and drop profile.

To configure CoS hierarchical scheduling, you must enable hierarchical scheduling by including the **hierarchical-scheduler** statement at the physical interface.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Hierarchical Scheduling on page 303](#)
- [Understanding Hierarchical Scheduling for MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 816](#)
- [CoS on Enhanced IQ2 PICs Overview on page 658](#)
- [Understanding Two-Level and Three-Level Hierarchical CoS for Subscriber Interfaces](#)

Hierarchical Schedulers and Traffic Control Profiles

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, T Series

When used, the interface set level of the hierarchy falls between the physical interface level (Level 1) and the logical interface (Level 3). Queues are always Level 4 of the hierarchy.

Hierarchical schedulers add CoS parameters to the interface-set level of the configuration. They use traffic control profiles to set values for parameters such as shaping rate (the peak information rate [PIR]), guaranteed rate (the committed information rate [CIR] on these interfaces), scheduler maps (assigning queues and resources to traffic), and so on.

The following CoS configuration places the following parameters in traffic control profiles at various levels:

- Traffic control profile at the port level (**tcp-port-level1**):
 - A shaping rate (PIR) of 100 Mbps
 - A delay buffer rate of 100 Mbps
- Traffic control profile at the interface set level (**tcp-interface-level2**):
 - A shaping rate (PIR) of 60 Mbps
 - A guaranteed rate (CIR) of 40 Mbps
- Traffic control profile at the logical interface level (**tcp-unit-level3**):
 - A shaping rate (PIR) of 50 Mbps
 - A guaranteed rate (CIR) of 30 Mbps
 - A scheduler map called **smap1** to hold various queue properties (level 4)
 - A delay buffer rate of 40 Mbps

In this case, the traffic control profiles look like this:

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles]
tcp-port-level1 { # This is the physical port level
  shaping-rate 100m;
  delay-buffer-rate 100m;
}
tcp-interface-level2 { # This is the interface set level
  shaping-rate 60m;
  guaranteed-rate 40m;
}
tcp-unit-level3 { # This is the logical interface level
  shaping-rate 50m;
  guaranteed-rate 30m;
  scheduler-map smap1;
  delay-buffer-rate 40m;
}
```

Once configured, the traffic control profiles must be applied to the proper places in the CoS interfaces hierarchy.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
interface-set level-2 {
  output-traffic-control-profile tcp-interface-level-2;
}
ge-0/1/0 {
  output-traffic-control-profile tcp-port-level-1;
  unit 0 {
    output-traffic-control-profile tcp-unit-level-3;
  }
}
```

In all cases, the properties for level 4 of the hierarchical schedulers are determined by the scheduler map.

Related Documentation

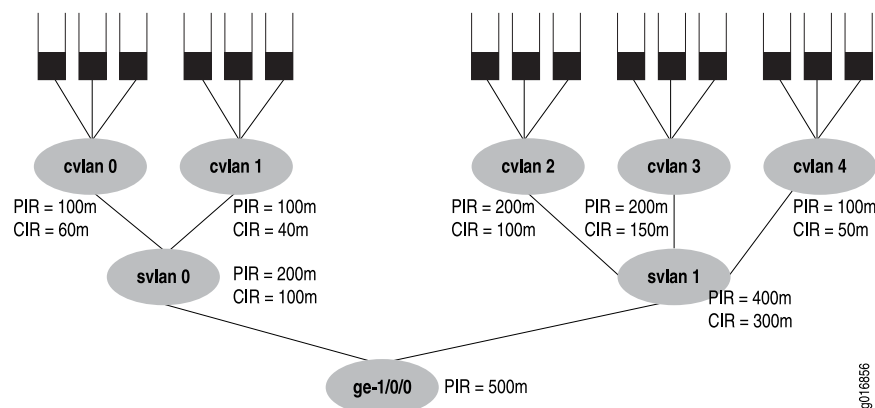
- [Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth on page 241](#)
- [Providing a Guaranteed Minimum Rate on page 253](#)
- [Configuring Scheduler Maps on page 230](#)

Example: Building a Four-Level Hierarchy of Schedulers

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, T Series

This section provides a more complete example of building a 4-level hierarchy of schedulers. The configuration parameters are shown in [Figure 36 on page 310](#). The queues are shown at the top of the figure with the other three levels of the hierarchy below.

Figure 36: Building a Scheduler Hierarchy



The figure's PIR values are configured as the shaping rates and the CIRs are configured as the guaranteed rate on the Ethernet interface **ge-1/0/0**. The PIR can be oversubscribed (that is, the sum of the children PIRs can exceed the parent's, as in **svlan 1**, where 200 + 200 + 100 exceeds the parent rate of 400). However, the sum of the children node level's CIRs must never exceed the parent node's CIR, as shown in all the service VLANs (otherwise, the guaranteed rate could never be provided in all cases).

This configuration example presents all details of the CoS configuration for the interface in the figure (**ge-1/0/0**), including:

- [Configuring the Interface Sets on page 311](#)
- [Configuring the Interfaces on page 311](#)
- [Configuring the Traffic Control Profiles on page 312](#)
- [Configuring the Schedulers on page 312](#)
- [Configuring the Drop Profiles on page 313](#)
- [Configuring the Scheduler Maps on page 313](#)
- [Applying the Traffic Control Profiles on page 314](#)

Configuring the Interface Sets

```
[edit interfaces]
interface-set svlan-0 {
  interface ge-1/0/0 {
    unit 0;
    unit 1;
  }
}
interface-set svlan-1 {
  interface ge-1/0/0 {
    unit 2;
    unit 3;
    unit 4;
  }
}
```

Configuring the Interfaces

The keyword to configure hierarchical schedulers is at the physical interface level, as is VLAN tagging and the VLAN IDs. In this example, the interface sets are defined by logical interfaces (units) and not outer VLAN tags. All VLAN tags in this example are customer VLAN tags.

```
[edit interface ge-1/0/0]
hierarchical-scheduler;
vlan-tagging;
unit 0 {
  vlan-id 100;
}
unit 1 {
  vlan-id 101;
}
unit 2 {
  vlan-id 102;
}
unit 3 {
  vlan-id 103;
}
unit 4 {
  vlan-id 104;
}
```

Configuring the Traffic Control Profiles

The traffic control profiles hold parameters for levels above the queue level of the scheduler hierarchy. This section defines traffic control profiles for both the service VLAN level (logical interfaces) and the customer VLAN (VLAN tag) level.

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles]
tcp-500m-shaping-rate {
    shaping-rate 500m;
}
tcp-svlan0 {
    shaping-rate 200m;
    guaranteed-rate 100m;
    delay-buffer-rate 300m; # This parameter is not shown in the figure.
}
tcp-svlan1 {
    shaping-rate 400m;
    guaranteed-rate 300m;
    delay-buffer-rate 100m; # This parameter is not shown in the figure.
}
tcp-cvlan0 {
    shaping-rate 100m;
    guaranteed-rate 60m;
    scheduler-map tcp-map-cvlan0; # Applies scheduler maps to customer VLANs.
}
tcp-cvlan1 {
    shaping-rate 100m;
    guaranteed-rate 40m;
    scheduler-map tcp-map-cvlan1; # Applies scheduler maps to customer VLANs.
}
tcp-cvlan2 {
    shaping-rate 200m;
    guaranteed-rate 100m;
    scheduler-map tcp-map-cvlanx; # Applies scheduler maps to customer VLANs.
}
tcp-cvlan3 {
    shaping-rate 200m;
    guaranteed-rate 150m;
    scheduler-map tcp-map-cvlanx; # Applies scheduler maps to customer VLANs
}
tcp-cvlan4 {
    shaping-rate 100m;
    guaranteed-rate 50m;
    scheduler-map tcp-map-cvlanx; # Applies scheduler maps to customer VLANs
}
}
```

Configuring the Schedulers

The schedulers hold the information about the queues, the last level of the hierarchy. Note the consistent naming schemes applied to repetitive elements in all parts of this example.

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers]
sched-cvlan0-qx {
    priority low;
    transmit-rate 20m;
```

```
    buffer-size temporal 100ms;
    drop-profile loss-priority low dp-low;
    drop-profile loss-priority high dp-high;
}
sched-cvlan1-q0 {
    priority high;
    transmit-rate 20m;
    buffer-size percent 40;
    drop-profile loss-priority low dp-low;
    drop-profile loss-priority high dp-high;
}
sched-cvlanx-qx {
    transmit-rate percent 30;
    buffer-size percent 30;
    drop-profile loss-priority low dp-low;
    drop-profile loss-priority high dp-high;
}
sched-cvlan1-qx {
    transmit-rate 10m;
    buffer-size temporal 100ms;
    drop-profile loss-priority low dp-low;
    drop-profile loss-priority high dp-high;
}
```

Configuring the Drop Profiles

This section configures the drop profiles for the example. For more information about interpolated drop profiles, see [“Managing Congestion Using RED Drop Profiles and Packet Loss Priorities” on page 317](#).

```
[edit class-of-service drop-profiles]
dp-low {
    interpolate fill-level 80 drop-probability 80;
    interpolate fill-level 100 drop-probability 100;
}
dp-high {
    interpolate fill-level 60 drop-probability 80;
    interpolate fill-level 80 drop-probability 100;
}
```

Configuring the Scheduler Maps

This section configures the scheduler maps for the example. Each one references a scheduler configured in [“Configuring the Schedulers” on page 312](#).

```
[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps]
tcp-map-cvlan0 {
    forwarding-class voice scheduler sched-cvlan0-qx;
    forwarding-class video scheduler sched-cvlan0-qx;
    forwarding-class data scheduler sched-cvlan0-qx;
}
tcp-map-cvlan1 {
    forwarding-class voice scheduler sched-cvlan1-q0;
    forwarding-class video scheduler sched-cvlan1-qx;
    forwarding-class data scheduler sched-cvlan1-qx;
}
tcp-map-cvlanx {
```

```
forwarding-class voice scheduler sched-cvlanx-qx;  
forwarding-class video scheduler sched-cvlanx-qx;  
forwarding-class data scheduler sched-cvlanx-qx;  
}
```

Applying the Traffic Control Profiles

This section applies the traffic control profiles to the proper levels of the hierarchy.



NOTE: Although a shaping rate can be applied directly to the physical interface, hierarchical schedulers must use a traffic control profile to hold this parameter.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]  
ge-1/0/0 {  
  output-traffic-control-profile tcp-500m-shaping-rate;  
  unit 0 {  
    output-traffic-control-profile tcp-cvlan0;  
  }  
  unit 1 {  
    output-traffic-control-profile tcp-cvlan1;  
  }  
  unit 2 {  
    output-traffic-control-profile tcp-cvlan2;  
  }  
  unit 3 {  
    output-traffic-control-profile tcp-cvlan3;  
  }  
  unit 4 {  
    output-traffic-control-profile tcp-cvlan4;  
  }  
}  
interface-set svlan0 {  
  output-traffic-control-profile tcp-svlan0;  
}  
interface-set svlan1 {  
  output-traffic-control-profile tcp-svlan1;  
}
```




.....

NOTE: You should be careful when using a `show interfaces queue` command that references nonexistent class-of-service logical interfaces. When multiple logical interfaces (units) but are not configured under the same interface set or physical interface, but are referenced by a command such as `show interfaces queue ge-10/0/1.12 forwarding-class be` or `show interfaces queue ge-10/0/1.13 forwarding-class be` (where logical units 12 and 13 are not configured as a class-of-service interfaces), these interfaces display the same traffic statistics for each logical interface. In other words, even if there is no traffic passing through a particular unconfigured logical interface, as long as one or more of the other unconfigured logical interfaces under the same interface set or physical interface is passing traffic, this particular logical interface displays statistics counters showing the total amount of traffic passed through all other unconfigured logical interfaces together.

.....

CHAPTER 9

Controlling Congestion Using Scheduler RED Drop Profiles and Buffers

- [Managing Congestion Using RED Drop Profiles and Packet Loss Priorities on page 317](#)
- [Defining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring RED Drop Profiles on page 319](#)
- [Determining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring Drop Profile Maps for Schedulers on page 321](#)
- [Managing Congestion by Setting Packet Loss Priority for Different Traffic Flows on page 322](#)
- [Managing Congestion on the Egress Interface by Configuring the Scheduler Buffer Size on page 324](#)
- [Managing Transient Traffic Bursts by Configuring Weighted RED Buffer Occupancy on page 336](#)
- [Example: Configuring Weighted RED Buffer Occupancy on page 337](#)

Managing Congestion Using RED Drop Profiles and Packet Loss Priorities

Supported Platforms [EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series](#)

You can configure two parameters to control congestion at the output stage. The first parameter defines the delay-buffer bandwidth, which provides packet buffer space to absorb burst traffic up to the specified duration of delay. Once the specified delay buffer becomes full, packets with 100 percent drop probability are dropped from the head of the buffer. For more information, see [“Managing Congestion on the Egress Interface by Configuring the Scheduler Buffer Size” on page 324](#).

The second parameter defines the drop probabilities across the range of delay-buffer occupancy, supporting the random early detection (RED) process. When the number of packets queued is greater than the ability of the router or switch to empty a queue, the queue requires a method for determining which packets to drop from the network. To address this, the Junos OS provides the option of enabling RED on individual queues.

Depending on the drop probabilities, RED might drop many packets long before the buffer becomes full, or it might drop only a few packets even if the buffer is almost full.

A *drop profile* is a mechanism of RED that defines parameters that allow packets to be dropped from the network. Drop profiles define the meanings of the packet loss priorities.

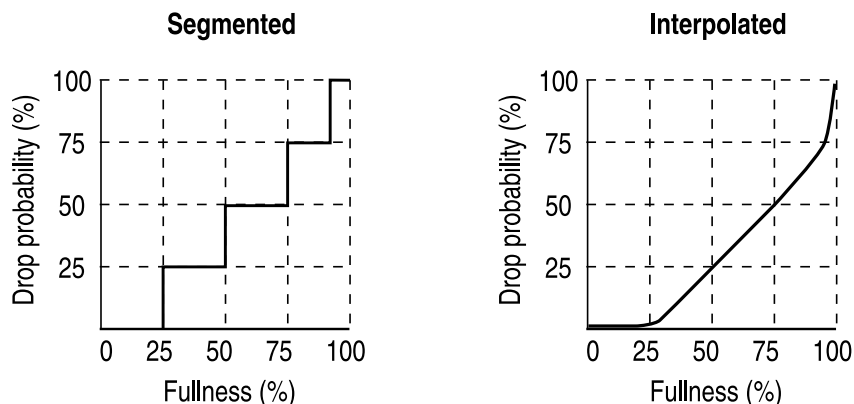
When you configure drop profiles, there are two important values: the queue fullness and the drop probability. The *queue fullness* represents a percentage of the memory used to store packets in relation to the total amount that has been allocated for that specific queue. Similarly, the *drop probability* is a percentage value that correlates to the likelihood that an individual packet is dropped from the network. These two variables are combined in a graph-like format, as shown in [Figure 37 on page 318](#).

The maximum number of queue fullness levels supported per drop profile is based on the line card:

- Physical or logical interfaces hosted on MICs in Queuing or Enhanced Queuing MPCs for MX Series routers support up to 64 (fill level, drop probability) pairs per segmented or interpolated drop profile.
- Physical or logical interfaces hosted on Enhanced Queuing DPCs for MX Series routers support up to 64 (fill level, drop probability) pairs per segmented drop profile or 2 pairs per interpolated drop profile. For more information, see [“Configuring WRED on Enhanced Queuing DPCs” on page 772](#).
- Physical or logical interfaces hosted on IQ2 PICs or IQE PICs support up to two (fill level, drop probability) pairs per segmented or interpolated drop profile.

[Figure 37 on page 318](#) shows both a segmented and an interpolated graph. Although the formation of these graph lines is different, the application of the profile is the same. When a packet reaches the head of the queue, a random number between 0 and 100 is calculated by the router or switch. This random number is plotted against the drop profile using the current queue fullness of that particular queue. When the random number falls above the graph line, the packet is transmitted onto the physical media. When the number falls below the graph line, the packet is dropped from the network.

Figure 37: Segmented and Interpolated Drop Profiles



By defining multiple fill levels and drop probabilities, you create a segmented drop profile. The line segments are defined in terms of the following graphical model: in the first quadrant, the x axis represents the fill level, and the y axis represents the drop probability. The initial line segment spans from the origin (0,0) to the point ($\langle l1 \rangle$, $\langle p1 \rangle$); a second line runs from ($\langle l1 \rangle$, $\langle p1 \rangle$) to ($\langle l2 \rangle$, $\langle p2 \rangle$) and so forth, until a final line segment connects (100, 100). The software automatically constructs a drop profile containing 64 fill levels at drop probabilities that approximate the calculated line segments.



NOTE: If you configure the `interpolate` statement, you can specify more than 64 pairs, but the system generates only 64 discrete entries.

Loss priorities allow you to set the priority of dropping a packet. Loss priority affects the scheduling of a packet without affecting the packet's relative ordering. You can use the packet loss priority (PLP) bit as part of a congestion control strategy. You can use the loss priority setting to identify packets that have experienced congestion. Typically you mark packets exceeding some service level with a high loss priority. You set loss priority by configuring a classifier or a policer. The loss priority is used later in the workflow to select one of the drop profiles used by RED.

You specify drop probabilities in the drop profile section of the class-of-service (CoS) configuration hierarchy and map them to corresponding loss priorities in each scheduler configuration. For each scheduler, you can configure multiple separate drop profiles, one for each combination of loss priority (low, medium-low, medium-high, or high) and protocol.

You can configure a maximum of 32 different drop profiles.

To configure RED drop profiles, include the following statements at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
drop-profiles {
  profile-name {
    fill-level percentage drop-probability percentage;
    interpolate {
      drop-probability [ values ];
      fill-level [ values ];
    }
  }
}
```

If you configure no drop profiles on Juniper Networks M320 Multiservice Edge Routers or T Series Core Routers, random early detection (RED) is in effect by default and functions as the primary mechanism for managing congestion. In the default RED drop profile, when the fill-level is 0 percent, the drop probability is 0 percent. When the fill-level is 100 percent, the drop probability is 100 percent.

As a backup method for managing congestion, tail dropping takes effect when congestion of small packets occurs. On M320 and T Series Core Routers, the software supports *tail-RED*, which means that when tail dropping occurs, the software uses RED to execute intelligent tail drops. On other routers, the software executes tail drops unconditionally.

Related Documentation

- [drop-probability \(Interpolated Value\) on page 914](#)
- [drop-probability \(Percentage\) on page 915](#)

Defining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring RED Drop Profiles

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

You enable RED by applying a drop profile to a scheduler. When RED is operational on an interface, the queue no longer drops packets from the tail of the queue. Rather, packets are dropped after they reach the head of the queue.

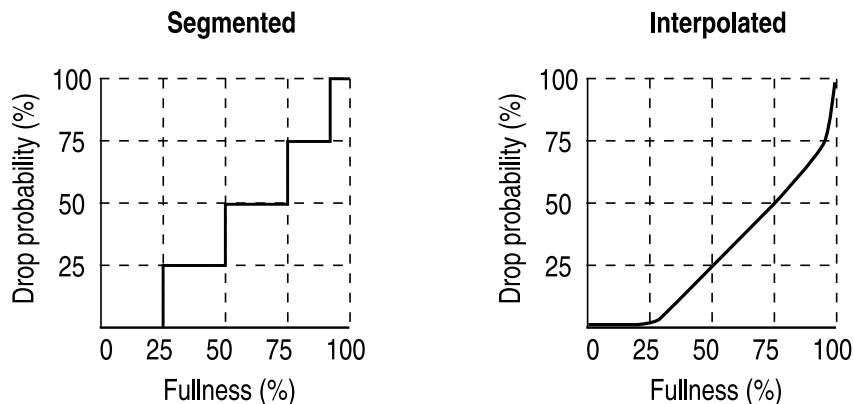
To configure a drop profile, include the **drop-profiles** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
drop-profiles {
  profile-name {
    fill-level percentage drop-probability percentage;
    interpolate {
      drop-probability [ values ];
      fill-level [ values ];
    }
  }
}
```

To configure a drop profile, include either the **interpolate** statement and its options, or the fill-level and drop-probability **percentage** values. These two alternatives enable you to configure either each drop probability at up to 64 fill-level/drop-probability paired values, or a profile represented as a series of line segments, as discussed in [“Managing Congestion Using RED Drop Profiles and Packet Loss Priorities”](#) on page 317.

For example, the following shows a segmented configuration and an interpolated configuration that correspond to the graphs in [Figure 38 on page 320](#). The values defined in the configuration are matched to represent the data points in the graph line.

Figure 38: Segmented and Interpolated Drop Profiles



Creating a Segmented Configuration

```
class-of-service {
  drop-profiles {
    segmented-style-profile {
      fill-level 25 drop-probability 25;
      fill-level 50 drop-probability 50;
      fill-level 75 drop-probability 75;
      fill-level 95 drop-probability 100;
    }
  }
}
```

To create this profile's segmented graph line, the software begins at the bottom-left corner, representing a 0 percent fill level and a 0 percent drop probability. This configuration draws a line directly to the right until it reaches the first defined fill level, 25 percent for this configuration. The software then continues the line vertically until the first drop probability is reached. This process is repeated for all of the defined levels and probabilities until the top-right corner of the graph is reached.

You can create a smoother graph line by configuring the profile with the **interpolate** statement. This allows the software to automatically generate 64 data points on the graph beginning at (0, 0) and ending at (100, 100). Along the way, the graph line intersects specific data points, which you define as follows:

Creating an Interpolated Configuration	<pre> class-of-service { drop-profiles { interpolated-style-profile { interpolate { fill-level [50 75]; drop-probability [25 50]; } } } } </pre>
---	--

After you configure a drop profile, you must assign the drop profile to a drop-profile map, and assign the drop-profile map to a scheduler, as discussed in [“Determining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring Drop Profile Maps for Schedulers”](#) on page 321.

Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing Congestion Using RED Drop Profiles and Packet Loss Priorities on page 317
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Determining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring Drop Profile Maps for Schedulers

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

RED drop profiles take action on outgoing packets. When TCM is enabled, M320, MX Series, and T Series routers support four drop-profile map PLP designations: **low**, **medium-low**, **medium-high**, and **high**.

Drop-profile maps associate RED drop profiles with a scheduler. The map examines the current loss priority setting of the packet (**low**, **medium-low**, **medium-high**, or **high**) and assigns a drop profile according to these values. For example, you can specify that all TCP packets with **low** loss priority are assigned a drop profile that you name **low-drop**. You can associate multiple drop-profile maps with a single queue.

The scheduler drop profile defines the drop probabilities across the range of delay-buffer occupancy, thereby supporting the RED process. Depending on the drop probabilities, RED might drop packets aggressively long before the buffer becomes full, or it might drop only a few packets even if the buffer is almost full. For information on how to configure drop profiles, see [“Defining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring RED Drop Profiles”](#) on page 319.

By default, the drop profile is mapped to packets with low PLP and any protocol type. To configure how packet loss priorities are mapped to a specified drop profile, include

the **drop-profile-map** statement at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name ]
drop-profile-map loss-priority (any | low | medium-low | medium-high | high) protocol
  (any | non-tcp | tcp) drop-profile profile-name;
```

When you configure TCM, the drop-profile map's protocol type must be **any**.

The map sets the drop profile for a specific PLP and protocol type. The inputs for the map are the PLP and the protocol type. The output is the drop profile. In other words, the map sets the drop profile for each packet with a specific PLP and protocol type exiting the interface. For more information about how CoS maps work, see [“Mapping CoS Component Inputs to Outputs” on page 10](#).



NOTE: On Juniper Network MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers, T4000 Core Routers, EX Series switches, and PTX Series Packet Transport Routers, you can configure only the **any** option for the protocol statement.

As an example, in the following configuration, the **dp** drop profile is assigned to all packets exiting the interface with a medium-low PLP and belonging to any protocol:

```
class-of-service {
  schedulers {
    af {
      drop-profile-map loss-priority medium-low protocol any drop-profile dp;
    }
  }
}
```

To use this drop-profile map, you must configure the settings for the **dp** drop profile at the **[edit class-of-service drop-profiles dp]** hierarchy level. For more information, see [“Managing Congestion Using RED Drop Profiles and Packet Loss Priorities” on page 317](#).

For each scheduler, you can configure separate drop profile maps for each loss priority.

You can configure a maximum of 32 different drop profiles.

Related Documentation

- [Defining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring RED Drop Profiles on page 319](#)

Managing Congestion by Setting Packet Loss Priority for Different Traffic Flows

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

By default, the least significant bit of the CoS value sets the packet loss priority (PLP) value. For example, CoS value 000 is associated with PLP **low**, and CoS value 001 is associated with PLP **high**. In general, you can change the PLP by configuring a behavior aggregate (BA) or multifield classifier, as discussed in [“Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic” on page 33](#) and [“Overview of Assigning Service Levels to Packets Based on Multiple Packet Header Fields” on page 89](#).

However, on Juniper Networks M320 Multiservice Edge Routers, MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers, and T Series Core Routers and EX Series switches that do not have tricolor marking enabled, the loss priority can be configured by setting the PLP within a multifield classifier or by behavior aggregate (BA) classifier. This setting can then be used by the appropriate drop profile map and rewrite rule.

On M320 routers and T Series routers with Enhanced III Flexible PIC Concentrators (FPCs) and tricolor marking enabled, you can set the PLP with a BA or multifield classifier, as described in *Using BA Classifiers to Set PLP* and [“Using Multifield Classifiers to Set Packet Loss Priority” on page 93](#).

On T Series routers with different Packet Forwarding Engines (non-Enhanced Scaling and Enhanced Scaling FPCs), you can configure PLP bit copying for ingress and egress unicast and multicast traffic. To configure, include the `copy-plp-all` statement at the `[edit class-of-service]` hierarchy level.

Example: Overriding the Default PLP on M320 Routers

The following example shows a two-step procedure to override the default PLP settings on M320 routers:

1. The following example specifies that while the DSCP code points are 110, the loss priority is set to **high**; however, on M320 routers, overriding the default PLP this way has no effect.

```
class-of-service {
  classifiers {
    dscp ba-classifier {
      forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
        loss-priority high code-points 110;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

2. For M320 routers, this multifield classifier sets the PLP.

```
firewall {
  filter ef-filter {
    term ef-multifield {
      from {
        precedence 6;
      }
      then {
        loss-priority high;
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Mapping PLP to RED Drop Profiles

Loss priority settings help determine which packets are dropped from the network during periods of congestion. The software supports multiple packet loss priority (PLP)

designations: **low** and **high**. (In addition, **medium-low** and **medium-high** PLPs are supported when you configure tricolor marking.) You can set PLP by configuring a behavior aggregate or multifield classifier.

A drop-profile map examines the loss priority setting of an outgoing packet: **high**, **medium-high**, **medium-low**, **low**, or any.

Obviously, *low*, *medium-low*, *medium-high*, and *high* are relative terms, which by themselves have no meaning. Drop profiles define the meanings of the loss priorities. In the following example, the **low-drop** drop profile defines the meaning of **low** PLP as a 10 percent drop probability when the fill level is 75 percent and a 40 percent drop probability when the fill level is 95 percent. The **high-drop** drop profile defines the meaning of **high** PLP as a 50 percent drop probability when the fill level is 25 percent and a 90 percent drop probability when the fill level is 50 percent.

In this example, the scheduler includes two drop-profile maps, which specify that packets are evaluated by the **low-drop** drop profile if they have a **low** loss priority and are from any protocol. Packets are evaluated by the **high-drop** drop profile if they have a **high** loss priority and are from any protocol.

```
[edit class-of-service]
drop-profiles {
  low-drop {
    interpolate {
      drop-probability [ 10 40];
      fill-level [ 75 95];
    }
  }
  high-drop {
    interpolate {
      drop-probability [ 50 90];
      fill-level [ 25 50];
    }
  }
}
schedulers {
  best-effort {
    drop-profile-map loss-priority low protocol any drop-profile low-drop;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority high protocol any drop-profile high-drop;
  }
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Defining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring RED Drop Profiles on page 319](#)
- [Determining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring Drop Profile Maps for Schedulers on page 321](#)
- [Configuring Schedulers on page 230](#)

Managing Congestion on the Egress Interface by Configuring the Scheduler Buffer Size

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

To control congestion at the output stage, you can configure the delay-buffer bandwidth. The delay-buffer bandwidth provides packet buffer space to absorb burst traffic up to the specified duration of delay. Once the specified delay buffer becomes full, packets with 100 percent drop probability are dropped from the head of the buffer.

The default scheduler transmission rate for queues 0 through 7 are 95, 0, 0, 5, 0, 0, 0, and 0 percent of the total available bandwidth.

The default buffer size percentages for queues 0 through 7 are 95, 0, 0, 5, 0, 0, 0, and 0 percent of the total available buffer. The total available buffer per queue differs by PIC type, as shown in [Table 46 on page 325](#).

To configure the buffer size, include the **buffer-size** statement at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]
  buffer-size (percent percentage | remainder | temporal microseconds);
```

For each scheduler, you can configure the buffer size as one of the following:

- A percentage of the total buffer. The total buffer per queue is based on microseconds and differs by routing device type, as shown in [Table 46 on page 325](#).
- The remaining buffer available. The remainder is the buffer percentage that is not assigned to other queues. For example, if you assign 40 percent of the delay buffer to queue 0, allow queue 3 to keep the default allotment of 5 percent, and assign the remainder to queue 7, then queue 7 uses approximately 55 percent of the delay buffer.
- A temporal value, in microseconds. For the temporal setting, the queuing algorithm starts dropping packets when it queues more than a computed number of bytes. This maximum is computed by multiplying the transmission rate of the queue by the configured temporal value. The buffer size temporal value per queue differs by routing device type, as shown in [Table 46 on page 325](#). The maximums apply to the logical interface, not each queue.



NOTE: In general, the default temporal buffer value is inversely related to the speed, or shaping rate, of the interface. As the speed of the interface increases, the interface needs less and less buffer to hold data, as it is possible for the interface to send more and more data.

For information about configuring large buffer sizes on IQ PICs, see “[Configuring Large Delay Buffers for Slower Interfaces](#)” on page 327.

Table 46: Buffer Size Temporal Value Ranges by Routing Device Type

Routing Devices	Temporal Value Ranges
M320 and T Series router FPCs, Type 1 and Type 2	1 through 80,000 microseconds

Table 46: Buffer Size Temporal Value Ranges by Routing Device Type (*continued*)

Routing Devices	Temporal Value Ranges
M320 and T Series router FPCs, Type 3. All ES cards (Type 1, 2, 3, and 4).	1 through 50,000 microseconds For PICs with greater than 40 Gbps of total bandwidth, the maximum temporal buffer size that can be configured for a scheduler is 40,000 microseconds instead of 50,000 microseconds.
M120 router FEBs and MX Series router nonenhanced Queuing DPCs, and EX Series switches	1 through 100,000 microseconds
M5, M7i, M10, and M10i router FPCs	1 through 100,000 microseconds
Other M Series router FPCs	1 through 200,000 microseconds
PTX Series Packet Transport Routers	1 through 100,000 microseconds
IQ PICs on all routers	1 through 100,000 microseconds
With Large Buffer Sizes Enabled	
IQ PICs on all routers	1 through 500,000 microseconds
Gigabit Ethernet IQ VLANs	
With shaping rate up to 10 Mbps	1 through 400,000 microseconds
With shaping rate up to 20 Mbps	1 through 300,000 microseconds
With shaping rate up to 30 Mbps	1 through 200,000 microseconds
With shaping rate up to 40 Mbps	1 through 150,000 microseconds
With shaping rate above 40 Mbps	1 through 100,000 microseconds

For more information about configuring delay buffers, see the following subtopics:

- [Configuring Large Delay Buffers for Slower Interfaces on page 327](#)
- [Enabling and Disabling the Memory Allocation Dynamic per Queue on page 334](#)

Configuring Large Delay Buffers for Slower Interfaces

By default, T1, E1, and NxDS0 interfaces and DLCIs configured on channelized IQ PICs are limited to 100,000 microseconds of delay buffer. (The default average packet size on the IQ PIC is 40 bytes.) For these interfaces, it might be necessary to configure a larger buffer size to prevent congestion and packet dropping. You can do so on the following PICs:

- Channelized IQ
- 4-port E3 IQ
- Gigabit Ethernet IQ and IQ2

Congestion and packet dropping occur when large bursts of traffic are received by slower interfaces. This happens when faster interfaces pass traffic to slower interfaces, which is often the case when edge devices receive traffic from the core of the network. For example, a 100,000-microsecond T1 delay buffer can absorb only 20 percent of a 5000-microsecond burst of traffic from an upstream OC3 interface. In this case, 80 percent of the burst traffic is dropped.

[Table 47 on page 327](#) shows some recommended buffer sizes needed to absorb typical burst sizes from various upstream interface types.

Table 47: Recommended Delay Buffer Sizes

Length of Burst	Upstream Interface	Downstream Interface	Recommended Buffer on Downstream Interface
5000 microseconds	OC3	E1 or T1	500,000 microseconds
5000 microseconds	E1 or T1	E1 or T1	100,000 microseconds
1000 microseconds	T3	E1 or T1	100,000 microseconds

To ensure that traffic is queued and transmitted properly on E1, T1, and NxDS0 interfaces and DLCIs, you can configure a buffer size larger than the default maximum. To enable larger buffer sizes to be configured, include the **q-pic-large-buffer (large-scale | small-scale)** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]
q-pic-large-buffer large-scale;
```

If you specify the **large-scale** option, the feature supports a larger number of interfaces. If you specify **small-scale**, the default, then the feature supports a smaller number of interfaces.

When you include the **q-pic-large-buffer** statement in the configuration, the larger buffer is transparently available for allocation to scheduler queues. The larger buffer maximum varies by interface type, as shown in [Table 48 on page 328](#).

Table 48: Maximum Delay Buffer with q-pic-large-buffer Enabled by Interface

Platform, PIC, or Interface Type	Maximum Buffer Size
With Large Buffer Sizes Not Enabled	
M320 and T Series router FPCs, Type 1 and Type 2	80,000 microseconds
M320 and T Series router FPCs, Type 3	50,000 microseconds
Other M Series router FPCs	200,000 microseconds
IQ PICs on all routers	100,000 microseconds
With Large Buffer Sizes Enabled	
Channelized T3 and channelized OC3 DLCIs—Maximum sizes vary by shaping rate:	
With shaping rate from 64,000 through 255,999 bps	4,000,000 microseconds
With shaping rate from 256,000 through 511,999 bps	2,000,000 microseconds
With shaping rate from 512,000 through 1,023,999 bps	1,000,000 microseconds
With shaping rate from 1,024,000 through 2,048,000 bps	500,000 microseconds
With shaping rate from 2,048,001 bps through 10 Mbps	400,000 microseconds
With shaping rate from 10,000,001 bps through 20 Mbps	300,000 microseconds
With shaping rate from 20,000,001 bps through 30 Mbps	200,000 microseconds
With shaping rate from 30,000,001 bps through 40 Mbps	150,000 microseconds
With shaping rate from 40,000,001 bps and above	100,000 microseconds
NxDSO IQ Interfaces—Maximum sizes vary by channel size:	
1xDSO through 3xDSO	4,000,000 microseconds
4xDSO through 7xDSO	2,000,000 microseconds
8xDSO through 15xDSO	1,000,000 microseconds
16xDSO through 32xDSO	500,000 microseconds
Other IQ interfaces	500,000 microseconds

If you configure a delay buffer larger than the new maximum, the candidate configuration can be committed successfully. However, the setting is rejected by the packet forwarding component and a system log warning message is generated.

For interfaces that support DLCI queuing, the large buffer is supported for DLCIs on which the configured shaping rate is less than or equal to the physical interface bandwidth. For instance, when you configure a Frame Relay DLCI on a Channelized T3 IQ PIC, and you configure the shaping rate to be 1.5 Mbps, the amount of delay buffer that can be allocated to the DLCI is 500,000 microseconds, which is equivalent to a T1 delay buffer. For more information about DLCI queuing, see [“Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to DLCIs and VLANs” on page 267](#).

For NxDSO interfaces, the larger buffer sizes can be up to 4,000,000 microseconds, depending on the number of DSO channels in the NxDSO interface. For slower NxDSO interfaces with fewer channels, the delay buffer can be relatively larger than for faster NxDSO interfaces with more channels. This is shown in [Table 50 on page 330](#). To calculate specific buffer sizes for various NxDSO interfaces, see [“Maximum Delay Buffer for NxDSO Interfaces” on page 330](#).

You can allocate the delay buffer as either a percentage or a temporal value. The resulting delay buffer is calculated differently depending how you configure the delay buffer, as shown in [Table 49 on page 329](#).

Table 49: Delay-Buffer Calculations

Delay Buffer Configuration	Formula	Example
Percentage	available interface bandwidth * configured percentage buffer-size * maximum buffer = queue buffer	<p>If you configure a queue on a T1 interface to use 30 percent of the available delay buffer, the queue receives 28,125 bytes of delay buffer:</p> <pre> sched-expedited { transmit-rate percent 30; buffer-size percent 30; } </pre> <p>1.5 Mbps * 0.3 * 500,000 microseconds = 225,000 bits = 28,125 bytes</p>
Temporal	available interface bandwidth * configured percentage transmit-rate * configured temporal buffer-size = queue buffer	<p>If you configure a queue on a T1 interface to use 500,000 microseconds of delay buffer and you configure the transmission rate to be 20 percent, the queue receives 18,750 bytes of delay buffer:</p> <pre> sched-best { transmit-rate percent 20; buffer-size temporal 500000; } </pre> <p>1.5 Mbps * 0.2 * 500,000 microseconds = 150,000 bits = 18,750 bytes</p>

Table 49: Delay-Buffer Calculations (*continued*)

Delay Buffer Configuration	Formula	Example
Percentage, with buffer size larger than transmit rate		<p>In this example, the delay buffer is allocated twice the transmit rate. Maximum delay buffer latency can be up to twice the 500,000-microsecond delay buffer if the queue's transmit rate cannot exceed the allocated transmit rate.</p> <pre> sched-extra-buffer { transmit-rate percent 10; buffer-size percent 20; } </pre>
FRF.16 LSQ bundles	<p>For total bundle bandwidth < T1 bandwidth, the delay-buffer rate is 1 second.</p> <p>For total bundle bandwidth >= T1 bandwidth, the delay-buffer rate is 200 milliseconds (ms).</p>	

For more information, see the following sections:

- [Maximum Delay Buffer for NxDSO Interfaces on page 330](#)
- [Example: Configuring Large Delay Buffers for Slower Interfaces on page 332](#)

Maximum Delay Buffer for NxDSO Interfaces

Because NxDSO interfaces carry less bandwidth than a T1 or E1 interface, the buffer size on an NxDSO interface can be relatively larger, depending on the number of DSO channels combined. The maximum delay buffer size is calculated with the following formula:

$$\text{Interface Speed} * \text{Maximum Delay Buffer Time} = \text{Delay Buffer Size}$$

For example, a 1xDSO interface has a speed of 64 kilobits per second (Kbps). At this rate, the maximum delay buffer time is 4,000,000 microseconds. Therefore, the delay buffer size is 32 kilobytes (KB):

$$64 \text{ Kbps} * 4,000,000 \text{ microseconds} = 32 \text{ KB}$$

[Table 50 on page 330](#) shows the delay-buffer calculations for 1xDSO through 32xDSO interfaces.

Table 50: NxDSO Transmission Rates and Delay Buffers

Interface Speed	Delay Buffer Size
1xDSO Through 4xDSO: Maximum Delay Buffer Time Is 4,000,000 Microseconds	
1xDSO: 64 Kbps	32 KB
2xDSO: 128 Kbps	64 KB
3xDSO: 192 Kbps	96 KB

Table 50: NxDS0 Transmission Rates and Delay Buffers (*continued*)

Interface Speed	Delay Buffer Size
4xDS0 Through 7xDS0: Maximum Delay Buffer Time Is 2,000,000 Microseconds	
4xDS0: 256 Kbps	64 KB
5xDS0: 320 Kbps	80 KB
6xDS0: 384 Kbps	96 KB
7xDS0: 448 Kbps	112 KB
8xDS0 Through 15xDS0: Maximum Delay Buffer Time Is 1,000,000 Microseconds	
8xDS0: 512 Kbps	64 KB
9xDS0: 576 Kbps	72 KB
10xDS0: 640 Kbps	80 KB
11xDS0: 704 Kbps	88 KB
12xDS0: 768 Kbps	96 KB
13xDS0: 832 Kbps	104 KB
14xDS0: 896 Kbps	112 KB
15xDS0: 960 Kbps	120 KB
16xDS0 Through 32xDS0: Maximum Delay Buffer Time Is 500,000 Microseconds	
16xDS0: 1024 Kbps	64 KB
17xDS0: 1088 Kbps	68 KB
18xDS0: 1152 Kbps	72 KB
19xDS0: 1216 Kbps	76 KB
20xDS0: 1280 Kbps	80 KB
21xDS0: 1344 Kbps	84 KB
22xDS0: 1408 Kbps	88 KB
23xDS0: 1472 Kbps	92 KB
24xDS0: 1536 Kbps	96 KB
25xDS0: 1600 Kbps	100 KB

Table 50: NxDSO Transmission Rates and Delay Buffers (*continued*)

Interface Speed	Delay Buffer Size
26xDSO: 1664 Kbps	104 KB
27xDSO: 1728 Kbps	108 KB
28xDSO: 1792 Kbps	112 KB
29xDSO: 1856 Kbps	116 KB
30xDSO: 1920 Kbps	120 KB
31xDSO: 1984 Kbps	124 KB
32xDSO: 2048 Kbps	128 KB

Example: Configuring Large Delay Buffers for Slower Interfaces

Set large delay buffers on interfaces configured on a Channelized OC12 IQ PIC. The CoS configuration binds a scheduler map to the interface specified in the chassis configuration. For information about the delay-buffer calculations in this example, see [Table 49 on page 329](#).

```
chassis {
  fpc 0 {
    pic 0 {
      q-pic-large-buffer; # Enabling large delay buffer
      max-queues-per-interface 8; # Eight queues (M320, T Series, and TX Matrix routers)
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring the Delay Buffer Value for a Scheduler

You can assign to a physical or logical interface a scheduler map that is composed of different schedulers (or queues). The physical interface's large delay buffer can be distributed to the different schedulers (or queues) using the **transmit-rate** and **buffer-size** statements at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers *scheduler-name*]** hierarchy level.

The example shows two schedulers, **sched-best** and **sched-exped**, with the delay buffer size configured as a percentage (20 percent) and temporal value (300,000 microseconds), respectively. The **sched-best** scheduler has a transmit rate of 10 percent. The **sched-exped** scheduler has a transmit rate of 20 percent.

The **sched-best** scheduler's delay buffer is twice that of the specified transmit rate of 10 percent. Assuming that the **sched-best** scheduler is assigned to a T1 interface, this scheduler receives 20 percent of the total 500,000 microseconds of the T1 interface's delay buffer. Therefore, the scheduler receives 18,750 bytes of delay buffer:

$$\text{available interface bandwidth} * \text{configured percentage buffer-size} * \text{maximum buffer} \\ = \text{queue buffer}$$

$$1.5 \text{ Mbps} * 0.2 * 500,000 \text{ microseconds} = 150,000 \text{ bits} = 18,750 \text{ bytes}$$

Assuming that the **sched-exped** scheduler is assigned to a T1 interface, this scheduler receives 300,000 microseconds of the T1 interface's 500,000-microsecond delay buffer with the traffic rate at 20 percent. Therefore, the scheduler receives 11,250 bytes of delay buffer:

available interface bandwidth * configured percentage transmit-rate
* configured temporal buffer-size = queue buffer

1.5 Mbps * 0.2 * 300,000 microseconds = 90,000 bits = 11,250 bytes

```
[edit]
class-of-service {
  schedulers {
    sched-best {
      transmit-rate percent 10;
      buffer-size percent 20;
    }
    sched-exped {
      transmit-rate percent 20;
      buffer-size temporal 300000;
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring the Physical Interface Shaping Rate

In general, the physical interface speed is the basis for calculating the delay buffer size. However, when you include the **shaping-rate** statement, the shaping rate becomes the basis for calculating the delay buffer size. This example configures the shaping rate on a T1 interface to 200 Kbps, which means that the T1 interface bandwidth is set to 200 Kbps instead of 1.5 Mbps. Because 200 Kbps is less than 4xDSO, this interface receives 4 seconds of delay buffer, or 800 Kbps of traffic, which is 800 KB for a full second. For more information, see [Table 50 on page 330](#).

```
class-of-service {
  interfaces {
    t1-0/0/0:1 {
      shaping-rate 200k;
    }
  }
}
```

Complete Configuration

This example shows a Channelized OC12 IQ PIC in FPC slot 0, PIC slot 0 and a channelized T1 interface with Frame Relay encapsulation. It also shows a scheduler map configuration on the physical interface.

```
chassis {
  fpc 0 {
    pic 0 {
      q-pic-large-buffer;
      max-queues-per-interface 8;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  coc12-0/0/0 {
    partition 1 oc-slice 1 interface-type coc1;
  }
}
```

```
coc1-0/0/0:1 {
  partition 1 interface-type t1;
}
t1-0/0/0:1:1 {
  encapsulation frame-relay;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.1.1.1/24;
    }
    dlci 100;
  }
}
}
class-of-service {
  interfaces {
    t1-0/0/0:1:1 {
      scheduler-map smap-1;
    }
  }
  scheduler-maps {
    smap-1 {
      forwarding-class best-effort scheduler sched-best;
      forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler sched-exped;
      forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler sched-assure;
      forwarding-class network-control scheduler sched-network;
    }
  }
  schedulers {
    sched-best {
      transmit-rate percent 40;
      buffer-size percent 40;
    }
    sched-exped {
      transmit-rate percent 30;
      buffer-size percent 30;
    }
    sched-assure {
      transmit-rate percent 20;
      buffer-size percent 20;
    }
    sched-network {
      transmit-rate percent 10;
      buffer-size percent 10;
    }
  }
}
```

Enabling and Disabling the Memory Allocation Dynamic per Queue

In the Junos OS, the memory allocation dynamic (MAD) is a mechanism that dynamically provisions extra delay buffer when a queue is using more bandwidth than it is allocated in the transmit rate setting. With this extra buffer, queues absorb traffic bursts more easily, thus avoiding packet drops. The MAD mechanism can provision extra delay buffer only when extra transmission bandwidth is being used by a queue. This means that the queue might have packet drops if there is no surplus transmission bandwidth available.

For Juniper Networks M320 Multiservice Edge Routers, MX Services 3D Universal Edge Routers, and T Series Core Routers and EX Series switches only, the MAD mechanism is enabled unless the delay buffer is configured with a temporal setting for a given queue. The MAD mechanism is particularly useful for forwarding classes carrying latency-immune traffic for which the primary requirement is maximum bandwidth utilization. In contrast, for latency-sensitive traffic, you might wish to disable the MAD mechanism because large delay buffers are not optimum.

MAD support is dependent on the FPC and Packet Forwarding Engine, not the PIC. All M320, MX Series, and T Series router and EX Series switches' FPCs and Packet Forwarding Engines support MAD. No Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs) and IQ, IQ2, IQ2E or IQE PICs support MAD.

To enable the MAD mechanism on supported hardware, include the **buffer-size percent** statement at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers *scheduler-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]
  buffer-size percent percentage;
```

The minimum buffer allocated to any queue is 18,432 bytes. If a queue is configured to have a buffer size less than 18K, the queue retains a buffer size of 18,432 bytes.

If desired, you can configure a buffer size that is greater than the configured transmission rate. The buffer can accommodate packet bursts that exceed the configured transmission rate, if sufficient excess bandwidth is available:

```
class-of-service {
  schedulers {
    sched-best {
      transmit-rate percent 20;
      buffer-size percent 30;
    }
  }
}
```

As stated previously, you can use a temporal delay buffer configuration to disable the MAD mechanism on a queue, thus limiting the size of the delay buffer. However, the effective buffer latency for a temporal queue is bounded not only by the buffer size value but also by the associated drop profile. If a drop profile specifies a drop probability of 100 percent at a fill-level less than 100 percent, the effective maximum buffer latency is smaller than the buffer size setting. This is because the drop profile specifies that the queue drop packets before the queue's delay buffer is 100 percent full.

Such a configuration might look like the following example:

```
class-of-service {
  drop-profiles {
    plp-high {
      fill-level 70 drop-probability 100;
    }
    plp-low {
      fill-level 80 drop-probability 100;
    }
  }
}
```

```
schedulers {  
  sched {  
    buffer-size temporal 500000;  
    drop-profile-map loss-priority low protocol any drop-profile plp-low;  
    drop-profile-map loss-priority high protocol any drop-profile plp-high;  
    transmit-rate percent 20;  
  }  
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- [buffer-size \(Schedulers\) on page 894](#)
 - [schedulers \(CoS\) on page 1060](#)
 - [q-pic-large-buffer](#)
 - [schedulers \(CoS\) on page 1060](#)

Managing Transient Traffic Bursts by Configuring Weighted RED Buffer Occupancy

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

By default, RED is performed based on instantaneous buffer occupancy information. However, IQ-PICs can be configured to use *weighted average* buffer occupancy information. This option is configured on a per-PIC basis and applies to the following IQ-PICs:

- Channelized T1/T3
- Channelized E1/E3
- Channelized OC3/STM1
- Channelized OC12

If you configure this feature on an unsupported PIC, you see an error message.

If you configure this feature on a channelized OC12 intelligent queuing (IQ) interface, the PIC reboots.

When weighted average buffer occupancy is configured, you configure a weight value for averaged buffer occupancy calculations. This weight value is expressed as a negative exponential value of 2 in a fractional expression. For example, a configured weight value of 2 would be expressed as $1/(2^2) = 1/4$. If a configured weight value was configured as 1 (the default), the value would be expressed as $1/(2^1) = 1/2$.

This calculated weight value is applied to the instantaneous buffer occupancy value to determine the new value of the weighted average buffer occupancy. The formula to derive the new weighted average buffer occupancy is:

new average buffer occupancy = weight value * instantaneous buffer occupancy + (1 – weight value) * current average buffer occupancy

For example, if the weight exponent value is configured as 3 (giving a weight value of $1/2^3 = 1/8$), the formula used to determine the new average buffer occupancy based on the instant buffer usage is:

new average buffer occupancy = $1/8 * \text{instantaneous buffer occupancy} + (7/8) * \text{current average buffer occupancy}$

The valid operational range for the weight value on IQ-PICs is 0 through 31. A value of 0 results in the average buffer occupancy being the same as the instantaneous buffer occupancy calculations. Values higher than 31 can be configured, but in these cases the current maximum *operational* value of 31 is used for buffer occupancy calculations.



NOTE: The `show interfaces` command with the `extensive` option displays the *configured* value for the RED buffer occupancy weight exponent. However, in all such cases, the current *operational* maximum value of 31 is used internally.

To configure a Q-PIC for RED weighted average buffer occupancy calculations, include the `red-buffer-occupancy` statement with the `weighted-averaged` option at the `[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit chassis]
fpc slot-number {
  pic pic-number {
    red-buffer-occupancy {
      weighted-averaged [ instant-usage-weight-exponent exponent-number ];
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring Weighted RED Buffer Occupancy on page 337](#)
- [red-buffer-occupancy on page 1045](#)

Example: Configuring Weighted RED Buffer Occupancy

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Configure the Q-PIC to use a weight value of 1/2 in average buffer occupancy calculations.

```
[edit chassis]
fpc 0 {
  pic 1 {
    red-buffer-occupancy {
      weighted-averaged instant-usage-weight-exponent 1;
    }
  }
}

or

[edit chassis]
fpc 0 {
```

```
pic 1 {  
  red-buffer-occupancy {  
    weighted-averaged; # the default value is 1 if not specified  
  }  
}
```

Configure the Q-PIC to use a weight value of 1/4 in average buffer occupancy calculations.

```
[edit chassis]  
fpc 0 {  
  pic 1 {  
    red-buffer-occupancy {  
      weighted-averaged instant-usage-weight-exponent 2;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Managing Transient Traffic Bursts by Configuring Weighted RED Buffer Occupancy on page 336](#)
- [red-buffer-occupancy on page 1045](#)

CHAPTER 10

Altering Outgoing Packet Headers Using Rewrite Rules to Ensure Forwarding Behavior

- [Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior on page 339](#)
- [Applying Default Rewrite Rules on page 341](#)
- [Configuring Rewrite Rules on page 343](#)
- [Configuring Rewrite Rules Based on PLP on page 344](#)
- [Applying IEEE 802.1p Rewrite Rules to Dual VLAN Tags on page 345](#)
- [Applying IEEE 802.1ad Rewrite Rules to Dual VLAN Tags on page 346](#)
- [Rewriting IEEE 802.1p Packet Headers with an MPLS EXP Value on page 347](#)
- [Setting IPv6 DSCP and MPLS EXP Values Independently on page 349](#)
- [Configuring DSCP Values for IPv6 Packets Entering the MPLS Tunnel on page 349](#)
- [Setting Ingress DSCP Bits for Multicast Traffic over Layer 3 VPNs on page 351](#)
- [Applying Rewrite Rules to Output Logical Interfaces on page 352](#)
- [Rewriting MPLS and IPv4 Packet Headers on page 354](#)
- [Defining a Custom Frame Relay Loss Priority Map on page 358](#)
- [Example: Per-Node Rewriting of EXP Bits on page 359](#)
- [Example: Rewriting CoS Information at the Network Border to Enforce CoS Strategies on page 360](#)
- [Example: Remarking Diffserv Code Points to MPLS EXPs to Carry CoS Profiles Across a Service Provider's L3VPN MPLS Network on page 370](#)
- [Example: Remarking Diffserv Code Points to 802.1P PCPs to Carry CoS Profiles Across a Service Provider's VPLS Network on page 392](#)

Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

As packets enter or exit a network, edge routers might be required to alter the class-of-service (CoS) settings of the packets. Rewrite rules set the value of the CoS bits within the packet's header. Each rewrite rule reads the current forwarding class and loss priority information associated with the packet, locates the chosen CoS value from a table, and writes this CoS value into the packet header.

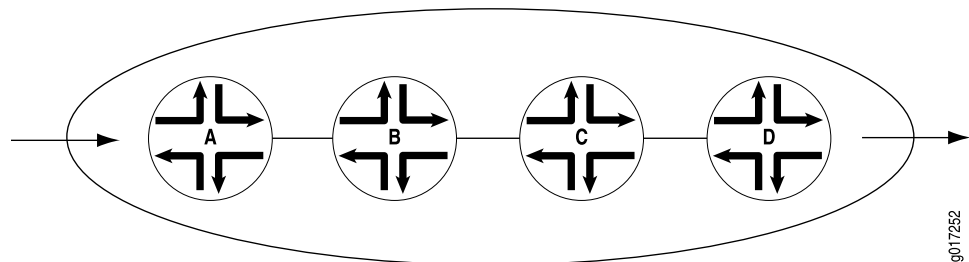
In effect, the rewrite rule performs the opposite function of the behavior aggregate (BA) classifier used when the packet enters the routing device. As the packet leaves the routing platform, the final CoS action is generally the application of a rewrite rule.

You configure rewrite rules to alter CoS values in outgoing packets on the outbound interfaces of an edge router to meet the policies of a targeted peer. This allows the downstream routing device in a neighboring network to classify each packet into the appropriate service group.

In addition, you often need to rewrite a given marker (IP precedence, Differentiated Services code point [DSCP], IEEE 802.1p, or MPLS EXP settings) at the inbound interfaces of an edge router to accommodate BA classification by core devices.

Figure 39 on page 340 shows a flow of packets through four routing devices. Router A rewrites the CoS bits in incoming packet to accommodate the BA classification performed by Routers B and C. Router D alters the CoS bits of the packets before transmitting them to the neighboring network.

Figure 39: Packet Flow Across the Network



For every incoming packet, the ingress classifier decodes the ingress CoS bits into a forwarding class and packet loss priority (PLP) combination. The egress CoS information depends on which type of rewrite marker is active, as follows:

- For Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) EXP and IEEE 802.1p rewrite markers, values are derived from the forwarding class and PLP values in rewrite rules. MPLS EXP and IEEE 802.1p markers are not preserved because they are part of the Layer 2 encapsulation.
- For IP precedence and DiffServ code point (DSCP) rewrite markers, the marker alters the first three bits on the type-of-service (ToS) byte while leaving the last three bits unchanged.

To configure CoS rewrite rules, you define the rewrite rule and apply it to an interface. Include the following statements at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  interface-name {
```

```

unit logical-unit-number {
  rewrite-rules {
    dscp (rewrite-name | default) protocol protocol-types;
    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);
    ieee-802.1ad (rewrite-name | default) vlan-tag (outer | outer-and-inner);
    inet-precedence (rewrite-name | default) protocol protocol-types;
  }
}
}
}
rewrite-rules {
  (dscp | dscp-ipv6 | exp | frame-relay-de | ieee-802.1 | inet-precedence) rewrite-name {
    import (rewrite-name | default);
    forwarding-class class-name {
      loss-priority level code-point (alias | bits);
    }
  }
}
}

```

Applying Default Rewrite Rules

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

By default, rewrite rules are not usually applied to interfaces. If you want to apply a rewrite rule, you can either design your own rule and apply it to an interface, or you can apply a default rewrite rule.



NOTE: The lone exception is that non-MPC MPLS-enabled interfaces use the default EXP rewrite rule, even if not configured.

To apply default rewrite rules, include one or more of the following statements at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* rewrite-rules]** hierarchy level:

```

[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules]
dscp default;
dscp-ipv6 default;
exp default;
ieee-802.1 default vlan-tag (outer | outer-and-inner);
inet-precedence default;

```

Table 51 on page 342 shows the default rewrite rule mappings. These are based on the default bit definitions of DSCP, DSCP IPv6, EXP, IEEE, and IP CoS values, as shown in “Default Aliases for CoS Value Bit Patterns Overview” on page 42, and the default forwarding classes shown in “Default Forwarding Classes” on page 186.

When the software detects packets whose CoS values match the forwarding class and PLP values in the first two columns in Table 51 on page 342, the software maps the header bits of those packets to the code-point aliases in the last column in Table 51 on page 342.

The code-point aliases in the last column map to the CoS bits shown in [“Default Aliases for CoS Value Bit Patterns Overview” on page 42](#).

Table 51: Default Packet Header Rewrite Mappings

Map from Forwarding Class	PLP Value	Map to DSCP/DSCP IPv6/ EXP/IEEE/IP
expedited-forwarding	low	ef
expedited-forwarding	high	ef
assured-forwarding	low	af11
assured-forwarding	high	af12 (DSCP/DSCP IPv6/EXP)
best-effort	low	be
best-effort	high	be
network-control	low	nc1/cs6
network-control	high	nc2/cs7

In the following example, the **so-1/2/3.0** interface is assigned the default DSCP rewrite rule. One result of this configuration is that each packet exiting the interface with the **expedited-forwarding** forwarding class and the **high** or **low** loss priority has its DSCP bits rewritten to the DSCP **ef** code-point alias. [“Default Aliases for CoS Value Bit Patterns Overview” on page 42](#) shows that this code-point alias maps to the **101110** bits.

Another result of this configuration is that all packets exiting the interface with the **best-effort** forwarding class and the **high** or **low** loss priority have their EXP bits rewritten to the EXP **be** code-point alias. [“Default Aliases for CoS Value Bit Patterns Overview” on page 42](#) shows that this code-point alias maps to the **000** bits.

To evaluate all the implications of this example, see [“Default Aliases for CoS Value Bit Patterns Overview” on page 42](#) and [Table 51 on page 342](#).

```

class-of-service {
  interfaces {
    so-1/2/3 {
      unit 0 {
        rewrite-rules {
          dscp default;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Configuring Rewrite Rules

Supported Platforms ACX Series, EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

You define markers in the rewrite rules section of the CoS configuration hierarchy and reference them in the logical interface configuration. This model supports marking on the DSCP, DSCP IPv6, IP precedence, IEEE 802.1, and MPLS EXP CoS values.

To configure a rewrite-rules mapping and associate it with the appropriate forwarding class and code-point alias or bit set, include the **rewrite-rules** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
rewrite-rules {
  (dscp | dscp-ipv6 | exp | ieee-802.1 | ieee-802.1ad | inet-precedence) rewrite-name {
    import (rewrite-name | default);
    forwarding-class class-name {
      loss-priority level code-point (alias | bits);
    }
  }
}
```



NOTE: The **inet-precedence** statement is supported on PTX Series routers only when network services is set to **enhanced-mode**. For more information, see **enhanced-mode**.

The rewrite rule sets the code-point aliases and bit patterns for a specific forwarding class and PLP. The inputs for the map are the forwarding class and the PLP. The output of the map is the code-point alias or bit pattern. For more information about how CoS maps work, see [“Mapping CoS Component Inputs to Outputs” on page 10](#).

By default, IP precedence rewrite rules alter the first three bits on the type-of-service (ToS) byte while leaving the last three bits unchanged. This default behavior is not configurable. The default behavior applies to rules you configure by including the **inet-precedence** statement at the **[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules]** hierarchy level. The default behavior also applies to rewrite rules you configure for MPLS packets with IPv4 payloads. You configure these types of rewrite rules by including the **mpls-inet-both** or **mpls-inet-both-non-vpn** option at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules exp rewrite-rule-name protocol]** hierarchy level.

On the M320, T1600, and MX960 routers and EX Series switches, if you configure **vlan-vpls** encapsulation and add an IEEE 802.1 header on a Gigabit Ethernet or 10 Gigabit Ethernet interface to output traffic, but do not apply an IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule, then the default IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule is ignored and the IEEE 802.1p bits are set to match the forwarding class queue.

On MX Series routers, although you can configure firewall filters and CoS rewrite rules on IRB interfaces, we recommend that you do not configure these functionalities on IRB interfaces because they do not work properly.



NOTE: The forwarding class is determined by ingress classification.

Related Documentation

- [Applying Rewrite Rules to Output Logical Interfaces on page 352](#)
- [Applying Egress Interface Rewrite Rules to the IEEE 802.1p Field for All Host Outbound Traffic on the Interface on page 457](#)

Configuring Rewrite Rules Based on PLP

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, PTX Series, T Series

Rewrite rules take action on outgoing packets. When tricolor marking (TCM) is enabled, routers support four rewrite packet loss priority (PLP) designations: **low**, **medium-low**, **medium-high**, and **high**. To include the PLP for a rewrite rule, include the following statements at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[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 (low | medium-low | medium-high | high) code-point (alias | bits);
    }
  }
}
```

In Junos OS, rewrite rules only look at the forwarding class and packet loss priority of the packet (as assigned by a behavior aggregate or multifield classifier at ingress), not at the incoming CoS value, to determine the CoS value to write to the packet header at egress. The inputs for a rewrite rule are the forwarding class and the PLP. The output for a rewrite rule are the CoS values. In other words, a rewrite rule sets the CoS value for each packet exiting the interface with a specified forwarding class and PLP.

For example, if you configure the following, the **000000** CoS value is assigned to all packets exiting the interface with the **assured-forwarding** forwarding class and **medium-high** PLP:

```
class-of-service {
  rewrite-rules {
    dscp dscp-rw {
      forwarding-class assured-forwarding {
        loss-priority medium-high code-point 000000;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

To use this classifier, you must configure the settings for the **assured-forwarding** forwarding class at the **[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes queue *queue-number* assured-forwarding]** hierarchy level. For more information, see [“Forwarding Classes Overview” on page 183](#).

Applying IEEE 802.1p Rewrite Rules to Dual VLAN Tags

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

By default, when you apply an IEEE 802.1p rewrite rule to an output logical interface, the software rewrites the IEEE bits in the outer VLAN tag only.

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs, 10-port 10-Gigabit OSE PICs, and 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs only, you can rewrite the IEEE bits in both the outer and inner VLAN tags of the tagged Ethernet frames. When you enable class of service (CoS) rewrite for both tags, the same IEEE 802.1p rewrite table is used for the inner and outer VLAN tag.

For IQ PICs, you can only configure one IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule on a physical port. All logical ports (units) on that physical port should apply the same IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule.

To rewrite both the outer and inner VLAN tags, include the **vlan-tag outer-and-inner** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* rewrite-rules ieee-802.1 (*rewrite-name* | default)]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules
  ieee-802.1 (rewrite-name | default)]
  vlan-tag outer-and-inner;
```

To explicitly specify the default behavior, include the **vlan-tag outer** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* rewrite-rules ieee-802.1 (*rewrite-name* | default)]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules
  ieee-802.1 (rewrite-name | default)]
  vlan-tag outer;
```

For more information about VLAN tags, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

On MX routers and EX Series switches, you can perform IEEE 802.1p and DEI rewriting based on forwarding class and PLP at the VPLS ingress PE. You rewrite (mark) the IEEE 802.1p or DEI bits on frames at the VPLS ingress PE based on the value of the forwarding class and PLP established for the traffic. You can rewrite either the outer tag only or the outer and inner tag. When both tags are rewritten, both get the same value. To configure these rewrite rules, include the **ieee-802.1** statement at the **[edit class-of-services routing-instance *routing-instance-name* rewrite-rules]** hierarchy level.



NOTE: For MX80, MX240, MX480, and MX960 routers with MPC/MICs, rewrite on LSI interfaces is not supported (the routers, with DPC, do support rewrite on LSI interfaces).

On routing devices with IQ2 or IQ2-E PICs, you can perform IEEE 802.1p and DEI rewriting based on forwarding-class and packet loss priority (PLP) at the VPLS ingress provider edge (PE) router. You rewrite (mark) the IEEE 802.1p or DEI bits on frames at the VPLS ingress PE based on the value of the forwarding-class and PLP established for the traffic.

You can rewrite either the outer tag only or both the outer and inner tags. When both tags are rewritten, both get the same value.



NOTE: The 10-port 10-Gigabit OSE PIC does not support DEI rewriting based on forwarding class and PLP at the VPLS ingress PE.

To configure these rewrite rules, include the `ieee-802.1` statement at the `[edit class-of-services routing-instance routing-instance-name rewrite-rules]` hierarchy level.

Example: Applying an IEEE 802.1p Rewrite Rule to Dual VLAN Tags

Apply the `ieee8021p-rwrule1` rewrite rule to both inner and outer VLAN tags of Ethernet-tagged frames exiting the `ge-0/0/0.0` interface:

```
class-of-service {
  interfaces {
    ge-0/0/0 {
      unit 0 {
        rewrite-rules {
          ieee-802.1 ieee8021p-rwrule1 vlan-tag outer-and-inner;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Applying IEEE 802.1ad Rewrite Rules to Dual VLAN Tags

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

By default, when you apply an IEEE 802.1ad rewrite rule to an output logical interface, the software rewrites the IEEE bits in the outer VLAN tag only.

For MX Series routers and IQ2 PICs, you can rewrite the IEEE 802.1ad bits in both the outer and inner VLAN tags of the tagged Ethernet frames. When you enable the CoS rewrite for both tags, the same IEEE 802.1ad rewrite table is used for the inner and outer VLAN tag.



NOTE: When you apply IEEE 802.1ad rewrite rules for inner and outer VLAN tags, you cannot rewrite the Canonical Format Identifier (CFI) bit for the inner VLAN tag.

To rewrite both the outer and inner VLAN tags, include the `vlan-tag outer-and-inner` statement at the `[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules ieee-802.1ad (rewrite-name | default)]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules
  ieee-802.1ad (rewrite-name | default)]
  vlan-tag outer-and-inner;
```


To explicitly specify the default behavior, include the **vlan-tag outer** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* rewrite-rules *ieee-802.1ad* (*rewrite-name* | default)]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules
  ieee-802.1ad (rewrite-name | default)]
  vlan-tag outer;
```

For more information about VLAN tags, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

Example: Applying an IEEE 802.1ad Rewrite Rule to Dual VLAN Tags

Apply the **dot1p_dei_rw** rewrite rule to both inner and outer VLAN tags of Ethernet-tagged frames exiting the **ge-2/0/0.0** interface:

```
class-of-service {
  interfaces {
    ge-2/0/0 {
      unit 0 {
        rewrite-rules {
          ieee-802.1ad dot1p_dei_rw vlan-tag outer-and-inner;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Rewriting IEEE 802.1p Packet Headers with an MPLS EXP Value

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

For Ethernet interfaces on Juniper Networks M320 Multiservice Edge Routers, MX Series Ethernet Service Routers, and T Series Core Routers that have a peer connection to an M Series Multiservice Edge Router, MX Series, or T Series router, you can rewrite both MPLS EXP and IEEE 802.1p bits to a configured value. This enables you to pass the configured value to the Layer 2 VLAN path. For IQ PICs, you can only configure one IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule on a physical port. All logical ports (units) on that physical port should apply the same IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule.

To rewrite both the MPLS EXP and IEEE 802.1p bits, you must include EXP and IEEE 802.1p rewrite rules in the interface configuration. To configure EXP and IEEE 802.1p rewrite rules, include the **rewrite-rules** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level, specifying the **exp** and **ieee-802.1** options:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
  rewrite-rules {
    exp rewrite-rule-name;
    ieee-802.1 default;
  }
```

When you combine these two rewrite rules, only the EXP rewrite table is used for rewriting packet headers. If you do not configure a VLAN on the interface, only the EXP rewriting

is in effect. If you do not configure an LSP on the interface or if the MPLS EXP rewrite rule mapping is removed, the IEEE 802.1p default rewrite rules mapping takes effect.



NOTE: You can also combine other rewrite rules. IP, DSCP, DSCP IPv6, and MPLS EXP are associated with Layer 3 packet headers, and IEEE 802.1p is associated with Layer 2 packet headers.

For IQ PICs, you can only configure one IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule on a physical port. All logical ports (units) on that physical port should apply the same IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule.

If you combine IEEE 802.1p with IP rewrite rules, the Layer 3 packets and Layer 2 headers are rewritten with the IP rewrite rule.

If you combine IEEE 802.1p with DSCP or DSCP IPv6 rewrite rules, three bits of the Layer 2 header and six bits of the Layer 3 packet header are rewritten with the DSCP or DSCP IPv6 rewrite rule.



NOTE: For MPCs, default EXP rewrite rules do not exist for logical interfaces. The EXP CoS bits for MPLS labels are obtained from the IP precedence bits for IP traffic. The EXP bits for labels that are pushed or swapped are inherited from the current label of the MPLS packets. For non-IP and non-MPLS packets, the EXP bits are set to 0. If a custom EXP rewrite rule is configured on the core-facing interface, then it overrides the EXP bits.

The following example shows how to configure an EXP rewrite rule and apply it to both MPLS EXP and IEEE 802.1p bits:

```
[edit class-of-service]
rewrite-rules {
  exp exp-ieee-table {
    forwarding-class best-effort {
      loss-priority low code-point 000;
      loss-priority high code-point 001;
    }
    forwarding-class assured-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-point 010;
      loss-priority high code-point 011;
    }
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-point 111;
      loss-priority high code-point 110;
    }
    forwarding-class network-control {
      loss-priority low code-point 100;
      loss-priority high code-point 101;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
```

```

so-3/1/0 {
  unit 0 {
    rewrite-rules {
      exp exp-ieee-table;
      ieee-802.1 default;
    }
  }
}

```

Setting IPv6 DSCP and MPLS EXP Values Independently

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M120](#), [M320](#), [MX Series](#), [T4000](#)

On the M120, M320 with Enhanced III FPCs, MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers, and EX Series switches, you can set the DSCP and MPLS EXP bits independently on IPv6 packets. To enable this feature, include the **protocol mpls** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 *rewrite-name*]** hierarchy level.

You can set DSCP IPv6 values only at the ingress MPLS node.

The following limitations apply to this feature:

- This feature is supported only on M120, M320 with Enhanced III FPCs, MX Series Ethernet Services routers, and EX Series switches.
- MPLS packets entering another MPLS tunnel at the ingress node may mark only the EXP value if EXP rewrite rules are configured, but not the DSCP value in the IPv6 header.
- This feature does not support MPLS packets generated by the Routing Engine.
- The IP precedence field is not applicable for IPv6, and is not supported.

Related Documentation • [Configuring DSCP Values for IPv6 Packets Entering the MPLS Tunnel on page 349](#)

Configuring DSCP Values for IPv6 Packets Entering the MPLS Tunnel

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T4000](#)

The following configuration example explains in detail how to set the DSCP and MPLS EXP bits independently on IPv6 packets.

1. Configure the router device (ingress PE router) to classify (behavior aggregate or multifield) the incoming packets to a particular forwarding class.

```

[edit firewall]
family inet6 {
  filter ss-v6filt {
    term ss-vpn {
      from {
        destination-address {
          ::ffff:192.0.2.128/120;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

    }
    then {
      loss-priority low;
      forwarding-class ss-fc;
    }
  }
}

```

In the preceding example, the ingress FPC classifies (MF) incoming IPv6 packets destined for address “::ffff:192.0.2.128/120” to forwarding class “ss-fc” and loss priority “low.”

2. Attach the preceding firewall filter to an interface. Because you are matching on inbound traffic, this would be an input filter. This classifies all traffic on the interface “ge-2/1/0” that matches the filter “ss-v6.”

```

[edit interfaces]
ge-2/1/0 {
  hierarchical-scheduler;
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 300 {
    family inet6 {
      filter {
        input ss-v6filt;
      }
      address ::ffff:192.0.2.100/120;
    }
  }
}

```

3. Configure the DSCP–IPv6 rewrite rule for the forwarding class “ss-fc.” This causes the outgoing IPv6 packets belonging to the forwarding class “ss-fc” and loss priority “low” to have their DSCP value rewritten to 100000.

```

[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules]
dscp-ipv6 ss-v6dscp {
  forwarding-class ss-fc {
    loss-priority low code-point 100000;
  }
}

```

4. Configure the EXP rewrite values for the forwarding class “ss-fc.” This rewrite rule stamps an EXP value of 100 on all outgoing MPLS packets assigned to the forwarding class “ss-fc” and loss priority “low.”

```

[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules]
exp ss-exp {
  forwarding-class ss-fc {
    loss-priority low code-point 100;
  }
}

```

5. Apply the preceding rewrite rule to an egress interface. On the egress FPC, all IPv6 packets in the forwarding class “ss-fc” with loss priority “low” are marked with the DSCP value “100000” and an EXP value of “100” before they enter the MPLS tunnel.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
ge-2/1/1 {
  unit 10 {
    rewrite-rules {
      dscp-ipv6 ss-v6dscp protocol mpls;
      exp ss-exp;
    }
  }
}
```

6. To support IPv4 DSCP and MPLS EXP independent rewrite at the same time, you can define and apply an IPv4 DSCP rewrite rule “ss-dscp” to the same interface.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
ge-2/1/1 {
  unit 10 {
    rewrite-rules {
      dscp ss-dscp protocol mpls;
      dscp-ipv6 ss-v6dscp protocol mpls;
      exp ss-exp;
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Setting IPv6 DSCP and MPLS EXP Values Independently on page 349](#)

Setting Ingress DSCP Bits for Multicast Traffic over Layer 3 VPNs

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

By default, the DSCP bits on outer IP headers arriving at an ingress PE router using generic routing encapsulation (GRE) are not set for multicast traffic sent over an Layer 3 virtual private network (VPN) provider network. However, you can configure a type-of-service (ToS) rewrite rule so the router sets the DSCP bits of GRE packets to be consistent with the service provider’s overall core network CoS policy. The bits are set at the core-facing interface of the ingress provider edge (PE) router. For more information about rewriting IP header bits, see [“Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior” on page 339](#).

This section describes this configuration from a CoS perspective. The examples are not complete multicast or VPN configurations. For more information about multicast, see the *Multicast Protocols Feature Guide for Routing Devices*. For more information about Layer 3 VPNs, see the *Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices*.

To configure the rewrite rules on the core-facing interface of the ingress PE, include the **rewrite-rules** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level. You apply the rule to the proper ingress interface at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** hierarchy level to complete the configuration. This ingress DSCP rewrite is independent of classifiers placed on ingress traffic arriving on the customer-facing interface of the PE router.

The rewrite rules are applied to all unicast packets and multicast groups. You cannot configure different rewrite rules for different multicast groups. The use of DSCPv6 bits

is not supported because IPv6 multicast is not supported. You can configure another rewrite rule for the EXP bits on MPLS CE-CE unicast traffic.

This example defines a rewrite rule called **dscp-rule** that establishes a value of **000000** for best-effort traffic. The rule is applied to the outgoing, core-facing PE interface **ge-2/3/0**.

```
[edit class-of-service]
rewrite-rules {
  dscp dscp-rule {
    forwarding-class best-effort {
      loss-priority low code-point 000000;
    }
  }
}

[edit class-of-service interfaces]
ge-2/3/0 {
  unit 0 {
    rewrite-rules {
      dscp dscp-rule;
    }
  }
}
```

Applying Rewrite Rules to Output Logical Interfaces

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

To assign the rewrite-rules configuration to the output logical interface, include the **rewrite-rules** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
rewrite-rules {
  dscp (rewrite-name | <default>) protocol protocol-types;
  dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-name | <default>) protocol protocol-types;
  exp (rewrite-name | <default>) protocol protocol-types;
  exp-push-push-push <default>;
  exp-swap-push-push <default>;
  ieee-802.1 (rewrite-name | <default>) inet-prec vlan-tag (outer | outer-and-inner);
  inet-precedence (rewrite-name | <default>) protocol protocol-types;
}
```

On M120, M320 with an Enhanced III FPC, MX Series routers and T 4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs, you can combine the **dscp** or **inet-prec** and **exp** options to set the DSCP or IP precedence bits and MPLS EXP bits independently on IP packets entering an MPLS tunnel.

For IQ PICs, you can configure only one IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule on a physical port. All logical ports (units) on that physical port should apply the same IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule. If you configure more than one IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule for the IQ PIC, the configuration check fails.

Logical interfaces do not support multiple **dscp** rewrite rules or multiple **dscp-ipv6** rewrite rules for the same protocol.

In the following example, the DSCP bits specified in **ss-dscp** are applied to packets entering the MPLS tunnel on **ge-2/1/1**, and the DSCP bits specified in **ss-v6dscp** are applied to IPv6 packets. The EXP bits are set to the bit configuration specified in **ss-exp**:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
ge-2/1/1
  unit 10 {
    rewrite-rules {
      dscp ssf-dscp protocol mpls; # Applies to IPv4 packets entering MPLS tunnel
      dscp-ipv6 ss-v6dscp protocol mpls; # Applies to IPv6 packets entering MPLS tunnel
      exp ss-exp; # Sets label EXP bits independently
    }
  }
}
```

You can use interface wildcards for *interface-name* and *logical-unit-number*. You can also include Layer 2 and Layer 3 rewrite information in the same configuration.



NOTE: On M Series routers only, if you include the `control-word` statement at the `[edit protocols l2circuit neighbor address interface interface-name]` hierarchy level, the software cannot rewrite MPLS EXP bits.

DSCP and DSCP IPv6 rewrite rules are supported on M Series and T Series routers when non-queuing PICs are installed, but are disabled when queuing PICs are installed with the following exceptions:

- On M320 routers, DSCP rewrite is supported on IQ, IQ2, IQE, and IQ2E PICs when used with the Enhanced III FPC.
- On M120 routers, DSCP rewrite is supported on IQ, IQ2, IQE, and IQ2E PICs.

DSCP and DCSP IPv6 rewrite rules are supported on MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers.

DSCP rewrite rules are not supported on T Series routers when IQ, IQ2, IQE, IQ2E, SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE, or PD-5-10XGE-SFPP PICs are installed.

For IQ PICs, you can configure only one IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule on a physical port. All logical ports (units) on that physical port should apply the same IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule.

On M320 and T Series routers (except for T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs), for a single interface, you cannot enable a rewrite rule on a subset of forwarding classes. You must assign a rewrite rule to either none of the forwarding classes or all of the forwarding classes. When you assign a rewrite rule to a subset of forwarding classes, the commit does not fail, and the subset of forwarding classes works as expected. However, the forwarding classes to which the rewrite rule is not assigned are rewritten to all zeros.

For example, if you configure a Differentiated Services code point (DSCP) rewrite rule, the bits in the forwarding classes to which you do not assign the rewrite rule are rewritten to 000000; if you configure an IP precedence rewrite rule, the bits in the forwarding classes to which you do not assign the rewrite rule are rewritten to 000.

Related Documentation

- [Setting IPv6 DSCP and MPLS EXP Values Independently on page 349](#)
- [Configuring DSCP Values for IPv6 Packets Entering the MPLS Tunnel on page 349](#)

Rewriting MPLS and IPv4 Packet Headers

Supported Platforms [M Series, T Series](#)

You can apply a rewrite rule to MPLS and IPv4 packet headers simultaneously. This allows you to initialize MPLS EXP and IP precedence bits at LSP ingress. You can configure different rewrite rules depending on whether the traffic is VPN or non-VPN.

The default MPLS EXP rewrite rules are shown in [Table 52 on page 355](#).

Table 52: Default MPLS EXP Rewrite Rules

Forwarding Class	Loss Priority	MPLS EXP Rewrite Value
best-effort	low	000
best-effort	high	001
expedited-forwarding	low	010
expedited-forwarding	high	011
assured-forwarding	low	100
assured-forwarding	high	101
network-control	low	110
network-control	high	111

By default, IP precedence rewrite rules alter the first three bits on the type-of-service (ToS) byte while leaving the last three bits unchanged. This default behavior applies to rewrite rules you configure for MPLS packets with IPv4 payloads.

To override the default MPLS EXP rewrite table and rewrite MPLS and IPv4 packet headers simultaneously, include the **protocol** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules exp rewrite-rule-name]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules exp
rewrite-rule-name]
protocol protocol-types;
```

The **protocol** statement defines the types of MPLS packets and packet headers to which the specified rewrite rule is applied. The MPLS packet can be a standard MPLS packet or an MPLS packet with an IPv4 payload. Specify the type of MPLS packet using the following options:

- **mpls**—Applies the rewrite rule to MPLS packets and writes the CoS value to MPLS headers.
- **mpls-inet-both**—Applies the rewrite rule to VPN MPLS packets with IPv4 payloads. On Juniper Networks M120 Multiservice Edge Routers, M320 Multiservice Edge Routers, and T Series Core Routers (except T4000 routers), writes the CoS value to the MPLS and IPv4 headers. On other M Series Multiservice Edge Router routers, causes all ingress MPLS LSP packets with IPv4 payloads to be initialized with **000** code points for the MPLS EXP value, and the configured rewrite code point for IP precedence.
- **mpls-inet-both-non-vpn**—Applies the rewrite rule to non-VPN MPLS packets with IPv4 payloads. On Juniper Networks M120 Multiservice Edge Routers, M320 Multiservice Edge Routers, and T Series Core Routers, writes the CoS value to the MPLS and IPv4 headers. On other M Series Multiservice Edge Routers, causes all ingress MPLS LSP

packets with IPv4 payloads to be initialized with **000** code points for the MPLS EXP value, and the configured rewrite code point for IP precedence.

On M120 routers, M320 routers with Enhanced-III FPCs, and MX Series routers, you can perform simultaneous DSCP and EXP rewrite by attaching independent DSCP or IPv4 precedence rewrite rules and EXP rewrite rules to the same core interface. Thus, you can rewrite both code points (DSCP and EXP) when the packet is received by the ingress provider edge (PE) router on the MPLS core.

An alternative to overwriting the default with a rewrite-rules mapping is to configure the default packet header rewrite mappings, as discussed in [“Applying Default Rewrite Rules” on page 341](#).

By default, IP precedence rewrite rules alter the first three bits on the ToS byte while leaving the last three bits unchanged. This default behavior is not configurable. The default behavior applies to rules you configure by including the **inet-precedence** statement at the **[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules]** hierarchy level. The default behavior also applies to rewrite rules you configure for MPLS packets with IPv4 payloads. You configure these types of rewrite rules by including the **mpls-inet-both** or **mpls-inet-both-non-vpn** option at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules exp rewrite-rule-name protocol]** hierarchy level.

Example: Rewriting MPLS and IPv4 Packet Headers

On M320 and T Series routers, configure rewrite tables and apply them in various ways to achieve the following results:

- For interface **so-3/1/0**, the three EXP rewrite tables are applied to packets, depending on the protocol of the payload:
 - IPv4 packets (VPN) that enter the LSPs on interface **so-3/1/0** are initialized with values from rewrite table **exp-inet-table**. An identical 3-bit value is written into the IP precedence and MPLS EXP bit fields.
 - IPv4 packets (non-VPN) that enter the LSPs on interface **so-3/1/0** are initialized with values from rewrite table **rule-non-vpn**. An identical 3-bit value is written into the IP precedence and MPLS EXP bit fields.
 - Non-IPv4 packets that enter the LSPs on interface **so-3/1/0** are initialized with values from rewrite table **rule1**, and written into the MPLS EXP header field only. The statement **exp rule1** has the same result as **exp rule1 protocol mpls**.
- For interface **so-3/1/0**, IPv4 packets transmitted over a non-LSP layer are initialized with values from IP precedence rewrite table **rule2**.
- For interface **so-3/1/1**, IPv4 packets that enter the LSPs are initialized with values from EXP rewrite table **exp-inet-table**. An identical 3-bit value is written into the IP precedence and MPLS EXP bit fields.
- For interface **so-3/1/1**, MPLS packets other than IPv4 Layer 3 types are also initialized with values from table **exp-inet-table**. For VPN MPLS packets with IPv4 payloads, the CoS value is written to MPLS and IPv4 headers. For VPN MPLS packets without IPv4 payloads, the CoS value is written to MPLS headers only.

```

[edit class-of-service]
rewrite-rules {
  exp exp-inet-table {
    forwarding-class best-effort {
      loss-priority low code-point 000;
      loss-priority high code-point 001;
    }
    forwarding-class assured-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-point 010;
      loss-priority high code-point 011;
    }
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-point 111;
      loss-priority high code-point 110;
    }
    forwarding-class network-control {
      loss-priority low code-point 100;
      loss-priority high code-point 101;
    }
  }
  exp rule1 {
    ...
  }
  inet-precedence rule2 {
    ...
  }
}
exp rule_non_vpn {
  ...
}

interfaces {
  so-3/1/0 {
    unit 0 {
      rewrite-rules {
        exp rule1;
        inet-precedence rule2;
        exp exp-inet-table protocol mpls-inet-both; # For all VPN traffic.
        exp rule_non_vpn protocol mpls-inet-both-non-vpn; # For all non-VPN
          # traffic.
      }
    }
  }
  so-3/1/1 {
    unit 0 {
      rewrite-rules {
        exp exp-inet-table protocol [mpls mpls-inet-both];
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Example: Simultaneous DSCP and EXP Rewrite

On M120 routers, M320 routers with Enhanced-III FPCs, and MX Series routers, configure the simultaneous DSCP and EXP rewrite rules as shown below:

1. Configure CoS.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit class-of-service
```

2. Configure the EXP rewrite rule on the interface.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 rewrite-rule exp rule1
```

3. Configure the IPv4 rewrite rule on the interface.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 rewrite-rule inet-precedence rule2
```

4. Configure the IPv4 rewrite rule on the interface and apply it to packets entering the MPLS tunnel.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 rewrite-rule inet-precedence rule3 protocol
mpls
```

5. Verify the configuration by using the **show interfaces** command.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# show interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0
rewrite-rules {
  exp rule1;
  inet-precedence rule2;
  inet-precedence rule3 protocol mpls;
}
```

In the example above, there are two different IPv4 precedence rewrite rules: **rule2** and **rule3**. **rule2** affects the IPv4 to IPv4 traffic and **rule3** affects the IPv4 to MPLS traffic.

Defining a Custom Frame Relay Loss Priority Map

Supported Platforms [M10i](#), [M120](#), [M320](#), [M7i](#), [MX Series](#)

You can apply a classifier to the same interface on which you configure a Frame Relay loss priority value. The Frame Relay loss priority map is applied first, followed by the classifier. The classifier can change the loss priority to a higher value only (for example, from low to high). If the classifier specifies a loss priority with a lower value than the current loss priority of a particular packet, the classifier does not change the loss priority of that packet.

To define a custom Frame Relay loss priority map:

1. At the **[edit class-of-service loss-priority-maps]** hierarchy level in configuration mode, specify the loss priority map for the Frame Relay DE bit.

```
[edit class-of-service loss-priority-maps]
```

```
user@host# set frame-relay-de name loss-priority level code-points [ alias | bits ];
```

For example:

```
[edit class-of-service loss-priority-maps]
user@host# set frame-relay-de fr_rw loss-priority low code-points 0;
user@host# set frame-relay-de fr_rw loss-priority high code-points 0;
user@host# set frame-relay-de fr_rw loss-priority medium-low code-points 1;
user@host# set frame-relay-de fr_rw loss-priority medium-high code-points 1;
```



NOTE: The loss priority map does not take effect until you apply it to a logical interface.

2. Apply a rule to a logical interface.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number
  loss-priority-maps]
user@host# set frame-relay-de name;
```

For example:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces so-1/0/0 unit 0 loss-priority-maps]
user@host# set frame-relay-de fr_rw;
```

3. Verify the configuration in operational mode.

```
user@host> show class-of-service loss-priority-map
Loss-priority-map: frame-relay-de-fr_rw, Code point type: frame-relay-de,
Index: 38
  Code point      Loss priority
  0               low
  0               high
  1               medium-low
  1               medium-high
```

Related Documentation • [frame-relay-de on page 963](#)

Example: Per-Node Rewriting of EXP Bits

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

To configure a custom table to rewrite the EXP bits, also known as CoS bits, on a particular node, the classifier table and the rewrite table must specify exactly the same CoS values.

In addition, the least significant bit of the CoS value itself must represent the PLP value. For example, CoS value **000** must be associated with PLP **low**, **001** must be associated with PLP **high**, and so forth.

This example configures a custom table to rewrite the EXP bits on a particular node:

```
[edit class-of-service]
classifiers {
  exp exp-class {
    forwarding-class be {
      loss-priority low code-points 000;
```

```
        loss-priority high code-points 001;
    }
    forwarding-class af {
        loss-priority low code-points 010;
        loss-priority high code-points 011;
    }
    forwarding-class ef {
        loss-priority low code-points 100;
        loss-priority high code-points 101;
    }
    forwarding-class nc {
        loss-priority low code-points 110;
        loss-priority high code-points 111;
    }
}
}
rewrite-rules {
    exp exp-rw {
        forwarding-class be {
            loss-priority low code-point 000;
            loss-priority high code-point 001;
        }
        forwarding-class af {
            loss-priority low code-point 010;
            loss-priority high code-point 011;
        }
        forwarding-class ef {
            loss-priority low code-point 100;
            loss-priority high code-point 101;
        }
        forwarding-class nc {
            loss-priority low code-point 110;
            loss-priority high code-point 111;
        }
    }
}
```

Example: Rewriting CoS Information at the Network Border to Enforce CoS Strategies

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

This example shows how to rewrite (remark) class-of-service (CoS) values at the network border to enforce your internal CoS strategies. This is typically done when the CoS values of the inbound traffic at the network border cannot be trusted, or the values do not match your internal network's CoS strategy.

A thorough explanation of the CoS rewriting and its underlying algorithms is beyond the scope of this document. For more information about traffic policing, and CoS in general, refer to *QOS-Enabled Networks—Tools and Foundations* by Miguel Barreiros and Peter Lundqvist. This book is available at many online booksellers and at www.juniper.net/books.

- [Requirements on page 361](#)
- [Overview on page 361](#)

- [Configuration on page 362](#)
- [Verification on page 368](#)

Requirements

To verify this procedure, this example uses a traffic generator. The traffic generator can be hardware-based or it can be software running on a server or host machine.

The functionality in this procedure is widely supported on devices that run Junos OS. The example shown here was tested and verified on MX Series routers running Junos OS Release 10.4.

Overview

The purpose of this example is to demonstrate CoS rewriting at a network border to convey the traffic's CoS profile to the next-hop router, based on the forwarding class and packet loss priority (PLP) assigned to the traffic. CoS information rewriting is performed as the last step before a packet is transmitted onto the egress network.

In this example the rewriting is done when sending traffic from the host connected to Device R1 to the host connected to Device R2. The information required for rewriting the CoS parameters in the other direction is not included in this example. However, you can use the rewriting information in Device R1 (making changes for the interfaces used) and apply it to Device R2 to achieve bidirectional CoS rewriting.

Junos OS contains several default rewrite rules that might meet your requirements. You display them with the **show class-of-service rewrite-rule** command. A partial table of the default rewrite rule mappings is shown in the following table.

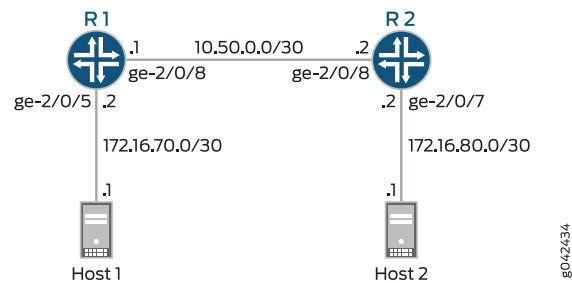
Map from Forwarding Class	PLP Value	MAP to DSCP/DSCP IPv6/EXP/IP Code Point Aliases
expedited-forwarding	low	ef
expedited-forwarding	high	ef
assured-forwarding	low	af11
assured-forwarding	high	af12(DSCP/DSCP IPv6/EXP)
best-effort	low	be
best-effort	high	be
network-control	low	nc1/cs6
network-control	high	nc2/cs7

You can also define your own custom rewrite-rules table, or use a mixture of the default rewrite-rules and a custom table that you create. This example uses default rewrite-rules.

Topology

This example uses the topology in [Figure 40 on page 362](#).

Figure 40: Rewriting CoS Information at the Network Border to Enforce CoS Strategies Scenario



This video explains the topics used in this example. We recommend that you watch the video before proceeding.



Video: [Learning Bytes CoS Remarking Video](#).

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```

Device R1
set interfaces ge-2/0/5 description to-Host
set interfaces ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.70.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet filter input mf-classifier
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R2
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.1/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/32
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 0 BE-data
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 1 Premium-data
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 2 voice
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 3 NC
set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/0/8 scheduler-map test-map
set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 rewrite-rules dscp IPv4-rewrite-table
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp IPv4-rewrite-table forwarding-class BE-data
  loss-priority low code-point be
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp IPv4-rewrite-table forwarding-class Premium-data
  loss-priority low code-point ef
set class-of-service scheduler-maps test-map forwarding-class BE-data scheduler
  BE-data
set class-of-service scheduler-maps test-map forwarding-class Premium-data scheduler
  Prem-data
set class-of-service schedulers BE-data transmit-rate 1m
  
```



```

set class-of-service schedulers BE-data buffer-size percent 25
set class-of-service schedulers BE-data priority low
set class-of-service schedulers Prem-data transmit-rate 1m
set class-of-service schedulers Prem-data buffer-size percent 25
set class-of-service schedulers Prem-data priority high
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data from protocol tcp
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data from port 80
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data then count BE-data
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data then forwarding-class BE-data
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Prem-data from protocol tcp
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Prem-data from port 12345
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Prem-data then count Prem-data
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Prem-data then forwarding-class
  Premium-data
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term accept then accept
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/5.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0

```

Device R2

```

set interfaces ge-2/0/7 description to-Host
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.80.1/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R1
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet filter input mf-classifier
set interfaces unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/32
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data from dscp be
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data then count BE-data
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Premium-data from dscp ef
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Premium-data then count Premium-data
set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term accept then accept
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/7.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0

```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Device R1:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```

[edit ]
user@R1# set interfaces ge-2/0/5 description to-Host
user@R1# set interfaces ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.70.2/30
user@R1# set interfaces ge-2/0/5 unit 0 family inet filter input mf-classifier

user@R1# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R2
user@R1# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.1/30

user@R1# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
user@R1# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/32

```

2. Configure the firewall parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@R1# set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data from protocol tcp
user@R1# set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data from port 80
user@R1# set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data then count BE-data
user@R1# set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data then
    forwarding-class BE-data
user@R1# set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Prem-data from protocol
    tcp
user@R1# set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Prem-data from port 12345
user@R1# set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Prem-data then count
    Prem-data
user@R1# set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Prem-data then
    forwarding-class Premium-data
user@R1# set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term accept then accept
```

3. Configure the class-of-service parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@R1# set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 0 BE-data
user@R1# set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 1 Premium-data
user@R1# set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 2 voice
user@R1# set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 3 NC

user@R1# set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/0/8 scheduler-map test-map

user@R1# set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 rewrite-rules dscp
    IPv4-rewrite-table

user@R1# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp IPv4-rewrite-table forwarding-class
    BE-data loss-priority low code-point be
user@R1# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp IPv4-rewrite-table forwarding-class
    Premium-data loss-priority low code-point ef

user@R1# set class-of-service scheduler-maps test-map forwarding-class BE-data
    scheduler BE-data
user@R1# set class-of-service scheduler-maps test-map forwarding-class
    Premium-data scheduler Prem-data

user@R1# set class-of-service schedulers BE-data transmit-rate 1m
user@R1# set class-of-service schedulers BE-data buffer-size percent 25
user@R1# set class-of-service schedulers BE-data priority low
user@R1# set class-of-service schedulers Prem-data transmit-rate 1m
user@R1# set class-of-service schedulers Prem-data buffer-size percent 25
user@R1# set class-of-service schedulers Prem-data priority high
```

4. Configure OSPF.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/5.0 passive
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Device R2:

1. Configure the device interface.

```
[edit ]
user@R1# set interfaces ge-2/0/7 description to-Host
user@R1# set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.80.1/30

user@R1# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R1
user@R1# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.2/30
user@R2# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet filter input mf-classifier

user@R1# set interfaces unit 0 description loopback-interface
user@R1# set interfaces unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/32
```

2. Configure the firewall parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@R2# set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data from dscp be
user@R2# set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term BE-data then count BE-data
user@R2# set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Premium-data from dscp
ef
user@R2# set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term Premium-data then count
Premium-data
user@R2# set firewall family inet filter mf-classifier term accept then accept
```

3. Configure OSPF.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/7.0 passive
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show firewall**, **show class-of-service**, and **show protocols ospf** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R1 show interfaces
ge-2/0/5 {
  description to-Host;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      filter {
        input mf-classifier;
      }
      address 172.16.70.2/30;
    }
  }
}
ge-2/0/8 {
  description to-R2;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.50.0.1/30;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
```

```
    unit 0 {
      description loopback-interface;
      family inet {
        address 192.168.13.1/32;
      }
    }
  }
}

user@R1 show firewall
family inet {
  filter mf-classifier {
    term BE-data {
      from {
        protocol tcp;
        port 80;
      }
      then {
        count BE-data;
        forwarding-class BE-data;
      }
    }
    term Prem-data {
      from {
        protocol tcp;
        port 12345;
      }
      then {
        count Prem-data;
        forwarding-class Premium-data;
      }
    }
    term accept {
      then accept;
    }
  }
}

user@R1 show class-of-service
forwarding-classes {
  queue 0 BE-data;
  queue 1 Premium-data;
  queue 2 voice;
  queue 3 NC;
}
interfaces {
  ge-2/0/8 {
    scheduler-map test-map;
    unit 0 {
      rewrite-rules {
        dscp IPv4-rewrite-table;
      }
    }
  }
}
rewrite-rules {
  dscp IPv4-rewrite-table {
    forwarding-class BE-data {
```

```

        loss-priority low code-point be;
    }
    forwarding-class Premium-data {
        loss-priority low code-point ef;
    }
}
scheduler-maps {
    test-map {
        forwarding-class BE-data scheduler BE-data;
        forwarding-class Premium-data scheduler Prem-data;
    }
}
schedulers {
    BE-data {
        transmit-rate 1m;
        buffer-size percent 25;
        priority low;
    }
    Prem-data {
        transmit-rate 1m;
        buffer-size percent 25;
        priority high;
    }
}

user@R1# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-2/0/5.0 {
        passive;
    }
    interface lo0.0 {
        passive;
    }
    interface ge-2/0/8.0;
}

```

If you are done configuring Device R1, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```

user@R2# show interfaces
ge-2/0/7 {
    unit 0 {
        description to-Host;
        family inet {
            address 172.16.80.2;
        }
    }
}
ge-2/0/8 {
    description to-R1;
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            filter {
                input mf-classifier;
            }
            address 10.50.0.2/30;
        }
    }
}

```

```
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      description loopback-interface;
      family inet {
        address 192.168.14.1/32;
      }
    }
  }
}

user@R2# show firewall
family inet {
  filter mf-classifier {
    term BE-data {
      from {
        dscp be;
      }
      then count BE-data;
    }
    term Premium-data {
      from {
        dscp ef;
      }
      then count Premium-data;
    }
    term accept {
      then accept;
    }
  }
}

user@R2# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-2/0/7.0 {
    passive;
  }
  interface lo0.0 {
    passive;
  }
  interface ge-2/0/8.0;
}
```

If you are done configuring Device R2, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Clearing the Firewall Counters on page 368](#)
- [Sending Traffic into the Network from TCP HTTP Ports 80 and 12345 and Monitoring the Results on page 369](#)

Clearing the Firewall Counters

Purpose Confirm that the firewall counters are cleared.

Action On Devices R1 and R2, run the **clear firewall all** command to reset the firewall counters to 0.

```
user@R1> clear firewall all
user@R2> clear firewall all
```

Sending Traffic into the Network from TCP HTTP Ports 80 and 12345 and Monitoring the Results

Purpose Send traffic from the host connected to Device 1 into the network so that it can be monitored by the firewall on Device R1 and Device R2.

Action 1. Use a traffic generator to send 20 TCP packets with a source port of 80 into the network.

The **-s** flag sets the source port. The **-k** flag causes the source port to remain steady at 80 instead of incrementing. The **-c** flag sets the number of packets to 20. The **-d** flag sets the packet size.

```
[User@host]# hping 172.16.80.1 -c 20 -s 80 -k -d 300
HPING 172.16.80.1 (eth1 172.16.80.1): NO FLAGS are set, 40 headers + 0 data
bytes
len=46 ip=172.16.80.1 ttl=62 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=0 win=0 rtt=0.9 ms
.
.
.
--- 172.16.80.1 hping statistic ---
20 packets transmitted, 20 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.9/9501.4/19002.4 ms
```

2. Use a traffic generator to send 20 TCP packets with a source port of 12345 into the network.

```
[User@host]# hping 172.16.80.1 -c 20 -s 12345 -k -d 300
HPING 172.16.80.1 (eth1 172.16.80.1): NO FLAGS are set, 40 headers + 0 data
bytes
len=46 ip=172.16.80.1 ttl=62 DF id=0 sport=0 flags=RA seq=0 win=0 rtt=0.3 ms
.
.
.
--- 172.16.80.1 hping statistic ---
20 packets transmitted, 20 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.3/9501.5/19002.7 ms
```

3. On Device R1, check the firewall counters by using the **show firewall** command.

```
user@R1> show firewall
Filter: mf-classifier
Counters:
Name                                     Bytes      Packets
BE-data                                800         20
Prem-data                              800         20
```

4. On Device R2, check the firewall counters using the **show firewall** command.

```
user@R2> show firewall
Filter: mf-classifier
Counters:
Name                                     Bytes      Packets
BE-data                                800         20
Premium-data                           800         20
```

Meaning Device R1 correctly set the code point for TCP packets to port 12345 to bf. Device R1 correctly set the code point for TCP packets to port 80 to ef. Device R2 correctly recognized the code point for TCP packets to port 12345 as bf. Device R2 correctly recognized the code point for TCP packets to port 80 as ef.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring and Applying Scheduler Maps on page 237](#)

Example: Remarking Diffserv Code Points to MPLS EXPs to Carry CoS Profiles Across a Service Provider's L3VPN MPLS Network

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

This example is an introduction in how to rewrite (remark) DSCP class-of-service (CoS) code point values at the network border of a customer network and a service provider's MPLS network while maintaining the original CoS profile of the traffic so that the traffic can be remarked with the original DSCP code points when it exits the MPLS network.

- [Requirements on page 370](#)
- [Overview on page 370](#)
- [Configuration on page 373](#)
- [Verification on page 391](#)

Requirements

To verify this procedure, this example uses a traffic generator. The traffic generator can be hardware-based or it can be software running on a server or host machine.

The functionality in this procedure is widely supported on devices that run Junos OS. The example shown here was tested and verified on MX Series routers running Junos OS Release 10.4.

Overview

The purpose of rewriting the IP DSCP code point values to MPLS EXP code point values is to carry the packet's CoS profile across the service provider's MPLS network. The rewriting is performed by the provider edge (PE) routers at the borders of the service provider's network. See [Figure 42 on page 372](#).

Junos OS contains several DSCP default rewrite rules that might meet your requirements. You display them with the **show class-of-service rewrite-rule** command. A partial set of the default rewrite DSCP code point rule mappings is shown in the following table.

You can also define your own custom rewrite-rules table, or use a mixture of the default rewrite-rules and a custom table that you create. This example uses default rewrite-rules.

Map from Forwarding Class	PLP Value	MAP to DSCP/DSCP IPv6/EXP/IP Code Point Aliases
expedited-forwarding	low	ef

Map from Forwarding Class	PLP Value	MAP to DSCP/DSCP IPv6/EXP/IP Code Point Aliases
expedited-forwarding	high	ef
assured-forwarding	low	af11
assured-forwarding	high	af12 (DSCP/DSCP IPv6/EXP)
best-effort	low	be
best-effort	high	be
network-control	low	nc1/cs6
network-control	high	nc2/cs7

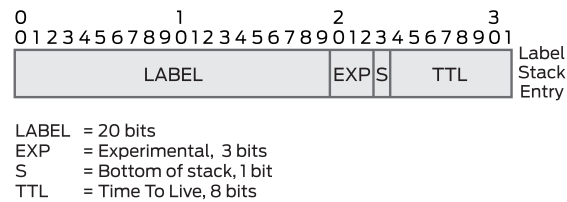
Junos OS uses the values shown in the following table for MPLS CoS in the EXP fields of the MPLS header.

Forwarding Class	Loss Priority	EXP Code Point
best-effort	low	000
best-effort	high	001
expedited-forwarding	low	010
expedited-forwarding	high	011
assured-forwarding	low	100
assured-forwarding	high	101
network-control	low	110
network-control	high	111

Figure 41 on page 372 shows the MPLS packet structure.

Figure 41: MPLS Packet Structure

MPLS Header Packet Format



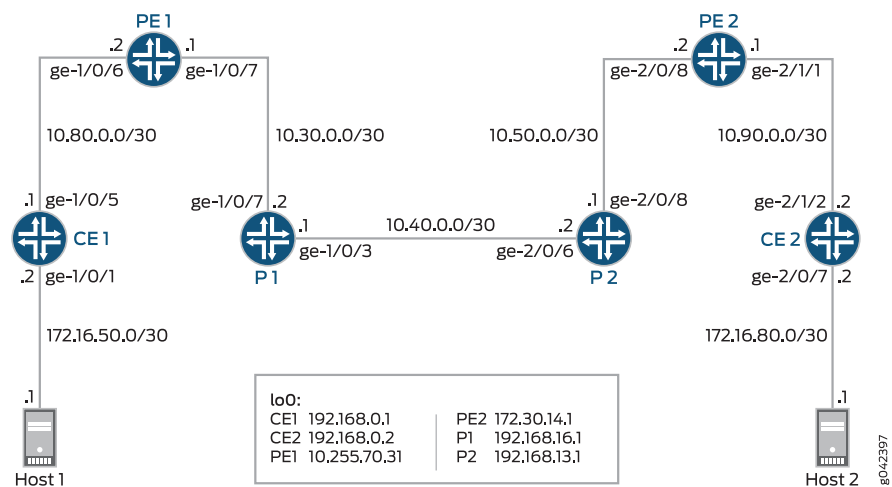
NOTE: In addition to providing the necessary information to complete the purpose of this example, this example also includes all of the commands required to re-create the Layer 3 VPN (L3VPN) network as shown in [Figure 42 on page 372](#). A full explanation of the tasks required to configure an L3VPN network is not included in this example. If you require more information regarding configuring an L3VPN network, refer to the *Layer 3 VPNs Feature Guide for Routing Devices* available at <http://juniper.net/techpubs>.

A thorough explanation of the required CoS rewriting and the underlying algorithms used in this example is beyond the scope of this document. For more information, refer to *QoS-Enabled Networks—Tools and Foundations* by Miguel Barreiros and Peter Lundqvist. This book is available at many online booksellers and at www.juniper.net/books.

Topology

This example uses the topology in [Figure 42 on page 372](#).

Figure 42: Rewriting CoS Information at the Network Border to Transit an MPLS Network Scenario



Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

Device CE1

```

set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 description to-host
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.50.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet filter input ip-v4
set interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 0 description to_Provider
set interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.80.0.1/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 1 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 1 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
set protocols bgp group to_Provider type external
set protocols bgp group to_Provider export send-direct
set protocols bgp group to_Provider peer-as 64511
set protocols bgp group to_Provider neighbor 10.80.0.2
set policy-options policy-statement send-direct from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement send-direct then accept
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.1
set routing-options autonomous-system 64510
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term tcp80 from port 80
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term tcp80 then dscp ef
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term 12345 from port 12345
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term 12345 then dscp be
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term accept then accept

```

Device PE1

```

set interfaces ge-1/0/6 description to_vpna
set interfaces ge-1/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 10.80.0.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/0/7 description to_P1
set interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 10.30.0.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.70.31/32
set routing-options router-id 10.255.70.31
set routing-options autonomous-system 64511
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/7.0
set protocols bgp group to_PE2 type internal
set protocols bgp group to_PE2 local-address 10.255.70.31
set protocols bgp group to_PE2 family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group to_PE2 neighbor 172.30.14.1
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/0/7.0
set protocols ldp interface ge-1/0/7.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set routing-instances vpna instance-type vrf
set routing-instances vpna interface ge-1/0/6.0
set routing-instances vpna route-distinguisher 64511:1
set routing-instances vpna vrf-target target:64511:1
set routing-instances vpna protocols bgp group to_vpna type external
set routing-instances vpna protocols bgp group to_vpna peer-as 64510
set routing-instances vpna protocols bgp group to_vpna neighbor 10.80.0.1

```

```
set class-of-service classifiers dscp dscp4 forwarding-class expedited-forwarding
  loss-priority low code-points ef
set class-of-service classifiers dscp dscp4 forwarding-class best-effort loss-priority low
  code-points be
set class-of-service classifiers exp exp-in forwarding-class expedited-forwarding
  loss-priority low code-points 010
set class-of-service classifiers exp exp-in forwarding-class best-effort loss-priority low
  code-points 000
set class-of-service interfaces ge-1/0/6 unit 0 classifiers dscp dscp4
set class-of-service interfaces ge-1/0/6 unit 0 rewrite-rules dscp dscp4-rw
set class-of-service interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 classifiers exp exp-in
set class-of-service interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 rewrite-rules exp exp-out
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp4-rw forwarding-class expedited-forwarding
  loss-priority low code-point ef
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp4-rw forwarding-class best-effort loss-priority
  low code-point be
set class-of-service rewrite-rules exp exp-out forwarding-class expedited-forwarding
  loss-priority low code-point 010
set class-of-service rewrite-rules exp exp-out forwarding-class best-effort loss-priority
  low code-point 000
```

```
Device P1  set interfaces ge-1/0/3 description to_P2
set interfaces ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.40.0.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/0/7 description to_PE1
set interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 10.30.0.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.16.1/32
set routing-options router-id 10.255.187.32
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/7.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/0/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/0/7.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ldp interface ge-1/0/3.0
set protocols ldp interface ge-1/0/7.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
```

```
Device P2  set interfaces ge-2/0/6 description to_P1
set interfaces ge-2/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 10.40.0.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to_PE2
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.1/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/32
set routing-options router-id 192.168.187.3
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/6.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/8.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/6.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ldp interface ge-2/0/6.0
set protocols ldp interface ge-2/0/8.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
```

```

Device PE2
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R1
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/1/1 unit 0 description to-vpna
set interfaces ge-2/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.90.0.1/30
set interfaces ge-2/1/7 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.31.2/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 172.30.14.1
set routing-options router-id 172.30.14.1
set routing-options autonomous-system 64511
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/8.0
set protocols bgp group to_PE2 type internal
set protocols bgp group to_PE2 local-address 172.30.14.1
set protocols bgp group to_PE2 family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group to_PE2 neighbor 10.255.70.31
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ldp interface ge-2/0/8.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set routing-instances vpna instance-type vrf
set routing-instances vpna interface ge-2/1/1.0
set routing-instances vpna route-distinguisher 64511:1
set routing-instances vpna vrf-target target:64511:1
set routing-instances vpna protocols bgp group to_vpna type external
set routing-instances vpna protocols bgp group to_vpna peer-as 64512
set routing-instances vpna protocols bgp group to_vpna neighbor 10.90.0.2
set class-of-service classifiers dscp dscp4 forwarding-class expedited-forwarding
  loss-priority low code-points ef
set class-of-service classifiers dscp dscp4 forwarding-class best-effort loss-priority low
  code-points be
set class-of-service classifiers exp exp-in forwarding-class expedited-forwarding
  loss-priority low code-points 010
set class-of-service classifiers exp exp-in forwarding-class best-effort loss-priority low
  code-points 000
set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 classifiers exp exp-in
set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 rewrite-rules exp exp-out
set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/1/1 unit 0 classifiers dscp dscp4
set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/1/1 unit 0 rewrite-rules dscp dscp4-rw
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp4-rw forwarding-class expedited-forwarding
  loss-priority low code-point ef
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp4-rw forwarding-class best-effort loss-priority
  low code-point be
set class-of-service rewrite-rules exp exp-out forwarding-class expedited-forwarding
  loss-priority low code-point 010
set class-of-service rewrite-rules exp exp-out forwarding-class best-effort loss-priority
  low code-point 000

Device CE2
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 description to-host
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.80.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet filter input ip-v4
set interfaces ge-2/1/2 unit 0 description to-Provider
set interfaces ge-2/1/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.90.0.2/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 1 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 1 family inet address 192.168.0.2/32
set protocols bgp group to_Provider type external

```

```
set protocols bgp group to_Provider export send-direct
set protocols bgp group to_Provider peer-as 64511
set protocols bgp group to_Provider neighbor 10.90.0.1
set policy-options policy-statement send-direct from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement send-direct then accept
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.2
set routing-options autonomous-system 64512
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term tcp80 from port 80
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term tcp80 then dscp ef
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term 12345 from port 12345
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term 12345 then dscp be
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term accept then accept
```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Device CE1:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit ]
user@CE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 description to-host
user@CE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.50.2/30
user@CE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet filter input ip-v4
```

```
user@CE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 0 description to_Provider
user@CE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.80.0.1/30
```

```
user@CE1# set interfaces lo0 unit 1 description loopback-interface
user@CE1# set interfaces lo0 unit 1 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
```

2. Configure the BGP parameters

```
[edit ]
user@CE1# set protocols bgp group to_Provider type external
user@CE1# set protocols bgp group to_Provider export send-direct
user@CE1# set protocols bgp group to_Provider peer-as 64511
user@CE1# set protocols bgp group to_Provider neighbor 10.80.0.2
```

3. Configure the policy option parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@CE1# set policy-options policy-statement send-direct from protocol direct
user@CE1# set policy-options policy-statement send-direct then accept
```

4. Configure the routing option parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@CE1# set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.1
user@CE1# set routing-options autonomous-system 64510
```

5. Configure the DSCP code point rewrite parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@CE1# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term tcp80 from port 80
user@CE1# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term tcp80 then dscp ef
user@CE1# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term 12345 from port 12345
```

```

user@CE1# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term 12345 then dscp be
user@CE1# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term accept then accept

```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Device PE1:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```

[edit ]
user@PE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/6 description to_vpna
user@PE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 10.80.0.2/30

```

```

user@PE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/7 description to_P1
user@PE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 10.30.0.1/30
user@PE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family mpls

```

```

user@PE1# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
user@PE1# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.70.31/32

```

2. Configure the routing option parameters.

```

[edit ]
user@PE1# set routing-options router-id 10.255.70.31
user@PE1# set routing-options autonomous-system 64511

```

3. Configure the protocol parameters.

```

user@PE1# set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/7.0

```

```

user@PE1# set protocols bgp group to_PE2 type internal
user@PE1# set protocols bgp group to_PE2 local-address 10.255.70.31
user@PE1# set protocols bgp group to_PE2 family inet-vpn unicast
user@PE1# set protocols bgp group to_PE2 neighbor 172.30.14.1

```

```

user@PE1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@PE1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/0/7.0

```

```

user@PE1# set protocols ldp interface ge-1/0/7.0
user@PE1# set protocols ldp interface lo0.0

```

4. Configure the routing instance parameters.

```

[edit ]
user@PE1# set routing-instances vpna instance-type vrf
user@PE1# set routing-instances vpna interface ge-1/0/6.0
user@PE1# set routing-instances vpna route-distinguisher 64511:1
user@PE1# set routing-instances vpna vrf-target target:64511:1
user@PE1# set routing-instances vpna protocols bgp group to_vpna type external
user@PE1# set routing-instances vpna protocols bgp group to_vpna peer-as 64510
user@PE1# set routing-instances vpna protocols bgp group to_vpna neighbor
10.80.0.1

```

5. Configure the class-of-service parameters that perform the DSCP code point to MPLS EXP rewriting.

```

user@PE1# set class-of-service classifiers dscp dscpv4 forwarding-class
expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-points ef

```

```

user@PE1# set class-of-service classifiers dscp dscpv4 forwarding-class best-effort
loss-priority low code-points be
user@PE1# set class-of-service classifiers exp exp-in forwarding-class
expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-points 010
user@PE1# set class-of-service classifiers exp exp-in forwarding-class best-effort
loss-priority low code-points 000
user@PE1# set class-of-service interfaces ge-1/0/6 unit 0 classifiers dscp dscpv4
user@PE1# set class-of-service interfaces ge-1/0/6 unit 0 rewrite-rules dscp
dscpv4-rw
user@PE1# set class-of-service interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 classifiers exp exp-in
user@PE1# set class-of-service interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 rewrite-rules exp exp-out
user@PE1# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv4-rw forwarding-class
expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-point ef
user@PE1# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv4-rw forwarding-class
best-effort loss-priority low code-point be
user@PE1# set class-of-service rewrite-rules exp exp-out forwarding-class
expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-point 010
user@PE1# set class-of-service rewrite-rules exp exp-out forwarding-class
best-effort loss-priority low code-point 000

```

Step-by-Step Procedure To configure Device P1:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```

[edit ]
user@P1# set interfaces ge-1/0/3 description to_P2
user@P1# set interfaces ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.40.0.1/30
user@P1# set interfaces ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family mpls

user@P1# set interfaces ge-1/0/7 description to_PE1
user@P1# set interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 10.30.0.2/30
user@P1# set interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family mpls

user@P1# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
user@P1# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.16.1/32

```

2. Configure the routing option parameters.

```

[edit ]
user@P1# set routing-options router-id 10.255.187.32

```

3. Configure the protocol parameters.

```

[edit ]
user@P1# set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/7.0
user@P1# set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/3.0

user@P1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/0/3.0
user@P1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/0/7.0
user@P1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive

user@P1# set protocols ldp interface ge-1/0/3.0
user@P1# set protocols ldp interface ge-1/0/7.0
user@P1# set protocols ldp interface lo0.0

```


**Step-by-Step
Procedure**

To configure Device P2:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit ]
user@P2# set interfaces ge-2/0/6 description to_P1
user@P2# set interfaces ge-2/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 10.40.0.2/30
user@P2# set interfaces ge-2/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@P2# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to_PE2
user@P2# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.1/30
user@P2# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@P2# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
user@P2# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/32
```

2. Configure the routing option parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@P2# set routing-options router-id 192.168.187.3
```

3. Configure the protocol parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@P2# set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/6.0
user@P2# set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/8.0
```

```
user@P2# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/6.0
user@P2# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
user@P2# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
```

```
user@P2# set protocols ldp interface ge-2/0/6.0
user@P2# set protocols ldp interface ge-2/0/8.0
user@P2# set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
```

**Step-by-Step
Procedure**

To configure Device PE2:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit ]
user@PE2# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R1
user@PE2# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.2/30
user@PE2# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@PE2# set interfaces ge-2/1/1 unit 0 description to-vpna
user@PE2# set interfaces ge-2/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.90.0.1/30
```

```
user@PE2# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
user@PE2# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 172.30.14.1/32
```

2. Configure the routing option parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@PE2# set routing-options router-id 172.30.14.1
user@PE2# set routing-options autonomous-system 64511
```

3. Configure the protocol parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@PE2# set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/8.0

user@PE2# set protocols bgp group to_PE2 type internal
user@PE2# set protocols bgp group to_PE2 local-address 172.30.14.1
user@PE2# set protocols bgp group to_PE2 family inet-vpn unicast
user@PE2# set protocols bgp group to_PE2 neighbor 10.255.70.31

user@PE2# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
user@PE2# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@PE2# set protocols ldp interface ge-2/0/8.0
user@PE2# set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
```

4. Configure the routing instance parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@PE2# set routing-instances vpna instance-type vrf
user@PE2# set routing-instances vpna interface ge-2/1/1.0
user@PE2# set routing-instances vpna route-distinguisher 64511:1
user@PE2# set routing-instances vpna vrf-target target:64511:1
user@PE2# set routing-instances vpna protocols bgp group to_vpna type external
user@PE2# set routing-instances vpna protocols bgp group to_vpna peer-as 64512
user@PE2# set routing-instances vpna protocols bgp group to_vpna neighbor
10.90.0.2
```

5. Configure the class-of-service parameters that perform the DSCP code point to MPLS EXP rewriting.

```
[edit ]
user@PE2# set class-of-service classifiers dscp dscp4 forwarding-class
expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-points ef
user@PE2# set class-of-service classifiers dscp dscp4 forwarding-class best-effort
loss-priority low code-points be
user@PE2# set class-of-service classifiers exp exp-in forwarding-class
expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-points 010
user@PE2# set class-of-service classifiers exp exp-in forwarding-class best-effort
loss-priority low code-points 000
user@PE2# set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 classifiers exp exp-in
user@PE2# set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 rewrite-rules exp exp-out
user@PE2# set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/1/1 unit 0 classifiers dscp dscp4
user@PE2# set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/1/1 unit 0 rewrite-rules dscp
dscp4-rw
user@PE2# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp4-rw forwarding-class
expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-point ef
user@PE2# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp4-rw forwarding-class
best-effort loss-priority low code-point be
user@PE2# set class-of-service rewrite-rules exp exp-out forwarding-class
expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-point 010
user@PE2# set class-of-service rewrite-rules exp exp-out forwarding-class
best-effort loss-priority low code-point 000
```

Step-by-Step Procedure To configure Device CE2:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit ]
user@CE2# set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 description to-host
user@CE2# set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.80.2/30
user@CE2# set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet filter input ip-v4

user@CE2# set interfaces ge-2/1/2 unit 0 description to-Provider
user@CE2# set interfaces ge-2/1/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.90.0.2/30

set interfaces lo0 unit 1 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 1 family inet address 192.168.0.2/32
```

2. Configure the protocol parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@CE2# set protocols bgp group to_Provider type external
user@CE2# set protocols bgp group to_Provider export send-direct
user@CE2# set protocols bgp group to_Provider peer-as 64511
user@CE2# set protocols bgp group to_Provider neighbor 10.90.0.1
```

3. Configure the policy option parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@CE2# set policy-options policy-statement send-direct from protocol direct
user@CE2# set policy-options policy-statement send-direct then accept
```

4. Configure the routing option parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@CE2# set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.2
user@CE2# set routing-options autonomous-system 64512
```

5. Configure the DSCP code point rewrite parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@CE2# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term tcp80 from port 80
user@CE2# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term tcp80 then dscp ef
user@CE2# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term 12345 from port 12345
user@CE2# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term 12345 then dscp be
user@CE2# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term accept then accept
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols**, **show policy-options**, **show routing-options**, **show routing-instances**, **show firewall**, and **show class-of-service** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@CE1# show interfaces
ge-1/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    description to-host;
    family inet {
      filter {
        input ip-v4;
      }
      address 172.16.50.2/30;
    }
  }
}
```

```
}
ge-1/0/5 {
  unit 0 {
    description to_Provider;
    family inet {
      address 10.80.0.1/30;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 1 {
    description loopback-interface;
    family inet {
      address 192.168.0.1/32;
    }
  }
}

user@CE1# show protocols
bgp {
  group to_Provider {
    type external;
    export send-direct;
    peer-as 64511;
    neighbor 10.80.0.2;
  }
}

user@CE1# show policy-options
policy-statement send-direct {
  from protocol direct;
  then accept;
}

user@CE1# show routing-options
router-id 192.168.0.1;
autonomous-system 64510;

user@CE1# show firewall
family inet {
  filter ip-v4 {
    term tcp80 {
      from {
        port 80;
      }
      then dscp ef;
    }
    term 12345 {
      from {
        port 12345;
      }
      then dscp be;
    }
    term accept {
      then accept;
    }
  }
}
```

```
}
```

If you are done configuring Device CE1, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```
user@PE1# show interfaces
ge-1/0/6 {
  description to_vpna;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.80.0.2/30;
    }
  }
}
ge-1/0/7 {
  description to_P1;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.30.0.1/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    description loopback-interface;
    family inet {
      address 10.255.70.31/32;
    }
  }
}

user@PE1# show protocols
mpls {
  interface ge-1/0/7.0;
}
bgp {
  group to_PE2 {
    type internal;
    local-address 10.255.70.31;
    family inet-vpn {
      unicast;
    }
    neighbor 172.30.14.1;
  }
}
ospf {
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface lo0.0 {
      passive;
    }
    interface ge-1/0/7.0;
  }
}
ldp {
  interface ge-1/0/7.0;
  interface lo0.0;
}
```

```
user@PE1# show routing-options
router-id 10.255.70.31;
autonomous-system 64511;

user@PE1# show routing-instances
vpna {
  instance-type vrf;
  interface ge-1/0/6.0;
  route-distinguisher 64511:1;
  vrf-target target:64511:1;
  protocols {
    bgp {
      group to_vpna {
        type external;
        peer-as 64510;
        neighbor 10.80.0.1;
      }
    }
  }
}

user@PE1# show class-of-service
classifiers {
  dscp dscp4 {
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-points ef;
    }
    forwarding-class best-effort {
      loss-priority low code-points be;
    }
  }
  exp exp-in {
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-points 010;
    }
    forwarding-class best-effort {
      loss-priority low code-points 000;
    }
  }
}

interfaces {
  ge-1/0/6 {
    unit 0 {
      classifiers {
        dscp dscp4;
      }
      rewrite-rules {
        dscp dscp4-rw;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-1/0/7 {
    unit 0 {
      classifiers {
        exp exp-in;
      }
      rewrite-rules {
```

```

        exp exp-out;
    }
}
}
rewrite-rules {
    dscp dscp4-rw {
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
            loss-priority low code-point ef;
        }
        forwarding-class best-effort {
            loss-priority low code-point be;
        }
    }
}
exp exp-out {
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
        loss-priority low code-point 010;
    }
    forwarding-class best-effort {
        loss-priority low code-point 000;
    }
}
}
}

```

If you are done configuring Device PE1, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```

user@P1# show interfaces
ge-1/0/3 {
    description to_P2;
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.40.0.1/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-1/0/7 {
    description to_PE1;
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.30.0.2/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        description loopback-interface;
        family inet {
            address 192.168.16.1/32;
        }
    }
}
user@P1# show protocols
mpls {
    interface ge-1/0/7.0;
}

```

```
    interface ge-1/0/3.0;
  }
  ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface ge-1/0/3.0;
      interface ge-1/0/7.0;
      interface lo0.0 {
        passive;
      }
    }
  }
  ldp {
    interface ge-1/0/3.0;
    interface ge-1/0/7.0;
    interface lo0.0;
  }

user@P1# show routing-options
router-id 10.255.187.32;
```

If you are done configuring Device P1, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```
user@P2# show interfaces
ge-2/0/6 {
  description to_P1;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.40.0.2/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-2/0/8 {
  description to_PE2;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.50.0.1/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    description loopback-interface;
    family inet {
      address 192.168.13.1/32;
    }
  }
}

user@P2# show protocols
mpls {
  interface ge-2/0/6.0;
  interface ge-2/0/8.0;
}
ospf {
  area 0.0.0.0 {
```



```

interface ge-2/0/6.0;
interface ge-2/0/8.0;
interface lo0.0 {
    passive;
}
}
ldp {
    interface ge-2/0/6.0;
    interface ge-2/0/8.0;
    interface lo0.0;
}

user@P2# show routing-options
router-id 192.168.187.3;

```

If you are done configuring Device P2, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```

user@PE2# show interfaces

ge-2/0/8 {
    description to-R1;
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.50.0.2/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-2/1/1 {
    unit 0 {
        description to-vpna;
        family inet {
            address 10.90.0.1/30;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        description loopback-interface;
        family inet {
            address 172.30.14.1/32;
        }
    }
}

user@PE2# show protocols
mpls {
    interface ge-2/0/8.0;
}
bgp {
    group to_PE1 {
        type internal;
        local-address 172.30.14.1;
        family inet-vpn {
            unicast;
        }
    }
}

```

```
        neighbor 10.255.70.31;
    }
}
ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface ge-2/0/8.0;
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
    }
}
ldp {
    interface ge-2/0/8.0;
    interface lo0.0;
}

user@PE2# show routing-options
router-id 172.30.14.1;
autonomous-system 64511;

user@PE2# show routing-instances
vpna {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface ge-2/1/1.0;
    route-distinguisher 64511:1;
    vrf-target target:64511:1;
    protocols {
        bgp {
            group to_vpna {
                type external;
                peer-as 64512;
                neighbor 10.90.0.2;
            }
        }
    }
}

user@PE2# show class-of-service
classifiers {
    dscp dscp4 {
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
            loss-priority low code-points ef;
        }
        forwarding-class best-effort {
            loss-priority low code-points be;
        }
    }
    exp exp-in {
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
            loss-priority low code-points 010;
        }
        forwarding-class best-effort {
            loss-priority low code-points 000;
        }
    }
}
interfaces {
```

```

ge-2/0/8 {
  unit 0 {
    classifiers {
      exp exp-in;
    }
    rewrite-rules {
      exp exp-out;
    }
  }
}
ge-2/1/1 {
  unit 0 {
    classifiers {
      dscp dscpv4;
    }
    rewrite-rules {
      dscp dscpv4-rw;
    }
  }
}
rewrite-rules {
  dscp dscpv4-rw {
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-point ef;
    }
    forwarding-class best-effort {
      loss-priority low code-point be;
    }
  }
  exp exp-out {
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-point 010;
    }
    forwarding-class best-effort {
      loss-priority low code-point 000;
    }
  }
}

```

If you are done configuring Device PE2, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```

user@CE2# show interfaces
ge-2/0/7 {
  unit 0 {
    description to-host;
    family inet {
      filter {
        input ip-v4;
      }
      address 172.16.80.2/30;
    }
  }
}
ge-2/1/2 {
  unit 0 {

```

```
        description to-Provider;
        family inet {
            address 10.90.0.2/30;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 1 {
        description loopback-interface;
        family inet {
            address 192.168.0.2/32;
        }
    }
}
```

```
user@CE2# show protocols
```

```
bgp {
    group to_Provider {
        type external;
        export send-direct;
        peer-as 64511;
        neighbor 10.90.0.1;
    }
}
```

```
user@CE2# show policy-options
```

```
policy-statement send-direct {
    from protocol direct;
    then accept;
}
```

```
user@CE2# show routing-options
```

```
router-id 192.168.0.2;
autonomous-system 64512;
```

```
user@CE2# show firewall
```

```
family inet {
    filter ip-v4 {
        term tcp80 {
            from {
                port 80;
            }
            then dscp ef;
        }
        term 12345 {
            from {
                port 12345;
            }
            then dscp be;
        }
        term accept {
            then accept;
        }
    }
}
```

If you are done configuring Device CE2, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly by verifying that the DSCP code points are maintained from CE1 to CE2.

- [Clearing the Firewall Counters on page 391](#)
- [Sending Traffic into the Network from TCP HTTP Ports 80 and 12345 and Monitoring the Results on page 391](#)

Clearing the Firewall Counters

Purpose Confirm that the firewall counters are cleared.

Action On Device CE2, run the **clear firewall all** command to reset the firewall counters to 0.

```
user@CE2> clear firewall all
```

Sending Traffic into the Network from TCP HTTP Ports 80 and 12345 and Monitoring the Results

Purpose Send traffic into the network from the host connected to Device CE1 so that it that can be monitored at Device CE2.

Action A different firewall is required on interface ge-2/0/7 to count the traffic that is being transmitted outbound to the destination. The following commands apply the firewall filter that counts the marked traffic as it is transmitted to the destination.



NOTE: To capture traffic at Device CE1, apply this command **set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet filter output count**, followed by the commands below.



NOTE: To capture traffic at Device CE2, apply this command **set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet filter output count**, followed by the commands below.

```
set firewall family inet filter count term be from dscp be
set firewall family inet filter count term be then count be
set firewall family inet filter count term ef from dscp ef
set firewall family inet filter count term ef then count ef
set firewall family inet filter count term accept then accept
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet filter output count
```

When you are done testing, you can leave the counting filter in place, or remove it.

1. On host 1 use a traffic generator to send 20 TCP packets with a source port of 80 into the network, and repeat the task using a source port of 12345.

```
[user@host]# hping 172.16.80.1 -s 80 -k -c 20
[user@host]# hping 172.16.80.1 -s 12345 -k -c 20
```

2. On Device CE2, check the firewall counters by using the **show firewall** command.

```
user@CE2> show firewall
```

```
Filter: __CE2/ip-v4
```

```
Filter: __CE2/count
```

```
Counters:
```

Name	Bytes	Packets
be	800	20
ef	800	20

Meaning The code point for TCP packets to port 12345 is maintained as be. The code point for TCP packets to port 80 is maintained as ef.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring and Applying Scheduler Maps on page 237](#)

Example: Remarking Diffserv Code Points to 802.1P PCPs to Carry CoS Profiles Across a Service Provider's VPLS Network

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

This configuration example explains how to implement class-of-service (CoS) capabilities over a Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) network.

- [Requirements on page 392](#)
- [Overview on page 392](#)
- [Configuration on page 395](#)
- [Verification on page 412](#)

Requirements

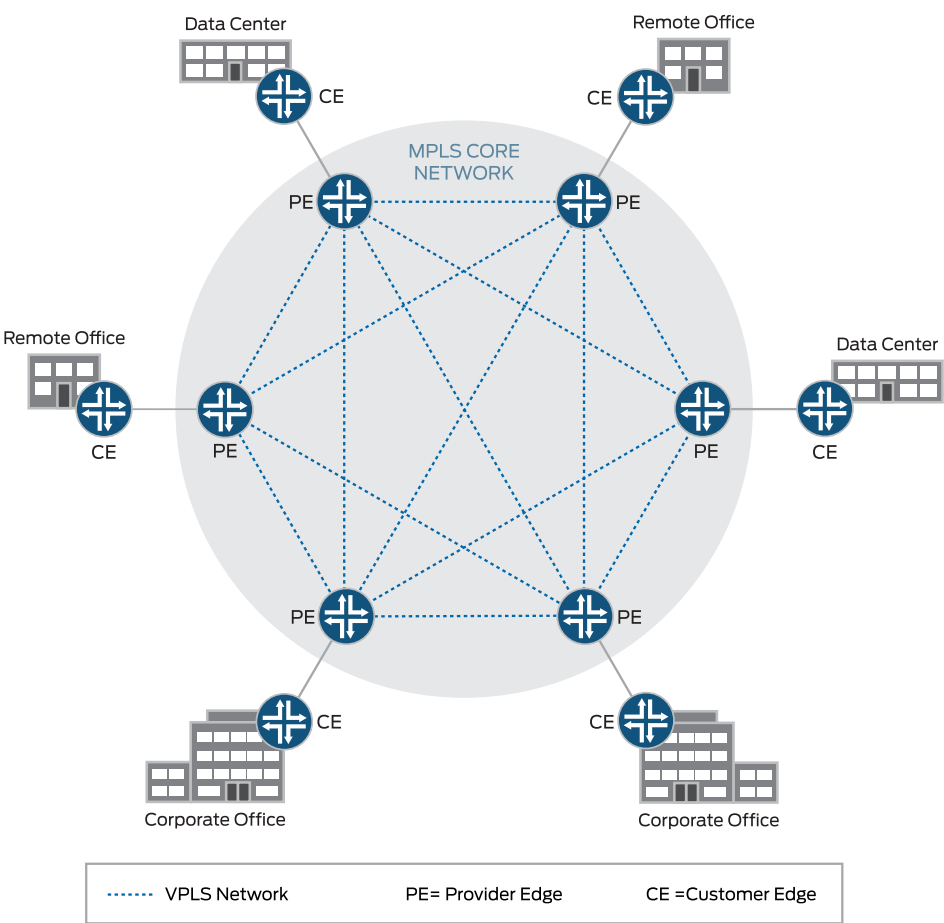
To verify this procedure, this example uses a traffic generator. The traffic generator can be hardware-based or it can be software running on a server or host machine.

The functionality in this procedure is widely supported on devices that run Junos OS. The example shown here was tested and verified on MX Series routers running Junos OS Release 10.4.

Overview

VPLS networks create a Virtual Private LAN that provides a very close approximation of an Ethernet LAN to customers of a service provider. In a VPLS network, it is not necessary for all customers to be connected to a single LAN. Instead, the customers can be spread across two or more LANs. In the simplest sense, a VPLS network connects individual LANs across a packet-switched network so that they appear as a single LAN. See [Figure 43 on page 393](#) for an example of a typical VPLS topology.

Figure 43: Typical VPLS Topology



g042421

Junos OS contains several DiffServ code point (DSCP) default rewrite rules that might meet your requirements. You display them with the **show class-of-service rewrite-rule** command. A partial set of the default rewrite DSCP rule mappings is shown in the following table.

You can also define your own custom rewrite-rules table, or use a mixture of the default rewrite-rules and a custom table that you create. This example uses default rewrite-rules.

Map from Forwarding Class	PLP Value	MAP to DSCP/DSCP IPv6/EXP/IP Code Point Aliases
expedited-forwarding	low	ef
expedited-forwarding	high	ef
assured-forwarding	low	af11
assured-forwarding	high	af12 (DSCP/DSCP IPv6/EXP)

Map from Forwarding Class	PLP Value	MAP to DSCP/DSCP IPv6/EXP/IP Code Point Aliases
best-effort	low	be
best-effort	high	be
network-control	low	nc1/cs6
network-control	high	nc2/cs7

Junos OS uses the values shown in the following table for MPLS CoS in the EXP fields of the MPLS header.

Forwarding Class	Loss Priority	EXP Code Point
best-effort	low	000
best-effort	high	001
expedited-forwarding	low	010
expedited-forwarding	high	011
assured-forwarding	low	100
assured-forwarding	high	101
network-control	low	110
network-control	high	111



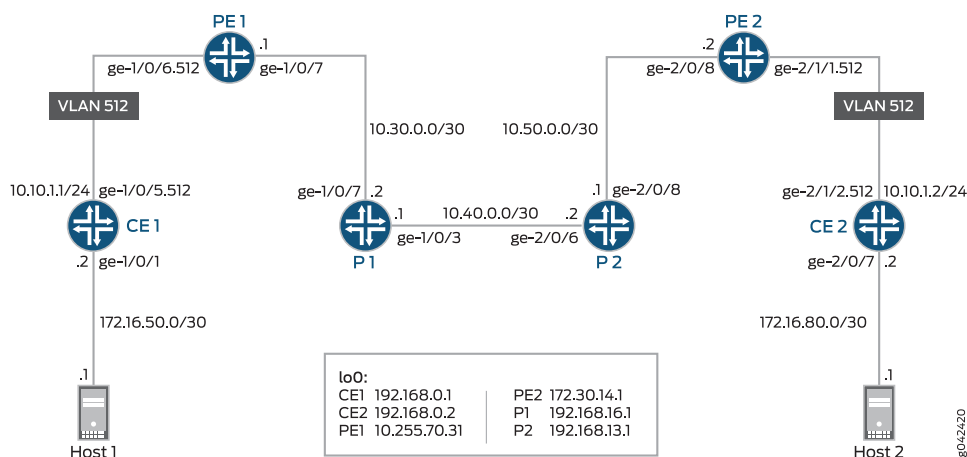
NOTE: In addition to providing the necessary information to complete the purpose of this example, this example also includes all of the commands required to recreate the VPLS network as shown in [Figure 44 on page 395](#). A full explanation of the tasks required to configure a VPLS network is not included in this example. If you need more information regarding configuring a VPLS network, see the *VPLS Feature Guide for Routing Devices* at <http://juniper.net/techpubs> and RFC 4761 at <http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4761>.

A thorough explanation of the required CoS tasks and the underlying algorithms used in this example is beyond the scope of this document. For more information, refer to *QOS-Enabled Networks—Tools and Foundations* by Miguel Barreiros and Peter Lundqvist. This book is available at many online booksellers and at www.juniper.net/books.

Topology

This example uses the topology in [Figure 44 on page 395](#).

Figure 44: VPLS with CoS Scenario



Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

Device CE1

```
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 description to-Host1
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.50.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet filter input ip-v4
set interfaces ge-1/0/5 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 512 description to_PE1
set interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 512 vlan-id 512
set interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 512 family inet address 10.10.1.1/24
set interfaces lo0 unit 1 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 1 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/0/5.512
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/0/1.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.1 passive
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term tcp80 from port 80
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term tcp80 then dscp ef
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term 12345 from port 12345
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term 12345 then dscp be
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term accept then accept
set class-of-service classifiers ieee-802.1 dscp1 forwarding-class expedited-forwarding
  loss-priority low code-points ef
set class-of-service classifiers ieee-802.1 dscp1 forwarding-class best-effort loss-priority
  low code-points be
set class-of-service rewrite-rules ieee-802.1 ieee1-c2 forwarding-class
  expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-point 010
```

```
set class-of-service rewrite-rules ieee-802.1 ieee1-c2 forwarding-class best-effort
  loss-priority low code-point 000
set class-of-service interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 512 classifiers ieee-802.1 dscp1
set class-of-service interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 512 rewrite-rules ieee-802.1 ieee1-c2
```

```
Device PE1  set interfaces ge-1/0/6 vlan-tagging
             set interfaces ge-1/0/6 encapsulation vlan-vpls
             set interfaces ge-1/0/6 unit 512 description to_vpls
             set interfaces ge-1/0/6 unit 512 encapsulation vlan-vpls
             set interfaces ge-1/0/6 unit 512 vlan-id 512
             set interfaces ge-1/0/9 description to_P1
             set interfaces ge-1/0/9 unit 0 family inet address 10.30.0.1/30
             set interfaces ge-1/0/9 unit 0 family mpls
             set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
             set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.70.31/32
             set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/9.0
             set protocols bgp group to_PE2 type internal
             set protocols bgp group to_PE2 local-address 10.255.70.31
             set protocols bgp group to_PE2 family l2vpn signaling
             set protocols bgp group to_PE2 neighbor 172.30.14.1
             set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
             set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
             set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/0/9.0
             set protocols ldp interface ge-1/0/9.0
             set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
             set routing-options router-id 10.255.70.31
             set routing-options autonomous-system 64511
             set routing-instances vpls_a instance-type vpls
             set routing-instances vpls_a interface ge-1/0/6.512
             set routing-instances vpls_a route-distinguisher 64511:1
             set routing-instances vpls_a vrf-target target:64511:1
             set routing-instances vpls_a protocols vpls no-tunnel-services
             set routing-instances vpls_a protocols vpls site 1 site-identifier 1
             set routing-instances vpls_a protocols vpls site 1 interface ge-1/0/6.512
```

```
Device P1   set interfaces ge-1/0/3 description to_P2
             set interfaces ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.40.0.1/30
             set interfaces ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
             set interfaces ge-1/0/9 description to_PE1
             set interfaces ge-1/0/9 unit 0 family inet address 10.30.0.2/30
             set interfaces ge-1/0/9 unit 0 family mpls
             set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
             set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.16.1/32
             set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/9.0
             set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/3.0
             set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
             set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/0/3.0
             set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/0/9.0
             set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
             set protocols ldp interface ge-1/0/3.0
             set protocols ldp interface ge-1/0/9.0
             set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
             set routing-options router-id 192.168.16.1
```

```
Device P2   set interfaces ge-2/0/6 description to_P1
```

```

set interfaces ge-2/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 10.40.0.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to_PE2
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.1/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/32
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/6.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/8.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/6.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ldp interface ge-2/0/6.0
set protocols ldp interface ge-2/0/8.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set routing-options router-id 192.168.13.1

```

Device PE2

```

set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R1
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/1/1 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-2/1/1 encapsulation vlan-vpls
set interfaces ge-2/1/1 unit 512 description to_vpls
set interfaces ge-2/1/1 unit 512 encapsulation vlan-vpls
set interfaces ge-2/1/1 unit 512 vlan-id 512
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 172.30.14.1/32
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/8.0
set protocols bgp group to_PE1 type internal
set protocols bgp group to_PE1 local-address 172.30.14.1
set protocols bgp group to_PE1 family l2vpn signaling
set protocols bgp group to_PE1 neighbor 10.255.70.31
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ldp interface ge-2/0/8.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set routing-options router-id 172.30.14.1
set routing-options autonomous-system 64511
set routing-instances vpls_a instance-type vpls
set routing-instances vpls_a interface ge-2/1/1.512
set routing-instances vpls_a route-distinguisher 64511:1
set routing-instances vpls_a vrf-target target:64511:1
set routing-instances vpls_a protocols vpls no-tunnel-services
set routing-instances vpls_a protocols vpls site 2 site-identifier 2
set routing-instances vpls_a protocols vpls site 2 interface ge-2/1/1.512

```

Device CE2

```

set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 description to-Host2
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.80.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet filter input ip-v4
set interfaces ge-2/1/2 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-2/1/2 unit 512 description to-PE2
set interfaces ge-2/1/2 unit 512 vlan-id 512
set interfaces ge-2/1/2 unit 512 family inet address 10.10.1.2/24

```

```

set interfaces lo0 unit 1 description loopback-interface
set interfaces lo0 unit 1 family inet address 192.168.0.2/32
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.1 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/7.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/1/2.512
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term tcp80 from port 80
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term tcp80 then dscp ef
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term 12345 from port 12345
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term 12345 then dscp be
set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term accept then accept
set class-of-service classifiers ieee-802.1 dscp1 forwarding-class expedited-forwarding
  loss-priority low code-points ef
set class-of-service classifiers ieee-802.1 dscp1 forwarding-class best-effort loss-priority
  low code-points be
set class-of-service rewrite-rules ieee-802.1 ieee1-c2 forwarding-class
  expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-point 010
set class-of-service rewrite-rules ieee-802.1 ieee1-c2 forwarding-class best-effort
  loss-priority low code-point 000
set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/1/2 unit 512 rewrite-rules ieee-802.1 ieee1-c2
set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/1/2 unit 512 classifiers ieee-802.1 dscp1

```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Device CE1:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```

[edit ]
user@CE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 description to-Host1
user@CE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.50.2/30
user@CE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet filter input ip-v4

user@CE1# set interfaces lo0 unit 1 description loopback-interface
user@CE1# set interfaces lo0 unit 1 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32

```

2. Configure the VLAN parameters.

```

[edit ]
user@CE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/5 vlan-tagging
user@CE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 512 description to_PE1
user@CE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 512 vlan-id 512
user@CE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 512 family inet address 10.10.1.1/24

```

3. Configure the class-of-service parameters.

```

[edit ]
user@CE1# set class-of-service rewrite-rules ieee-802.1 ieee1-c2 forwarding-class
  expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-point 010
user@CE1# set class-of-service rewrite-rules ieee-802.1 ieee1-c2 forwarding-class
  best-effort loss-priority low code-point 000
user@CE1# set class-of-service classifiers ieee-802.1 dscp1 forwarding-class
  expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-points ef
user@CE1# set class-of-service classifiers ieee-802.1 dscp1 forwarding-class
  best-effort loss-priority low code-points be

```

```

user@CE1# set class-of-service interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 512 rewrite-rules ieee-802.1
ieee1-c2
user@CE1# set class-of-service interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 512 classifiers ieee-802.1
dscp1

```

4. Configure the protocol parameters.

```

[edit ]
user@CE1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/0/5.512
user@CE1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/0/1.0 passive
user@CE1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive

```

5. Configure the firewall DSCP rewrite parameters.

```

[edit ]
user@CE1# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term tcp80 from port 80
user@CE1# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term tcp80 then dscp ef
user@CE1# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term 12345 from port 12345
user@CE1# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term 12345 then dscp be
user@CE1# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term accept then accept

```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Device PE1:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```

[edit ]
user@PE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/9 description to_P1
user@PE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/9 unit 0 family inet address 10.30.0.1/30
user@PE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/9 unit 0 family mpls

user@PE1# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
user@PE1# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.70.31/32

```

2. Configure the VLAN parameters.

```

[edit ]
user@PE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/6 vlan-tagging
user@PE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/6 encapsulation vlan-vpls
user@PE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/6 unit 512 description to_vpls
user@PE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/6 unit 512 encapsulation vlan-vpls
user@PE1# set interfaces ge-1/0/6 unit 512 vlan-id 512

```

3. Configure the protocol parameters.

```

[edit ]
user@PE1# set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/9.0

user@PE1# set protocols bgp group to_PE2 type internal
user@PE1# set protocols bgp group to_PE2 local-address 10.255.70.31
user@PE1# set protocols bgp group to_PE2 family l2vpn signaling
user@PE1# set protocols bgp group to_PE2 neighbor 172.30.14.1

user@PE1# set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
user@PE1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@PE1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/0/9.0

user@PE1# set protocols ldp interface ge-1/0/9.0

```

```
user@PE1# set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
```

4. Configure the routing option parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@PE1# set routing-options router-id 10.255.70.31
user@PE1# set routing-options autonomous-system 64511
```

5. Configure the routing instance parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@PE1# set routing-instances vpls_a instance-type vpls
user@PE1# set routing-instances vpls_a interface ge-1/0/6.512
user@PE1# set routing-instances vpls_a route-distinguisher 64511:1
user@PE1# set routing-instances vpls_a vrf-target target:64511:1
user@PE1# set routing-instances vpls_a protocols vpls no-tunnel-services
user@PE1# set routing-instances vpls_a protocols vpls site 1 site-identifier 1
user@PE1# set routing-instances vpls_a protocols vpls site 1 interface ge-1/0/6.512
```

Step-by-Step Procedure To configure Device P1:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit ]
user@P1# set interfaces ge-1/0/3 description to_P2
user@P1# set interfaces ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.40.0.1/30
user@P1# set interfaces ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family mpls

user@P1# set interfaces ge-1/0/9 description to_PE1
user@P1# set interfaces ge-1/0/9 unit 0 family inet address 10.30.0.2/30
user@P1# set interfaces ge-1/0/9 unit 0 family mpls

user@P1# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
user@P1# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.16.1/32
```

2. Configure the protocol parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@P1# set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/9.0
user@P1# set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/3.0

user@P1# set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
user@P1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/0/3.0
user@P1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/0/9.0
user@P1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive

user@P1# set protocols ldp interface ge-1/0/3.0
user@P1# set protocols ldp interface ge-1/0/9.0
user@P1# set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
```

3. Configure the routing options parameter.

```
[edit ]
user@P1# set routing-options router-id 192.168.16.1
```

**Step-by-Step
Procedure**

To configure Device P2:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit ]
user@P2# set interfaces ge-2/0/6 description to_P1
user@P2# set interfaces ge-2/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 10.40.0.2/30
user@P2# set interfaces ge-2/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@P2# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to_PE2
user@P2# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.1/30
user@P2# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@P2# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
user@P2# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/32
```

2. Configure the protocol parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@P2# set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/6.0
user@P2# set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/8.0
```

```
user@P2# set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
user@P2# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/6.0
user@P2# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
user@P2# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
```

```
user@P2# set protocols ldp interface ge-2/0/6.0
user@P2# set protocols ldp interface ge-2/0/8.0
user@P2# set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
```

3. Configure the routing option parameter.

```
[edit ]
user@P2# set routing-options router-id 192.168.13.1
```

**Step-by-Step
Procedure**

To configure Device PE2:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit ]
user@PE2# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description to-R1
user@PE2# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.50.0.2/30
user@PE2# set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@PE2# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 description loopback-interface
user@PE2# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 172.30.14.1/32
```

2. Configure the VLAN parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@PE2# set interfaces ge-2/1/1 vlan-tagging
user@PE2# set interfaces ge-2/1/1 encapsulation vlan-vpls
user@PE2# set interfaces ge-2/1/1 unit 512 description to_vpls
user@PE2# set interfaces ge-2/1/1 unit 512 encapsulation vlan-vpls
user@PE2# set interfaces ge-2/1/1 unit 512 vlan-id 512
```

3. Configure the protocol parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@PE2# set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/8.0

user@PE2# set protocols bgp group to_PE1 type internal
user@PE2# set protocols bgp group to_PE1 local-address 172.30.14.1
user@PE2# set protocols bgp group to_PE1 family l2vpn signaling
user@PE2# set protocols bgp group to_PE1 neighbor 10.255.70.31

user@PE2# set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
user@PE2# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/8.0
user@PE2# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive

user@PE2# set protocols ldp interface ge-2/0/8.0
user@PE2# set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
```

4. Configure the routing option parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@PE2# set routing-options router-id 172.30.14.1
user@PE2# set routing-options autonomous-system 64511
```

5. Configure the routing instance parameters.

```
[edit ]
user@PE2# set routing-instances vpls_a instance-type vpls
user@PE2# set routing-instances vpls_a interface ge-2/1/1.512
user@PE2# set routing-instances vpls_a route-distinguisher 64511:1
user@PE2# set routing-instances vpls_a vrf-target target:64511:1
user@PE2# set routing-instances vpls_a protocols vpls no-tunnel-services
user@PE2# set routing-instances vpls_a protocols vpls site 2 site-identifier 2
user@PE2# set routing-instances vpls_a protocols vpls site 2 interface ge-2/1/1.512
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Device CE2:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit ]
user@CE2# set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 description to-Host2
user@CE2# set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.80.2/30
user@CE2# set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet filter input ip-v4

user@CE2# set interfaces lo0 unit 1 description loopback-interface
user@CE2# set interfaces lo0 unit 1 family inet address 192.168.0.2/32
```

2. Configure the VLAN parameters

```
[edit ]
user@CE2# set interfaces ge-2/1/2 vlan-tagging
user@CE2# set interfaces ge-2/1/2 unit 512 description to-PE2
user@CE2# set interfaces ge-2/1/2 unit 512 vlan-id 512
user@CE2# set interfaces ge-2/1/2 unit 512 family inet address 10.10.1.2/24
```

3. Configure the class-of-service parameters.

```
[edit ]
```



```

user@CE2# set class-of-service rewrite-rules ieee-802.1 ieee1-c2 forwarding-class
expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-point 010
user@CE2# set class-of-service rewrite-rules ieee-802.1 ieee1-c2 forwarding-class
best-effort loss-priority low code-point 000
user@CE2# set class-of-service classifiers ieee-802.1 dscp1 forwarding-class
expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-points ef
user@CE2# set class-of-service classifiers ieee-802.1 dscp1 forwarding-class
best-effort loss-priority low code-points be
user@CE2# set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/1/2 unit 512 rewrite-rules ieee-802.1
ieee1-c2
user@CE2# set class-of-service interfaces ge-2/1/2 unit 512 classifiers ieee-802.1
dscp1

```

4. Configure the protocol parameters.

```

[edit ]
user@CE2# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@CE2# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/7.0 passive
user@CE2# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/1/2.512

```

5. Configure the firewall DSCP rewrite parameters.

```

[edit ]
user@CE2# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term tcp80 from port 80
user@CE2# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term tcp80 then dscp ef
user@CE2# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term 12345 from port 12345
user@CE2# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term 12345 then dscp be
user@CE2# set firewall family inet filter ip-v4 term accept then accept

```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show class-of-service**, **show protocols**, **show routing-options**, **show routing-instances**, and **show firewall**, commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```

user@CE1# show interfaces
ge-1/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    description to-Host1;
    family inet {
      filter {
        input ip-v4;
      }
      address 172.16.50.2/30;
    }
  }
}
ge-1/0/5 {
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 512 {
    description to_PE1;
    vlan-id 512;
    family inet {
      address 10.10.1.1/24;
    }
  }
}

```

```
lo0 {
  unit 1 {
    description loopback-interface;
    family inet {
      address 192.168.0.1/32;
    }
  }
}

user@CE1# show class-of-service
classifiers {
  ieee-802.1 dscp1 {
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-points ef;
    }
    forwarding-class best-effort {
      loss-priority low code-points be;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  ge-1/0/5 {
    unit 512 {
      classifiers {
        ieee-802.1 dscp1;
      }
      rewrite-rules {
        ieee-802.1 ieee1-c2;
      }
    }
  }
}
rewrite-rules {
  ieee-802.1 ieee1-c2 {
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-point 010;
    }
    forwarding-class best-effort {
      loss-priority low code-point 000;
    }
  }
}

user@CE1# show protocols
ospf {
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-1/0/5.512;
    interface ge-1/0/1.0 {
      passive;
    }
    interface lo0.1 {
      passive;
    }
  }
}

user@CE1# show firewall
```

```

family inet {
  filter ip-v4 {
    term tcp80 {
      from {
        port 80;
      }
      then dscp ef;
    }
    term 12345 {
      from {
        port 12345;
      }
      then dscp be;
    }
    term accept {
      then accept;
    }
  }
}

```

If you are done configuring Device CE1, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```

user@PE1# show interfaces
ge-1/0/6 {
  vlan-tagging;
  encapsulation vlan-vpls;
  unit 512 {
    description to_vpls;
    encapsulation vlan-vpls;
    vlan-id 512;
  }
}
ge-1/0/9 {
  description to_P1;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.30.0.1/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    description loopback-interface;
    family inet {
      address 10.255.70.31/32;
    }
  }
}

user@PE1# show protocols
mpls {
  interface ge-1/0/9.0;
}
bgp {
  group to_PE2 {
    type internal;
  }
}

```

```
        local-address 10.255.70.31;
        family l2vpn {
            signaling;
        }
        neighbor 172.30.14.1;
    }
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
        interface ge-1/0/9.0;
    }
}
ldp {
    interface ge-1/0/9.0;
    interface lo0.0;
}

user@PE1# show routing-options
router-id 10.255.70.31;
autonomous-system 64511;

user@PE1# show routing-instances
vpls_a {
    instance-type vpls;
    interface ge-1/0/6.512;
    route-distinguisher 64511:1;
    vrf-target target:64511:1;
    protocols {
        vpls {
            no-tunnel-services;
            site 1 {
                site-identifier 1;
                interface ge-1/0/6.512;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

If you are done configuring Device PE1, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```
user@P1# show interfaces
ge-1/0/3 {
    description to_P2;
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.40.0.1/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-1/0/9 {
    description to_PE1;
    unit 0 {
```

```

        family inet {
            address 10.30.0.2/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        description loopback-interface;
        family inet {
            address 192.168.16.1/32;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        description loopback-interface;
        family inet {
            address 192.168.16.1/32;
        }
    }
}

```

user@P1# show protocols

```

mpls {
    interface ge-1/0/9.0;
    interface ge-1/0/3.0;
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface ge-1/0/3.0;
        interface ge-1/0/9.0;
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
    }
}
ldp {
    interface ge-1/0/3.0;
    interface ge-1/0/9.0;
    interface lo0.0;
}

```

user@P1# show routing-options

```
router-id 192.168.16.1;
```

If you are done configuring Device P1, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

user@P2# show interfaces

```

ge-2/0/6 {
    description to_P1;
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.40.0.2/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}

```

```
    }  
  }  
  ge-2/0/8 {  
    description to_PE2;  
    unit 0 {  
      family inet {  
        address 10.50.0.1/30;  
      }  
      family mpls;  
    }  
  }  
  lo0 {  
    unit 0 {  
      description loopback-interface;  
      family inet {  
        address 192.168.13.1/32;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

user@P2# show protocols

```
mpls {  
  interface ge-2/0/6.0;  
  interface ge-2/0/8.0;  
}  
ospf {  
  traffic-engineering;  
  area 0.0.0.0 {  
    interface ge-2/0/6.0;  
    interface ge-2/0/8.0;  
    interface lo0.0 {  
      passive;  
    }  
  }  
}  
ldp {  
  interface ge-2/0/6.0;  
  interface ge-2/0/8.0;  
  interface lo0.0;  
}
```

user@P2# show routing-options

router-id 192.168.13.1;

If you are done configuring Device P2, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

user@PE2# show interfaces

```
ge-2/0/8 {  
  description to-R1;  
  unit 0 {  
    family inet {  
      address 10.50.0.2/30;  
    }  
    family mpls;  
  }  
}  
ge-2/1/1 {
```

```
vlan-tagging;
encapsulation vlan-vpls;
unit 512 {
    description to_vpls;
    encapsulation vlan-vpls;
    vlan-id 512;
}
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        description loopback-interface;
        family inet {
            address 172.30.14.1/32;
        }
    }
}

user@PE2# show protocols
mpls {
    interface ge-2/0/8.0;
}
bgp {
    group to_PE1 {
        type internal;
        local-address 172.30.14.1;
        family l2vpn {
            signaling;
        }
        neighbor 10.255.70.31;
    }
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface ge-2/0/8.0;
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
    }
}
ldp {
    interface ge-2/0/8.0;
    interface lo0.0;
}

user@PE2# show routing-options
router-id 172.30.14.1;
autonomous-system 64511;

user@PE2# show routing-instances
vpls_a {
    instance-type vpls;
    interface ge-2/1/1.512;
    route-distinguisher 64511:1;
    vrf-target target:64511:1;
    protocols {
        vpls {
```

```
no-tunnel-services;
site 2 {
    site-identifier 2;
    interface ge-2/1/1.512;
}
}
```

If you are done configuring Device PE2, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```
user@CE2# show interfaces
ge-2/0/7 {
    unit 0 {
        description to-Host2;
        family inet {
            filter {
                input ip-v4;
            }
            address 172.16.80.2/30;
        }
    }
}
ge-2/1/2 {
    vlan-tagging;
    unit 512 {
        description to-PE2;
        vlan-id 512;
        family inet {
            address 10.10.1.2/24;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 1 {
        description loopback-interface;
        family inet {
            address 192.168.0.2/32;
        }
    }
}
user@CE2# show class-of-service
classifiers {
    ieee-802.1 dscp1 {
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
            loss-priority low code-points ef;
        }
        forwarding-class best-effort {
            loss-priority low code-points be;
        }
    }
}
interfaces {
    ge-2/1/2 {
        unit 512 {
            classifiers {
```



```

        ieee-802.1 dscp1;
    }
    rewrite-rules {
        ieee-802.1 ieee1-c2;
    }
}
}
}
rewrite-rules {
    ieee-802.1 ieee1-c2 {
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
            loss-priority low code-point 010;
        }
        forwarding-class best-effort {
            loss-priority low code-point 000;
        }
    }
}
}
user@CE2# show protocols
ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface lo0.1 {
            passive;
        }
        interface ge-2/0/7.0 {
            passive;
        }
        interface ge-2/1/2.512;
    }
}
user@CE2# show firewall
family inet {
    filter ip-v4 {
        term tcp80 {
            from {
                port 80;
            }
            then dscp ef;
        }
        term 12345 {
            from {
                port 12345;
            }
            then dscp be;
        }
        term accept {
            then accept;
        }
    }
}
}

```

If you are done configuring Device CE2, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly by verifying that the DSCP aliases are maintained from Device CE1 to Device CE2.

- [Clearing the Firewall Counters on page 412](#)
- [Sending Traffic into the Network from TCP HTTP Ports 80 and 12345 and Verifying the Results on page 412](#)

Clearing the Firewall Counters

Purpose Confirm that the firewall counters are cleared.

Action On Device CE2, run the **clear firewall all** command to reset the firewall counters to 0.

```
user@CE2> clear firewall all
```

Sending Traffic into the Network from TCP HTTP Ports 80 and 12345 and Verifying the Results

Purpose Send traffic into the network that can be verified at Device CE2.

Action Configure a new firewall on Device CE2 if you want to verify that the traffic that is being transmitted to Device Host2 from Device Host1 still has the correct DSCP aliases. The following commands create and apply the firewall filter that displays the traffic counts for each code point alias:

```
user@CE2# set firewall family inet filter count term be from dscp be
user@CE2# set firewall family inet filter count term be then count be
user@CE2# set firewall family inet filter count term ef from dscp ef
user@CE2# set firewall family inet filter count term ef then count ef
user@CE2# set firewall family inet filter count term accept then accept
user@CE2# set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet filter output count
```

When you are done configuring Device CE2, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

When you are done testing, you can leave the counting filter in place, or remove it.

1. On Device Host1 use a traffic generator to send 20 TCP packets with a source port of 80 into the network.

The **-s** flag sets the source port. The **-k** flag causes the source port to remain steady instead of incrementing. The **-c** flag sets the number of packets to 20.

Repeat the task using a source port of 12345.

```
[user@host1]# hping 172.16.80.1 -s 80 -k -c 20
[user@host1]# hping 172.16.80.1 -s 12345 -k -c 20
```

2. On Device CE2, display the firewall counters by using the **show firewall** command.

```
user@CE2> show firewall
show firewall
```

```
Filter: __CE2/count
```

```
Counters:
```

```
Name
```

```
Bytes
```

```
Packets
```

be	800
20	
ef	800
20	

Meaning The code point aliases set by Device CE1 are maintained across the VPLS backbone and appear intact at Device CE2.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring and Applying Scheduler Maps on page 237](#)

CHAPTER 11

Altering Class of Service Values in Packets Exiting the Network Using IPv6 DiffServ

- [Resources for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 415](#)
- [System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416](#)
- [Terms and Acronyms for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416](#)
- [Default DSCP Mappings on page 417](#)
- [Default Forwarding Classes on page 419](#)
- [Juniper Networks Default Forwarding Classes on page 422](#)
- [Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ on page 423](#)
- [Configuring a Firewall Filter for an MF Classifier on Customer Interfaces on page 424](#)
- [Applying the Firewall Filter to Customer Interfaces on page 425](#)
- [Assigning Forwarding Classes to Output Queues on page 426](#)
- [Configuring Rewrite Rules on page 426](#)
- [DSCP IPv6 Rewrites and Forwarding Class Maps on page 427](#)
- [Applying Rewrite Rules to an Interface on page 427](#)
- [Configuring RED Drop Profiles on page 428](#)
- [Configuring BA Classifiers on page 428](#)
- [Applying a BA Classifier to an Interface on page 429](#)
- [Configuring a Scheduler on page 430](#)
- [Configuring Scheduler Maps on page 430](#)
- [Applying a Scheduler Map to an Interface on page 431](#)
- [Example: Configuring DiffServ for IPv6 on page 431](#)

Resources for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

For additional information about CoS using DiffServ for IPv6, see the following:

- RFC 1924, *A Compact Representation of IPv6 Addresses*
- RFC 2474, *Definition of the Differentiated Services Field (DS Field) in the IPv4 and IPv6 Headers*
- RFC 2475, *An Architecture for Differentiated Services*
- RFC 2640, *Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification*
- RFC 2983, *Differentiated Service and Tunnels*
- RFC 3260, *New Terminology and Clarifications for DiffServ*
- RFC 3317, *Differentiated Services Quality of Service Policy Information Base*
- RFC 3513, *IP Version 6 Addressing Architecture*

**Related
Documentation**

- [System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416](#)
- [Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ on page 423](#)

System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

To implement CoS with DiffServ for IPv6, your system must meet these minimum requirements:

- Junos OS Release 8.2 or later for MX Series routers
- Junos OS Release 6.3 or later for M Series and T Series routers
- Three Juniper Networks M Series, MX Series, or T Series routers
- For M Series routers, Enhanced FPCs capable of supporting DSCPs and, for MF classifiers, Internet Processor II ASICs

**Related
Documentation**

- [Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ on page 423](#)
- [Example: Configuring DiffServ for IPv6 on page 431](#)

Terms and Acronyms for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6

C

class of service	A set of forwarding class parameters that define different treatment for different traffic flows.
classifier	A method of reading a sequence of bits in a packet header or label and determining the packet's forwarding class.

D

Differentiated Services (DiffServ)	A standards-based method of associating CoS parameters with traffic flows and their forwarding classes.
Differentiated Services code point (DSCP)	Values for a 6-bit field defined for IPv4 and IPv6 packet headers that can be used to enforce CoS distinctions in routers.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416 • Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ on page 423 • Example: Configuring DiffServ for IPv6 on page 431

Default DSCP Mappings

Supported Platforms [M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series](#)

[Table 53 on page 417](#) shows the mapping of DiffServ service class meanings (aliases) to DSCPs.

Table 53: Default DSCP Mappings

DiffServ Service Class Alias	IPv4 and IPv6 DSCP Mapping
ef	101110
af11	001010
af12	001100
af13	001110
af21	010010
af22	010100
af23	010110
af31	011010
af32	011100
af33	011110
af41	100010
af42	100100
af43	100110

Table 53: Default DSCP Mappings (*continued*)

DiffServ Service Class Alias	IPv4 and IPv6 DSCP Mapping
be	000000
cs1	001000
cs2	010000
cs3	011000
cs4	100000
cs5	101000
nc1/cs6	110000
nc2/cs7	111000

None of the aliases are established by DiffServ specifications. The aliases are well-known only through usage. For example, it is widely accepted that the alias for DSCP **101110** is **ef** (expedited forwarding). The 21 well-known DSCPs establish 5 DiffServ service classes:

- **Best-effort (be)**—The router does not apply any special CoS handling to packets with **000000** in the DiffServ field, a backward compatibility feature. There is usually a high probability that these packets will be dropped under congested network conditions.
- **Assured forwarding (af)**—The router offers a high level of assurance that the packets are delivered as long as the packet flow from the customer stays within a certain service profile (the service provider defines the values). The router accepts excess traffic, but applies a random early discard (RED) drop profile to decide if the excess packets should be dropped and not forwarded. Three drop probabilities (low, medium, and high) are defined for this service class.
- **Expedited forwarding (ef)**—The router delivers assured bandwidth, low loss, low delay, and low delay variation (jitter) end-to-end for packets in this service class. Routers accept excess traffic in this class, but in contrast to assured forwarding, out-of-profile expedited-forwarding packets can be forwarded out of sequence or dropped.
- **Conversational services (cs)**—The router delivers assured (usually low) bandwidth with low delay and jitter for packets in this service class. Packets can be dropped, but never delivered out of sequence. Packetized voice is a good example of a conversational service.
- **Network control (nc)**—The router delivers packets in this service class with a low priority (these packets are not delay-sensitive). Typically, these packets represent routing protocol hello or keepalive messages and loss of these packets jeopardizes proper network operation, so delay is preferable to discard.

- Related Documentation**
- [System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416](#)
 - [Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ on page 423](#)
 - [Example: Configuring DiffServ for IPv6 on page 431](#)

Default Forwarding Classes

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Table 54 on page 419 shows the default forwarding class and packet loss priority (PLP) for the well-known DSCPs. It is important to note that although several DSCPs map to the **expedited-forwarding** and **assured-forwarding** classes, by default no resources are assigned to these forwarding classes. All of these settings can be changed through configuration.

Table 54: Default Behavior Aggregate Classification

DSCP and DSCP IPv6	Forwarding Class	PLP
ef	expedited-forwarding	low
af11	assured-forwarding	low
af12	assured forwarding	high
af13	assured forwarding	high
af21	best-effort	low
af22	best-effort	low
af23	best-effort	low
af31	best-effort	low
af32	best-effort	low
af33	best-effort	low
af41	best-effort	low
af42	best-effort	low
af43	best-effort	low
be	best-effort	low
cs1	best-effort	low
cs2	best-effort	low

Table 54: Default Behavior Aggregate Classification (*continued*)

DSCP and DSCP IPv6	Forwarding Class	PLP
cs3	best-effort	low
cs4	best-effort	low
cs5	best-effort	low
nc1/cs6	network-control	low
nc2/cs7	network control	low
other	best-effort	low

Table 55 on page 420 shows the router forwarding classes associated with each well-known DSCP code point and the resources assigned to their output queues.

Table 55: Forwarding Classes and Queues Classification

DCSP Alias	DSCP Bits	Forwarding Class	PLP	Queue
ef	101110	expedited-forwarding	low	1
af11	001010	assured-forwarding	low	2
af12	001100	assured-forwarding	high	2
af13	001110	assured-forwarding	high	2
af21	010010	best-effort	low	0
af22	010100	best-effort	low	0
af23	010110	best-effort	low	0
af31	011010	best-effort	low	0
af32	011100	best-effort	low	0
af33	011110	best-effort	low	0
af41	100010	best-effort	low	0
af42	100100	best-effort	low	0
af43	100110	best-effort	low	0
be	000000	best-effort	low	0

Table 55: Forwarding Classes and Queues Classification (*continued*)

DCSP Alias	DSCP Bits	Forwarding Class	PLP	Queue
cs1	001000	best-effort	low	0
cs2	010000	best-effort	low	0
cs3	011000	best-effort	low	0
cs4	100000	best-effort	low	0
cs5	101000	best-effort	low	0
nc1/cs6	110000	network-control	low	3
nc2/cs7	111000	network-control	low	3
other	—	best-effort	low	0

Table 56 on page 421 shows the resources assigned to the four forwarding classes in this example.

Table 56: Resources Assigned to Queues

Queue	Forwarding Class	Transmit Rate	Buffer Size	Priority
0	be (data)	40%	40%	Low
1	ef (financial)	10%	10%	High
2	af (audiovisual)	45%	45%	High (with RED)
3	nc (network control)	5%	5%	Low

The table shows how the 95 percent of output link transmission rate and buffer size (queue) resources assigned by default to Q0 (best-effort) are distributed to Q1 (expedited forwarding) and Q2 (assured forwarding). The audiovisual traffic consumes more bandwidth than other applications, but the financial information, although critical, is carried in fewer packets. In keeping with DiffServ specifications, a RED drop profile is applied to the assured forwarding class. The financial data has a strict set of traffic parameters that must be respected.

The three DiffServ assured forwarding classes supported (**af11**, **af12**, and **af13**, with low, medium, and high packet drop probability, respectively) are distinguished by using a low PLP and RED drop profile for **af11** and a high PLP and RED for **af12** and **af13**. All of these parameters should be closely monitored initially for performance and adjusted as necessary.

- Related Documentation**
- [System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416](#)
 - [Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ on page 423](#)
 - [Example: Configuring DiffServ for IPv6 on page 431](#)

Juniper Networks Default Forwarding Classes

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Most M Series routers have only four queues built into the hardware. M120, M320, MX Series, and T Series routers can be configured for up to eight queues. If a classifier does not assign a packet to any other queue (for example, for other than well-known DSCPs that have not been added to the classifier), the packet is assigned by default to the class associated with queue 0 (Q0).

[Table 57 on page 422](#) shows the four forwarding classes and queues to which Juniper Networks classifiers assign a packet based on the DSCP values in arriving packet headers.

Table 57: Default Forwarding Classes

Forwarding Class Name	Queue
best-effort	queue 0
expedited-forwarding	queue 1
assured-forwarding	queue 2
network-control	queue 3

Each forwarding class has an associated scheduler priority. Only two forwarding classes, **best-effort** and **network-control** (Q0 and Q3), are actually referenced in the default scheduler configuration. However, you can manually configure resources for the **expedited-forwarding** and **assured-forwarding** classes (Q1 and Q2).

The default scheduler settings are not visible in the output of the **show class-of-service** command; rather, they are implicit.

Default Scheduler

```
[edit class-of-service]
schedulers {
  network-control {
    transmit-rate percent 5;
    buffer-size percent 5;
    priority low;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority any protocol any;
    drop-profile terminal;
  }
  best-effort {
    transmit-rate percent 95;
    buffer-size percent 95;
    priority low;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority any protocol any;
```

```
        drop-profile terminal;
    }
}
drop-profiles {
    terminal {
        fill-level 100 drop-probability 100;
    }
}
```

By default, the **best-effort** forwarding class (Q0) receives 95 percent of the output link bandwidth and buffer space, and the **network-control** forwarding class (Q3) receives 5 percent of the output link bandwidth and buffer space. The default drop profile provides *tail drop*, where the buffer fills and then discards all packets until there is space in the buffer again. There are no schedulers for the **expedited-forwarding** or **assured-forwarding** classes because by default no resources are assigned to Q1 and Q2.

All **af** classes other than **af1x** are mapped to **best-effort**, since RFC 2597 prohibits a node from aggregating classes. In effect, mapping to **best-effort** implies that the node does not support that class.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding How Class of Service Manages Congestion and Controls Service Levels in the Network on page 3](#)
- [System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416](#)
- [Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ on page 423](#)
- [Example: Configuring DiffServ for IPv6 on page 431](#)

Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

To configure class of service (CoS) over IPv6, you must:

- Configure a multifield (MF) classifier for IPv6 to detect packets of interest to CoS and assign the packet to the proper forwarding class independently of Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP). See [“Configuring a Firewall Filter for an MF Classifier on Customer Interfaces” on page 424](#).

Next, apply the MF classifier to the appropriate interface. See [“Applying the Firewall Filter to Customer Interfaces” on page 425](#).

- Assign the forwarding classes established by the MF classifier to output queues. See [“Assigning Forwarding Classes to Output Queues” on page 426](#).
- Configure rewrite rules to replace DSCPs on packets received from the customer with the values expected by other routers. See [“Configuring Rewrite Rules” on page 426](#).

Next, apply the rewrite rules to the appropriate interface. See [“Applying Rewrite Rules to an Interface” on page 427](#).

- Configure behavior aggregate (BA) classifiers for IPv6 on network interfaces because the DSCPs have been explicitly rewritten on the edge routers. See [“Configuring BA Classifiers” on page 428](#).

Next, apply the BA classifier to the appropriate interface. See [“Applying a BA Classifier to an Interface” on page 429](#).

- Configure random early discard (RED) drop profiles to determine the probability of DiffServ assured forwarding packets being discarded under congested conditions. See [“Configuring RED Drop Profiles” on page 428](#).
- Configure schedulers to assign resources, priorities, and drop profiles to output queues. See [“Configuring a Scheduler” on page 430](#).
- Configure a scheduler map to assign a forwarding class to a scheduler. See [“Configuring Scheduler Maps” on page 430](#).

Next, apply the scheduler map to the appropriate interface. See [“Applying a Scheduler Map to an Interface” on page 431](#).

**Related
Documentation**

- [System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416](#)
- [Example: Configuring DiffServ for IPv6 on page 431](#)

Configuring a Firewall Filter for an MF Classifier on Customer Interfaces

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

You configure an MF classifier for IPv6 to detect packets of interest to CoS and assign the packet to the proper forwarding class independently of DSCP. To configure an MF classifier on a customer-facing link, configure a policer for the expedited forwarding traffic and a firewall filter to classify traffic.

```
[edit firewall]
policer ef-FIN-Policer-Profile {
  if-exceeding {
    bandwidth-percent 10;
    burst-size-limit 2k;
  }
  then loss-priority high;
}
family inet6 {
  filter mf-classifier {
    filter-specific;
    term AV {
      from {
        destination-address {
          0:0:FFFF:172.16.79.11;
        }
      }
      then {
        loss-priority low;
        forwarding-class af-AV-class;
      }
    }
    term Finance {
      from {
        destination-address {
```

```

        O:0:FFFF:192.168.54.1/120;
    }
}
then {
    policer ef-FIN-Policer-Profile;
    forwarding-class ef-FIN-class;
}
}
term Network-Control {
    from {
        traffic-class 192; # 192 is the 110000 traffic class.
    }
    then {
        forwarding-class nc-CONTROL-class; # This is network control traffic.
    }
}
term Data {
    then forwarding-class be-DATA-class; # The rest is data.
}
}
}
}

```

Related Documentation

- [Applying the Firewall Filter to Customer Interfaces on page 425](#)
- [Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ on page 423](#)
- [System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416](#)
- [Example: Configuring DiffServ for IPv6 on page 431](#)

Applying the Firewall Filter to Customer Interfaces

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

You apply an MF classifier firewall filter for IPv6 to customer interfaces. To apply an MF classifier firewall filter on customer-facing links, apply the classifier as an input filter at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level.

```

[edit interfaces]
so-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.54.1/24;
        }
        family inet6 {
            filter {
                input mf-classifier;
            }
            address 0:0:FFFF:192.168.54.1/120;
        }
    }
}

```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring a Firewall Filter for an MF Classifier on Customer Interfaces on page 424](#)
- [Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ on page 423](#)

- [System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416](#)
- [Example: Configuring DiffServ for IPv6 on page 431](#)

Assigning Forwarding Classes to Output Queues

Supported Platforms [M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series](#)

You must assign the forwarding classes established by the MF classifier to output queues. To assign a forwarding class to an output queue, include the **forwarding-classes** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service]
forwarding-classes {
  queue 0 be-DATA-class;
  queue 1 ef-FIN-class;
  queue 2 af-AV-class;
  queue 3 nc-CONTROL-class;
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ on page 423](#)
- [System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416](#)
- [Example: Configuring DiffServ for IPv6 on page 431](#)

Configuring Rewrite Rules

Supported Platforms [M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series](#)

You configure rewrite rules to replace DSCPs on packets received from the customer with the values expected by other routers. Rewrite rules use the forwarding class information and packet loss priority (PLP) used internally by the router to establish the DSCP on outbound packets. To configure rewrite rules, include the **rewrite-rules** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service]
rewrite-rules rewrite-IPv6-dscps {
  forwarding-class be-DATA-class {
    loss-priority low code points 000000;
    loss-priority high code points 000001;
  }
  forwarding-class ef-FIN-class {
    loss-priority low code points 101110;
    loss-priority high code points 101111;
  }
  forwarding-class af-AV-class {
    loss-priority low code points 001010;
    loss-priority high code points 001100;
  }
  forwarding-class nc-CONTROL-class {
    loss-priority low code points 110000;
    loss-priority high code points 110001;
  }
}
```



```
    }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Applying Rewrite Rules to an Interface on page 427](#)
- [Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ on page 423](#)
- [System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416](#)
- [Example: Configuring DiffServ for IPv6 on page 431](#)

DSCP IPv6 Rewrites and Forwarding Class Maps

Supported Platforms [EX Series, M Series](#)

You cannot configure a DSCP IPv6 rewrite rule and output forwarding class map on the same logical interface (unit). These must be used on different logical interfaces. Although a warning is issued, there is nothing in the CLI that prevents this configuration. An error message appears when you attempt to commit the configuration.

This example shows the warning and error message that results when the default DSCP IPv6 rewrite rule is configured on logical interface **ge-1/0/4.0** with output forwarding class map **vg1**.

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  ge-1/0/4 {
    unit 0 {
      ##
      ## Warning: DSCP-IPv6 rewrite and forwarding class map not allowed on same unit
      ##
      output-forwarding-class-map vg1;
      rewrite-rules {
        dscp-ipv6 default;
      }
    }
  }
}

user@router# commit
[edit class-of-service interfaces ge-1/0/4 unit 0 output-forwarding-class-map]
'output-forwarding-class-map vg1'
DSCP-IPv6 rewrite and forwarding class map not allowed on same unit
error: commit failed: (statements constraint check failed)
```

Related Documentation

- [Applying Forwarding Classes to Interfaces on page 206](#)

Applying Rewrite Rules to an Interface

Supported Platforms [M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series](#)

To apply the configured rewrite rules, include the **rewrite-rules** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
so-0/1/1 {
  unit 0 {
    rewrite-rules {
      dscp-ipv6 rewrite-IPv6-dscps;
    }
  }
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring Rewrite Rules on page 426](#)
- [Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ on page 423](#)
- [System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416](#)
- [Example: Configuring DiffServ for IPv6 on page 431](#)

Configuring RED Drop Profiles

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

You configure RED drop profiles to determine the probability of DiffServ assured forwarding packets being discarded under congested conditions. To configure RED drop profiles for assured forwarding without the PLP bit set and with the PLP bit set, include the **drop-profiles** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service]
drop-profiles {
  af-AV-normal {
    interpolate {
      fill-level [95 100];
      drop-probability [0 100];
    }
  }
  af-AV-with-PLP {
    interpolate {
      fill-level [60 70 80 90 95];
      drop-probability [80 90 95 97 100];
    }
  }
}
```

Assured forwarding traffic with the PLP bit set has a more aggressive drop probability than traffic without the PLP bit set.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ on page 423](#)
- [System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416](#)
- [Example: Configuring DiffServ for IPv6 on page 431](#)

Configuring BA Classifiers

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

You configure BA classifiers for IPv6 on network interfaces because the DSCPs have been explicitly rewritten on the edge routers. To configure a BA classifier for IPv6 DSCPs, include the **dscp-ipv6** statement and give the classifier a name. Then import the default classifier and specify the forwarding class, loss priority, and code points for each established traffic class at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service]
classifiers {
  dscp-ipv6 IPv6-classifier {
    import default; # Uses the DSCP default map.
    forwarding-class be-DATA-class {
      loss-priority high code-points 000001;
    }
    forwarding-class ef-FIN-class {
      loss-priority high code-points 101111;
    }
    forwarding-class af-AV-class {
      loss-priority high code-points 001100;
    }
    forwarding-class nc-CONTROL-class {
      loss-priority high code-points 110001;
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Applying a BA Classifier to an Interface on page 429](#)
- [Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ on page 423](#)
- [System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416](#)
- [Example: Configuring DiffServ for IPv6 on page 431](#)

Applying a BA Classifier to an Interface

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

To apply the configured classifier, include the **classifiers** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
so-0/1/1 {
  unit 0 {
    classifiers {
      dscp-ipv6 IPv6-classifier;
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring BA Classifiers on page 428](#)
- [Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ on page 423](#)
- [System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416](#)
- [Example: Configuring DiffServ for IPv6 on page 431](#)

Configuring a Scheduler

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

You configure schedulers to assign resources, priorities, and drop profiles to output queues. To configure a scheduler, include the **schedulers** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service]
schedulers {
  be-DATA-scheduler {
    transmit-rate percent 40;
    buffer-size percent 40;
    priority low;
  }
  ef-FIN-scheduler {
    transmit-rate percent 10;
    buffer-size percent 10;
    priority high;
  }
  af-AV-scheduler {
    transmit-rate percent 45;
    buffer-size percent 45;
    priority high;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority low protocol any drop-profile af-AV-normal;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority high protocol any drop-profile af-AV-with-PLP;
  }
  nc-CONTROL-scheduler {
    transmit-rate percent 5;
    buffer-size percent 5;
    priority low;
  }
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ on page 423](#)
 - [System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416](#)
 - [Example: Configuring DiffServ for IPv6 on page 431](#)

Configuring Scheduler Maps

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

You configure a scheduler map to assign a forwarding class to a scheduler. To configure a scheduler map, include the **scheduler-maps** statement and scheduler name at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service]
scheduler-maps {
  diffserv-cos-map {
    forwarding-class be-DATA-class scheduler be-DATA-scheduler;
    forwarding-class ef-FIN-class scheduler ef-FIN-scheduler;
    forwarding-class af-AV-class scheduler af-AV-scheduler;
  }
}
```

```
        forwarding-class nc-CONTROL-class scheduler nc-CONTROL-scheduler;
    }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Applying a Scheduler Map to an Interface on page 431](#)
- [Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ on page 423](#)
- [System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416](#)
- [Example: Configuring DiffServ for IPv6 on page 431](#)

Applying a Scheduler Map to an Interface

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

To apply the configured scheduler map, include the **scheduler-map** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  so-1/0/1 {
    scheduler-map diffserv-cos-map;
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Scheduler Maps on page 430](#)
- [Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ on page 423](#)
- [System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416](#)
- [Example: Configuring DiffServ for IPv6 on page 431](#)

Example: Configuring DiffServ for IPv6

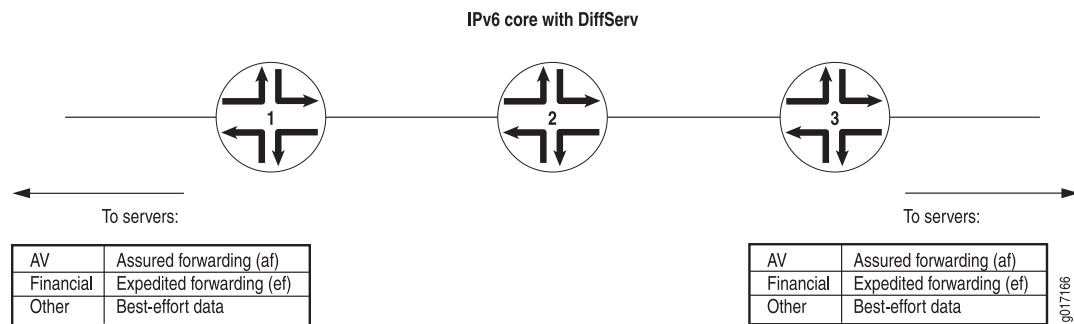
Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

Configuration

The example assigns expedited forwarding to Q1 and a subset of the assured forwarding classes (**af1x**) to Q2, and distributes resources among all four forwarding classes.

[Figure 45 on page 432](#) shows the topology of the three routers and links that are used as a case study in this chapter.

Figure 45: Basic IPv6 DiffServ Topology



In this case study, the service provider has agreed to provide high-priority delivery of packets for two applications between the customer's servers at two sites. The first application generates streams of high-definition audiovisual (television) packet flows and the second generates large quantities of time-sensitive financial information. In all cases, the packet flow is from server to server. The service provider marks the packets appropriately as they enter the network from either site, configures special queues and forwarding classes for this traffic on the three routers, and uses DiffServ for IPv6 for this purpose.

Routers 1 and 3 use multifield (MF) classifiers on the customer-facing interfaces to detect high-priority packets and rewrite the Differentiated Services code points (DSCPs) appropriately. Best-effort data and network control packets are not affected. All three routers are configured with consistent schedulers and resources to handle high-priority packets properly.

Figure 46: IPv6 DiffServ Configuration

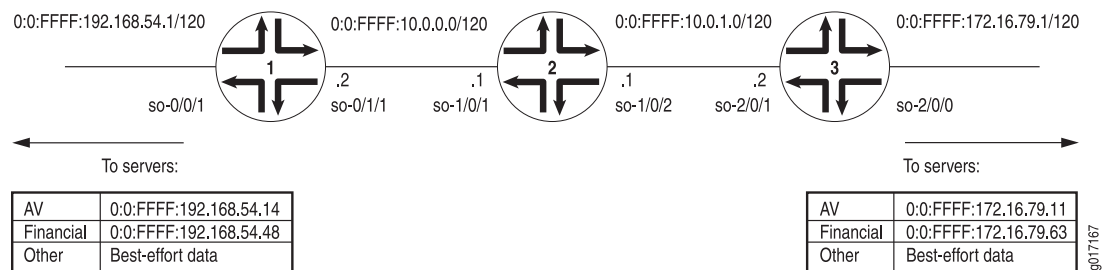


Figure 46 on page 432 shows the complete topology for IPv6 DiffServ, complete with interfaces and IPv6 addresses. The IPv4-mapped IPv6 address format described in RFC 5952 is used.

Begin your configuration on Router 2, the core router. This ensures that when DiffServ is enabled on the edge routers, class of service (CoS) is enabled end to end through the network. The core router configuration is a little simpler because no MF classification is configured in the core.

```

Router 2 [edit]
class-of-service {
  classifiers { # Router 2 classifiers.
    dscp-ipv6 IPv6-classifier {
      import default; # Uses the DSCP default map.
    }
  }
}

```

```

    forwarding-class be-DATA-class {
        loss-priority high code-points 000001;
    }
    forwarding-class ef-FIN-class {
        loss-priority high code-points 101111;
    }
    forwarding-class af-AV-class {
        loss-priority high code-points 001100;
    }
    forwarding-class nc-CONTROL-class {
        loss-priority high code-points 110001;
    }
}
}
drop-profiles { # Router 2 drop profiles.
    af-AV-normal {
        interpolate {
            fill-level [95 100];
            drop-probability [0 100];
        }
    }
    af-AV-with-PLP {
        interpolate {
            fill-level [60 70 80 90 95];
            drop-probability [80 90 95 97 100];
        }
    }
}
forwarding-classes { # Router 2 forwarding classes.
    queue 0 be-DATA-class;
    queue 1 ef-FIN-class;
    queue 2 af-AV-class;
    queue 3 nc-CONTROL-class;
}
interfaces { # Router 2 class-of-service interfaces.
    so-1/0/1 { # Connected to R1.
        scheduler-map diffserv-cos-map;
        unit 0 {
            classifiers {
                dscp-ipv6 IPv6-classifier;
            }
            rewrite-rules {
                dscp-ipv6 rewrite-IPv6-dscp;
            }
        }
    }
    so-1/0/2 { # Connected to R3.
        scheduler-map diffserv-cos-map;
        unit 0 {
            classifiers {
                dscp-ipv6 IPv6-classifier;
            }
            rewrite-rules {
                dscp-ipv6 rewrite-IPv6-dscp;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```
    }
  }
rewrite-rules rewrite-IPv6-dscps { # Router 2 rewrite rules.
  forwarding-class be-DATA-class {
    loss-priority low code points 000000;
    loss-priority high code points 000001;
  }
  forwarding-class ef-FIN-class {
    loss-priority low code points 101110;
    loss-priority high code points 101111;
  }
  forwarding-class af-AV-class {
    loss-priority low code points 001010;
    loss-priority high code points 001100;
  }
  forwarding-class nc-CONTROL-class {
    loss-priority low code points 110000;
    loss-priority high code points 110001;
  }
}
scheduler-maps { # Router 2 scheduler maps.
  diffserv-cos-map {
    forwarding-class be-DATA-class scheduler be-DATA-scheduler;
    forwarding-class ef-FIN-class scheduler ef-FIN-scheduler;
    forwarding-class af-AV-class scheduler af-AV-scheduler;
    forwarding-class nc-CONTROL-class scheduler nc-CONTROL-scheduler;
  }
}
schedulers { # Router 2 schedulers.
  be-DATA-scheduler {
    transmit-rate percent 40;
    buffer-size percent 40;
    priority low;
  }
  ef-FIN-scheduler {
    transmit-rate percent 10;
    buffer-size percent 10;
    priority high;
  }
  af-AV-scheduler {
    transmit-rate percent 45;
    buffer-size percent 45;
    priority high;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority low protocol any drop-profile af-AV-normal;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority high protocol any drop-profile af-AV-with-PLP;
  }
  nc-CONTROL-scheduler {
    transmit-rate percent 5;
    buffer-size percent 5;
    priority low;
  }
}
}
interfaces { # R2 interfaces.
  so-1/0/1 { # Connected to R1.
    unit 0 {
```



```

        family inet {
            address 10.0.0.1/24;
        }
        family inet6 {
            address 0:0:FFFF:10.0.0.1/120;
        }
    }
}
so-1/0/2 { # Connected to R3.
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.0.1.1/24;
        }
        family inet6 {
            address 0:0:FFFF:10.0.1.1/120;
        }
    }
}
}

```

Continue your configuration on Router 1 and Router 3, the edge routers. These routers get firewall-filter-based MF classifiers and rewrite rules for markers as well as schedulers and drop profiles on the core-facing interfaces.

```

Router 1 [edit]
class-of-service {
    classifiers { # Router 1 classifiers.
        dscp-ipv6 IPv6-classifier {
            import default; # Uses the DSCP default map.
            forwarding-class be-DATA-class {
                loss-priority high code-points 000001;
            }
            forwarding-class ef-FIN-class {
                loss-priority high code-points 101111;
            }
            forwarding-class af-AV-class {
                loss-priority high code-points 001100;
            }
            forwarding-class nc-CONTROL-class {
                loss-priority high code-points 110001;
            }
        }
    }
    drop-profiles { # Router 1 drop profiles.
        af-AV-normal {
            interpolate {
                fill-level [95 100];
                drop-probability [0 100];
            }
        }
        af-AV-with-PLP {
            interpolate {
                fill-level [60 70 80 90 95];
                drop-probability [80 90 95 97 100];
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```
}
forwarding-classes { # Router 1 forwarding classes.
    queue 0 be-DATA-class;
    queue 1 ef-FIN-class;
    queue 2 af-AV-class;
    queue 3 nc-CONTROL-class;
}
interfaces { # Router 1 class-of-service interfaces.
    so-0/1/1 { # To servers.
        scheduler-map diffserv-cos-map;
        unit 0 {
            classifiers {
                dscp-ipv6 IPv6-classifier;
            }
            rewrite-rules {
                dscp-ipv6 rewrite-IPv6-dscp;
            }
        }
    }
}
rewrite-rules rewrite-IPv6-dscps { # Router 1 rewrite rules.
    forwarding-class be-DATA-class {
        loss-priority low code points 000000;
        loss-priority high code points 000001;
    }
    forwarding-class ef-FIN-class {
        loss-priority low code points 101110;
        loss-priority high code points 101111;
    }
    forwarding-class af-AV-class {
        loss-priority low code points 001010;
        loss-priority high code points 001100;
    }
    forwarding-class nc-CONTROL-class {
        loss-priority low code points 110000;
        loss-priority high code points 110001;
    }
}
scheduler-maps { # Router 1 scheduler map.
    diffserv-cos-map {
        forwarding-class be-DATA-class scheduler be-DATA-scheduler;
        forwarding-class ef-FIN-class scheduler ef-FIN-scheduler;
        forwarding-class af-AV-class scheduler af-AV-scheduler;
        forwarding-class nc-CONTROL-class scheduler nc-CONTROL-scheduler;
    }
}
schedulers { # Router 1 schedulers.
    be-DATA-scheduler {
        transmit-rate percent 40;
        buffer-size percent 40;
        priority low;
    }
    ef-FIN-scheduler {
        transmit-rate percent 10;
        buffer-size percent 10;
        priority high;
    }
}
```

```

af-AV-scheduler {
    transmit-rate percent 45;
    buffer-size percent 45;
    priority high;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority low protocol any drop-profile af-AV-normal;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority high protocol any drop-profile af-AV-with-PLP;
}
nc-CONTROL-scheduler {
    transmit-rate percent 5;
    buffer-size percent 5;
    priority low;
}
}
}
firewall { # Router 1 firewall policer and filter.
    policer ef-FIN-Policer-Profile {
        if-exceeding {
            bandwidth-percent 10;
            burst-size-limit 2k;
        }
        then loss-priority high;
    }
}
family inet6 {
    filter mf-classifier {
        filter-specific;
        term AV {
            from {
                destination-address {
                    O:0:FFFF:172.16.79.11;
                }
            }
            then {
                loss-priority low;
                forwarding-class af-AV-class;
            }
        }
        term Finance {
            from {
                destination-address {
                    O:0:FFFF:172.16.79.63;
                }
            }
            then {
                policer ef-FIN-Policer-Profile;
                forwarding-class ef-FIN-class;
            }
        }
        term Network-Control {
            from {
                traffic-class 192; # 192 is the 110000 traffic class.
            }
            then {
                forwarding-class nc-CONTROL-class; # This is network control traffic.
            }
        }
        term Data {

```

```

        then forwarding-class be-DATA-class; # The rest is data.
    }
}
}
}
interfaces { # Router 1 interfaces.
  so-0/0/1 { # To servers.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.54.1/24;
      }
      family inet6 {
        filter {
          input mf-classifier;
        }
        address 0:0:FFFF:192.168.54.1/120;
      }
    }
  }
  so-0/1/1 { # Connected to R2.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.2/24;
      }
      family inet6 {
        address 0:0:FFFF:10.0.0.2/120;
      }
    }
  }
}
}
}

```

Router 3

```

[edit]
class-of-service {
  classifiers { # Router 3 classifiers.
    dscp-ipv6 IPv6-classifier {
      import default; # Uses the DSCP default map.
      forwarding-class be-DATA-class {
        loss-priority high code-points 000001;
      }
      forwarding-class ef-FIN-class {
        loss-priority high code-points 101111;
      }
      forwarding-class af-AV-class {
        loss-priority high code-points 001100;
      }
      forwarding-class nc-CONTROL-class {
        loss-priority high code-points 110001;
      }
    }
  }
  drop-profiles { # Router 3 drop profiles.
    af-AV-normal {
      interpolate {
        fill-level [95 100];
        drop-probability [0 100];
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

    }
  }
  af-AV-with-PLP {
    interpolate {
      fill-level [60 70 80 90 95];
      drop-probability [80 90 95 97 100];
    }
  }
}
forwarding-classes { # Router 3 forwarding classes.
  queue 0 be-DATA-class;
  queue 1 ef-FIN-class;
  queue 2 af-AV-class;
  queue 3 nc-CONTROL-class;
}
interfaces { # Router 3 class-of-service interfaces.
  so-2/0/1 { # To servers.
    scheduler-map diffserv-cos-map;
    unit 0 {
      classifiers {
        dscp-ipv6 IPv6-classifier;
      }
      rewrite-rules {
        dscp-ipv6 rewrite-IPv6-dscp;
      }
    }
  }
}
rewrite-rules rewrite-IPv6-dscps { # Router 3 rewrite rules.
  forwarding-class be-DATA-class {
    loss-priority low code points 000000;
    loss-priority high code points 000001;
  }
  forwarding-class ef-FIN-class {
    loss-priority low code points 101110;
    loss-priority high code points 101111;
  }
  forwarding-class af-AV-class {
    loss-priority low code points 001010;
    loss-priority high code points 001100;
  }
  forwarding-class nc-CONTROL-class {
    loss-priority low code points 110000;
    loss-priority high code points 110001;
  }
}
scheduler-maps { # Router 3 scheduler map.
  diffserv-cos-map {
    forwarding-class be-DATA-class scheduler be-DATA-scheduler;
    forwarding-class ef-FIN-class scheduler ef-FIN-scheduler;
    forwarding-class af-AV-class scheduler af-AV-scheduler;
    forwarding-class nc-CONTROL-class scheduler nc-CONTROL-scheduler;
  }
}
schedulers { # Router 3 schedulers.
  be-DATA-scheduler {
    transmit-rate percent 40;
  }
}

```

```
        buffer-size percent 40;
        priority low;
    }
    ef-FIN-scheduler {
        transmit-rate percent 10;
        buffer-size percent 10;
        priority high;
    }
    af-AV-scheduler {
        transmit-rate percent 45;
        buffer-size percent 45;
        priority high;
        drop-profile-map loss-priority low protocol any drop-profile af-AV-normal;
        drop-profile-map loss-priority high protocol any drop-profile af-AV-with-PLP;
    }
    nc-CONTROL-scheduler {
        transmit-rate percent 5;
        buffer-size percent 5;
        priority low;
    }
}
firewall { # Router 3 firewall policer and filter.
    policer ef-FIN-Policer-Profile {
        if-exceeding {
            bandwidth-percent 10;
            burst-size-limit 2k;
        }
        then loss-priority high;
    }
}
family inet6 {
    filter mf-classifier {
        filter-specific;
        term AV {
            from {
                destination-address {
                    0:0:FFFF:172.16.79.11;
                }
            }
        }
        then {
            loss-priority low;
            forwarding-class af-AV-class;
        }
    }
    term Finance {
        from {
            destination-address {
                0:0:FFFF:172.16.79.63;
            }
        }
        then {
            policer ef-FIN-Policer-Profile;
            forwarding-class ef-FIN-class;
        }
    }
    term Network-Control {
        from {
```

```

        traffic-class 192; # 192 is the 110000 traffic class.
    }
    then {
        forwarding-class nc-CONTROL-class; # This is network control traffic.
    }
}
term Data {
    then forwarding-class be-DATA-class; # The rest is data.
}
}
}
}
interfaces { # Router 3 interfaces.
    so-2/0/0 { # To servers.
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 1172.16.79.1/24;
            }
            family inet6 {
                filter {
                    input mf-classifier;
                }
                address 0:0:FFFF:172.16.79.1/120;
            }
        }
    }
    so-2/0/1 { # to R2
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.1.2/24;
            }
            family inet6 {
                address 0:0:FFFF:10.0.1.2/120;
            }
        }
    }
}
}
}
}

```

Verification

To verify that your CoS using IPv6 DiffServ configuration is correct, use the following commands:

- **show class-of-service classifier type dscp-ipv6**
- **show class-of-service rewrite-rule type dscp-ipv6**
- **show class-of-service interface**
- **show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier mapping**
- **show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule mapping**

- **show class-of-service scheduler-map *scheduler-map-name***
- **show class-of-service forwarding-table scheduler-map**

The following section shows the output of these commands used with the configuration example.

DiffServ Classifiers

```
user@R1> show class-of-service classifier type dscp-ipv6
Classifier: dscp-ipv6-default, Code point type: dscp-ipv6, Index: 4
Code point      Forwarding class      Loss priority
000000          be-DATA-class         low
000001          be-DATA-class         low
000010          be-DATA-class         low
000011          be-DATA-class         low
000100          be-DATA-class         low
000101          be-DATA-class         low
000110          be-DATA-class         low
000111          be-DATA-class         low
001000          be-DATA-class         low
001001          be-DATA-class         low
001010          af-AV-class           low
001011          be-DATA-class         low
001100          af-AV-class           high
001101          be-DATA-class         low
001110          af-AV-class           high
001111          be-DATA-class         low
010000          be-DATA-class         low
010001          be-DATA-class         low
010010          be-DATA-class         low
010011          be-DATA-class         low
010100          be-DATA-class         low
010101          be-DATA-class         low
010110          be-DATA-class         low
010111          be-DATA-class         low
011000          be-DATA-class         low
011001          be-DATA-class         low
011010          be-DATA-class         low
011011          be-DATA-class         low
011100          be-DATA-class         low
011101          be-DATA-class         low
011110          be-DATA-class         low
011111          be-DATA-class         low
100000          be-DATA-class         low
100001          be-DATA-class         low
100010          be-DATA-class         low
100011          be-DATA-class         low
100100          be-DATA-class         low
100101          be-DATA-class         low
100110          be-DATA-class         low
100111          be-DATA-class         low
101000          be-DATA-class         low
101001          be-DATA-class         low
101010          be-DATA-class         low
101011          be-DATA-class         low
101100          be-DATA-class         low
101101          be-DATA-class         low
101110          ef-FIN-class          low
101111          be-DATA-class         low
110000          nc-CONTROL-class      low
```


110001	be-DATA-class	low
110010	be-DATA-class	low
110011	be-DATA-class	low
110100	be-DATA-class	low
110101	be-DATA-class	low
110110	be-DATA-class	low
110111	be-DATA-class	low
111000	nc-CONTROL-class	low
111001	be-DATA-class	low
111010	be-DATA-class	low
111011	be-DATA-class	low
111100	be-DATA-class	low
111101	be-DATA-class	low
111110	be-DATA-class	low
111111	be-DATA-class	low

Classifier: IPv6-classifier, Code point type: dscp-ipv6, Index: 18301

Code point	Forwarding class	Loss priority
000000	be-DATA-class	low
000001	be-DATA-class	high
000010	be-DATA-class	low
000011	be-DATA-class	low
000100	be-DATA-class	low
000101	be-DATA-class	low
000110	be-DATA-class	low
000111	be-DATA-class	low
001000	be-DATA-class	low
001001	be-DATA-class	low
001010	af-AV-class	low
001011	be-DATA-class	low
001100	af-AV-class	high
001101	be-DATA-class	low
001110	af-AV-class	high
001111	be-DATA-class	low
010000	be-DATA-class	low
010001	be-DATA-class	low
010010	be-DATA-class	low
010011	be-DATA-class	low
010100	be-DATA-class	low
010101	be-DATA-class	low
010110	be-DATA-class	low
010111	be-DATA-class	low
011000	be-DATA-class	low
011001	be-DATA-class	low
011010	be-DATA-class	low
011011	be-DATA-class	low
011100	be-DATA-class	low
011101	be-DATA-class	low
011110	be-DATA-class	low
011111	be-DATA-class	low
100000	be-DATA-class	low
100001	be-DATA-class	low
100010	be-DATA-class	low
100011	be-DATA-class	low
100100	be-DATA-class	low
100101	be-DATA-class	low
100110	be-DATA-class	low
100111	be-DATA-class	low
101000	be-DATA-class	low
101001	be-DATA-class	low
101010	be-DATA-class	low
101011	be-DATA-class	low

101100	be-DATA-class	low
101101	be-DATA-class	low
101110	ef-FIN-class	low
101111	ef-FIN-class	high
110000	nc-CONTROL-class	low
110001	nc-CONTROL-class	high
110010	be-DATA-class	low
110011	be-DATA-class	low
110100	be-DATA-class	low
110101	be-DATA-class	low
110110	be-DATA-class	low
110111	be-DATA-class	low
111000	nc-CONTROL-class	low
111001	be-DATA-class	low
111010	be-DATA-class	low
111011	be-DATA-class	low
111100	be-DATA-class	low
111101	be-DATA-class	low
111110	be-DATA-class	low
111111	be-DATA-class	low

Rewrite Rules

```

user@R1> show class-of-service rewrite-rule type dscp-ipv6
Rewrite rule: dscp-ipv6-default, Code point type: dscp-ipv6, Index: 20
  Forwarding class      Loss priority      Code point
  be-DATA-class         low               000000
  be-DATA-class         high              000000
  ef-FIN-class          low              101110
  ef-FIN-class          high             101110
  af-AV-class           low              001010
  af-AV-class           high             001100
  nc-CONTROL-class      low              110000
  nc-CONTROL-class      high             111000
Rewrite rule: rewrite-IPv6-dscp, Code point type: dscp-ipv6, Index: 58077
  Forwarding class      Loss priority      Code point
  be-DATA-class         low               000000
  be-DATA-class         high              000001
  ef-FIN-class          low              101110
  ef-FIN-class          high             101111
  af-AV-class           low              001010
  af-AV-class           high             001100
  nc-CONTROL-class      low              110000
  nc-CONTROL-class      high             110001

```

Class-of-Service Interfaces

```

user@R1> show class-of-service interface
...
Physical interface: so-0/0/1, Index: 141
Queues supported: 4, Queues in use: 4
  Scheduler map: diffserv-cos-map, Index: -543019056
Logical interface: so-0/0/1.0, Index: 68
  Object      Name                Type                Index
  Rewrite     rewrite-IPv6-dscp    dscp-ipv6           58077
  Rewrite     exp-default          exp                  21
  Classifier  IPv6-classifier      dscp-ipv6           18301
  Classifier  exp-default          exp                  5
...
Physical interface: so-0/1/1, Index: 144
Queues supported: 4, Queues in use: 4

```

Scheduler map: <default>, Index: -113795564

Logical interface: so-0/1/1.0, Index: 69

Object	Name	Type	Index
Rewrite	exp-default	exp	21
Classifier	exp-default	exp	5
Classifier	ipprec-compatibility	ip	8

Classifier Mapping

user@R1> show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier mapping

Interface	Index	Table Index/ Q num	Table type
so-0/0/1.0	68	18301	IPv6 DSCP
so-0/1/1.0	69	8	IPv4 precedence

Rewrite Rule Mapping

user@R1> show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule mapping

Interface	Index	Table index	Type
so-0/1/1.0	68	58077	IPv6 DSCP

Scheduler Map

user@R1> show class-of-service scheduler-map diffserv-cos-map

Scheduler map: diffserv-cos-map, Index: 1094596010

Scheduler: be-DATA-scheduler, Forwarding class: be-DATA-class, Index: 14343

Transmit rate: 40 percent, Rate Limit: none, Buffer size: 40 percent,

Priority: low

Drop profiles:

Loss priority	Protocol	Index	Name
Low	non-TCP	1	<default-drop-profile>
Low	TCP	1	<default-drop-profile>
High	non-TCP	1	<default-drop-profile>
High	TCP	1	<default-drop-profile>

Scheduler: ef-FIN-scheduler, Forwarding class: ef-FIN-class, Index: 21707

Transmit rate: 10 percent, Rate Limit: none, Buffer size: 10 percent,

Priority: high

Drop profiles:

Loss priority	Protocol	Index	Name
Low	non-TCP	1	<default-drop-profile>
Low	TCP	1	<default-drop-profile>
High	non-TCP	1	<default-drop-profile>
High	TCP	1	<default-drop-profile>

Scheduler: af-AV-scheduler, Forwarding class: af-AV-class, Index: 51704

Transmit rate: 45 percent, Rate Limit: none, Buffer size: 45 percent,

Priority: high

Drop profiles:

Loss priority	Protocol	Index	Name
Low	non-TCP	61474	af-AV-normal
Low	TCP	61474	af-AV-normal
High	non-TCP	65199	af-AV-with-PLP
High	TCP	65199	af-AV-with-PLP

Scheduler: nc-CONTROL-scheduler, Forwarding class: nc-CONTROL-class, Index: 50404

Transmit rate: 5 percent, Rate Limit: none, Buffer size: 5 percent,

Priority: low

Drop profiles:

Loss priority	Protocol	Index	Name
Low	non-TCP	1	<default-drop-profile>
Low	TCP	1	<default-drop-profile>

High	non-TCP	1	<default-drop-profile>
High	TCP	1	<default-drop-profile>

```
user@R1> show class-of-service forwarding-table scheduler-map
...
Interface: so-0/0/1 (Index: 141, Map index: -543019056, Map type: FINAL,
Num of queues: 4):
  Entry 0 (Scheduler index: 14343, Queue #: 0):
    Tx rate: 0 Kb (40%), Buffer size: 40 percent
  Priority low
    PLP high: 1, PLP low: 1, TCP PLP high: 1, TCP PLP low: 1
  Entry 1 (Scheduler index: 21707, Queue #: 1):
    Tx rate: 0 Kb (10%), Buffer size: 10 percent
  Priority high
    PLP high: 1, PLP low: 1, TCP PLP high: 1, TCP PLP low: 1
  Entry 2 (Scheduler index: 51704, Queue #: 2):
    Tx rate: 0 Kb (45%), Buffer size: 45 percent
  Priority high
    PLP high: 65199, PLP low: 61474, TCP PLP high: 65199, TCP PLP low: 61474
  Entry 3 (Scheduler index: 50404, Queue #: 3):
    Tx rate: 0 Kb (5%), Buffer size: 5 percent
  Priority low
    PLP high: 1, PLP low: 1, TCP PLP high: 1, TCP PLP low: 1
...
```

- Related Documentation**
- [System Requirements for CoS with DiffServ for IPv6 on page 416](#)
 - [Roadmap for Configuring CoS with IPv6 DiffServ on page 423](#)

PART 3

Configuring Platform-Specific Functionality

- [Configuring Class of Service on ACX Series Universal Access Routers on page 449](#)
- [Configuring Class of Service on EX Series Ethernet Switches on page 453](#)
- [Configuring Class of Service on M Series Multiservice Edge Routers on page 461](#)
- [Configuring Class of Service on MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers on page 477](#)
- [Configuring Class of Service on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers on page 507](#)
- [Configuring Class of Service on T Series Core Routers on page 555](#)

CHAPTER 12

Configuring Class of Service on ACX Series Universal Access Routers

- [Classifiers and Rewrite Rules at the Global and Physical Interface Levels Overview on page 449](#)
- [Configuring Classifiers and Rewrite Rules at the Global and Physical Interface Levels on page 450](#)

Classifiers and Rewrite Rules at the Global and Physical Interface Levels Overview

Supported Platforms [ACX Series, EX Series](#)

On ACX Series Universal Access Routers and EX Series switches, CoS supports classification and rewrite at the global level and physical interface levels.

At a global level, you can define EXP classification.

At a physical interface level, you can define the following features:

- DSCP and inet-precedence classifiers
- DSCP and inet-precedence rewrites
- ieee-802.1 classifiers (inner and outer)
- ieee-802.1 rewrites (outer)

At a logical interface level, you can define the fixed classification and EXP rewrites.

To configure global EXP classifiers, include the **classifiers exp classifier-name** statement at the **[edit class-of-service] system-defaults** hierarchy level.

To configure classifiers or rewrite rules at the physical interface, include either the **classifiers** statement or the **rewrite-rules** statement at the **[edit class-of-service] interfaces interface-name]** hierarchy level.

To display classifiers configured under **system-defaults**, enter the **show class-of-service system-defaults** command.

To display classifiers and rewrite rules bound to physical interfaces, enter the **show class-of-service interfaces interface-name** command.

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Classifiers and Rewrite Rules at the Global and Physical Interface Levels on page 450](#)

Configuring Classifiers and Rewrite Rules at the Global and Physical Interface Levels

Supported Platforms [ACX Series](#), [EX Series](#)

On ACX Series Universal Access Routers and EX Series switches, CoS supports classification and rewrite at the global and physical interface levels.

To configure the global EXP classifier, include the following statements at the **[edit class-of-service] system-defaults** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service]
{
  system-defaults
  {
    classifiers exp classifier-name
  }
}
```

CoS supports one global system default classifier of the EXP type, as shown in the following example:

```
[edit class-of-service]
{
  system-defaults {
    classifiers {
      exp exp-classf-core;
    }
  }
}
```

To configure classifiers and rewrite rules at the physical interface level, include the following statements at the **[edit class-of-service] interfaces** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  interface-name
  classifiers dscp classifier-name
  classifiers inet-precedence classifier-name
  classifiers ieee-802.1 [vlan-tag (outer | inner)] classifier-name
  rewrite-rules dscp rewrite-name
  rewrite-rules inet-prec rewrite-name
  rewrite-rules ieee-802.1 rewrite-name
}
```

The following example shows classifiers and rewrite rules configured on physical interfaces:

```
ge-0/1/0 {
  unit 0 {
    rewrite-rules {
      exp custom-exp;
    }
  }
}
```



```
}
classifiers {
  dscp dl;
  ieee-802.1 ci;
}
rewrite-rules {
  dscp default;
}
}
ge-0/1/2 {
  classifiers {
    ieee-802.1 ci;
  }
  rewrite-rules {
    ieee-802.1 ri;
  }
}
ge-0/1/3 {
  unit 0 {
    rewrite-rules {
      exp custom-exp2;
    }
  }
}
ge-0/1/7 {
  classifiers {
    dscp dl;
  }
}
ge-0/1/8 {
  classifiers {
    dscp dl;
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Classifiers and Rewrite Rules at the Global and Physical Interface Levels Overview on page 449](#)

Configuring Class of Service on EX Series Ethernet Switches

- [Configuring and Applying IEEE 802.1ad Classifiers on page 453](#)
- [Applying a Shaping Rate to Physical Interfaces Overview on page 454](#)
- [Configuring the Shaping Rate for Physical Interfaces on page 455](#)
- [Configuring the IEEE 802.1p Field for CoS Host Outbound Traffic on page 456](#)
- [Configuring a Global Default IEEE 802.1p Value for All Host Outbound Traffic on page 456](#)
- [Applying Egress Interface Rewrite Rules to the IEEE 802.1p Field for All Host Outbound Traffic on the Interface on page 457](#)
- [Classifiers and Rewrite Rules at the Global and Physical Interface Levels Overview on page 458](#)
- [Configuring Classifiers and Rewrite Rules at the Global and Physical Interface Levels on page 459](#)

Configuring and Applying IEEE 802.1ad Classifiers

Supported Platforms [EX Series, MX Series](#)

For Juniper Networks MX Series 3D Universal Edge Router interfaces or IQ2 PICs with IEEE 802.1ad frame formats or EX Series switches, you can set the forwarding class and loss priority for traffic on the basis of the three IEEE 802.1p bits and the DEI bit. You can apply the default map or customize one or more of the default values.

You then apply the classifier to the interface on which you configure IEEE 802.1ad frame formats.

Defining Custom IEEE 802.1ad Maps

You can customize the default IEEE 802.1ad map by defining values for IEEE 802.1ad code points.

```
class-of-service {
  classifiers {
    ieee-802.1ad dot1p_dei_class {
      forwarding-class best-effort {
        loss-priority low code-points [ 0000 1101 ];
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
    }  
  }  
}
```

Applying Custom IEEE 802.1ad Maps

You then apply the classifier map to the logical interface:

```
interfaces {  
  ge-2/0/0 {  
    unit 0 {  
      classifiers {  
        ieee-802.1ad dot1p_dei_class;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Verifying Custom IEEE 802.1ad Map Configuration

To verify your configuration, you can issue the following operational mode commands:

- **show class-of-service forwarding-table loss-priority-map**
- **show class-of-service forwarding-table loss-priority-map mapping**
- **show chassis forwarding**
- **show pfe fwdd**

Applying a Shaping Rate to Physical Interfaces Overview

Supported Platforms [EX Series, T4000](#)

On T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs and on EX Series switches, you can configure physical interfaces to shape traffic based on the rate-limited bandwidth of the total interface bandwidth. This allows you to shape the output of the physical interface, so that the interface transmits less traffic than it is physically capable of carrying.

If you do not configure a shaping rate on the physical interface, the default physical interface bandwidth is based on the channel bandwidth and the time slot allocation.

In general, the physical interface speed is the basis for calculating the various queue parameters for a physical interface such as delay buffer size, weighted round-robin (WRR) weight, drop profile, and so forth. However, when you apply a shaping rate by including the **shaping-rate** statement, the shaping rate on that physical interface becomes the basis for calculating all the queue parameters for that physical interface.

On T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs, the shaping rate value for the physical interface must be a minimum of 292 Kbps. The maximum value of shaping rate is limited by the maximum transmission rate of the interface.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring the Shaping Rate for Physical Interfaces on page 455](#)

Configuring the Shaping Rate for Physical Interfaces

Supported Platforms [EX Series, T4000](#)

To configure the shaping rate on the physical interface, either include the **shaping-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level or include the **output-traffic-control-profile** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level.

You can specify a peak bandwidth rate in bps, either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation **k** (1000), **m** (1,000,000), or **g** (1,000,000,000). For physical interfaces, the range is from 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps.

For physical interfaces on T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs, the shaping rate value for the physical interface must be a minimum of 292 Kbps. The maximum value of **shaping-rate** is limited by the maximum transmission rate of the interface.

The following are two example configurations for applying a shaping rate of 5 Gbps on a T4000 12x10 Gbps physical interface (xe-4/0/0):

Applying a shaping rate at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy:

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  xe-4/0/0 {
    shaping-rate 5g;
  }
}
```

Applying a shaping rate using *traffic-control-profiles*:

```
[edit class-of-service]
traffic-control-profiles {
  output {
    shaping-rate 5g;
  }
}
interfaces {
  xe-4/0/0 {
    output-traffic-control-profile output;
  }
}
```

To view the results of your configuration, issue the following **show** commands:

- **show class-of-service interface *interface-name***
- **show interfaces *interface-name* extensive**

Related Documentation

- [Applying a Shaping Rate to Physical Interfaces Overview on page 454](#)

Configuring the IEEE 802.1p Field for CoS Host Outbound Traffic

Supported Platforms [EX Series, MX Series](#)

This topic provides a summary of the configuration for setting the IEEE 802.1p field in the Ethernet frame header for host outbound traffic (control plane traffic). You can set a global value for the priority code point that applies to all host outbound traffic. Additionally, or alternatively, you can specify that rewrite rules are applied to all host outbound traffic on egress logical interfaces. These are rules that have been previously configured to set the IEEE 802.1p field for data traffic on those interfaces.

Configuration of 802.1p bits is supported only on the following hardware and software components:

- EX Series switches
- MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers
- Enhanced Queuing DPCs
- MPCs
- Junos OS Release 12.3 or later

To configure the IEEE 802.1p field settings:

1. (Optional) Specify a global default value for the IEEE 802.1p field for all host outbound traffic.

See [“Configuring a Global Default IEEE 802.1p Value for All Host Outbound Traffic” on page 456](#).

2. (Optional) Specify that the IEEE 802.1p rewrite rules for the egress logical interfaces are applied to all host outbound traffic on those interfaces.

See [“Applying Egress Interface Rewrite Rules to the IEEE 802.1p Field for All Host Outbound Traffic on the Interface” on page 457](#).

Related Documentation [• Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior on page 339](#)

Configuring a Global Default IEEE 802.1p Value for All Host Outbound Traffic

Supported Platforms [EX Series, MX Series](#)

This topic describes how to configure a global default value for the IEEE 802.1p field for all host outbound traffic on MX Series routers and EX Series switches.

To configure a global default value for the IEEE 802.1p field:

- Specify the value.

```
[edit class-of-service host-outbound-traffic ieee-802.1]
user@host# set default value
```

For example, specify that a value of 010 is applied to all host outbound traffic:

```
[edit class-of-service host-outbound-traffic ieee-802.1]
user@host# set default 010
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring the IEEE 802.1p Field for CoS Host Outbound Traffic on page 456](#)
- [Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior on page 339](#)

Applying Egress Interface Rewrite Rules to the IEEE 802.1p Field for All Host Outbound Traffic on the Interface

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [MX Series](#)

This topic describes how to apply rewrite rules for egress logical interfaces to the IEEE 802.1p field for all host outbound traffic on those interfaces on MX Series routers and EX Series switches.

This task requires separately configured rewrite rules that map packet loss priority information to the code point value in the 802.1p field for data traffic on egress logical interfaces. See [“Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior” on page 339](#).

To configure the rewrite rules:

1. Configure the CoS rewrite rules to map the forwarding class to the desired value for the 802.1p field.
See [“Configuring Rewrite Rules” on page 343](#).
2. Associate the rewrite rules to the desired egress logical interfaces.
See [“Applying Rewrite Rules to Output Logical Interfaces” on page 352](#).
3. (Optional) Configure the forwarding class for host outbound traffic. Do not configure this forwarding class if you want to use the default forwarding class assignment (input classification).
See [“Overriding the Input Classification” on page 224](#).

To configure the rewrite rules to apply to the host outbound traffic IEEE 802.1p field:

- Configure the rewrite rules.

```
[edit class-of-service host-outbound-traffic ieee-802.1]
user@host# set rewrite-rules
```



NOTE: Enabling IEEE 802.1p rewrite rules for host outbound traffic on a DPC without creating any corresponding IEEE 802.1p rewrite rules on a logical interface on the DPC causes the IEEE 802.1p code point to be automatically set to 000 for all host generated traffic that exits that logical interface.

```
[edit class-of-service]
```

```
rewrite-rules {
  ieee-802.1 rewrite_foo {
    forwarding-class network-control {
      loss-priority low code-point 101;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  ge-1/0/0 {
    unit 100 {
      rewrite-rules {
        ieee-802.1 rewrite_foo vlan-tag outer-and-inner;
      }
    }
  }
}
host-outbound-traffic {
  forwarding-class network-control;
}
host-outbound-traffic {
  ieee-802.1 {
    rewrite-rules;
  }
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring the IEEE 802.1p Field for CoS Host Outbound Traffic on page 456](#)
- [Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior on page 339](#)

Classifiers and Rewrite Rules at the Global and Physical Interface Levels Overview

Supported Platforms [ACX Series](#), [EX Series](#)

On ACX Series Universal Access Routers and EX Series switches, CoS supports classification and rewrite at the global level and physical interface levels.

At a global level, you can define EXP classification.

At a physical interface level, you can define the following features:

- DSCP and inet-precedence classifiers
- DSCP and inet-precedence rewrites
- ieee-802.1 classifiers (inner and outer)
- ieee-802.1 rewrites (outer)

At a logical interface level, you can define the fixed classification and EXP rewrites.

To configure global EXP classifiers, include the **classifiers exp classifier-name** statement at the **[edit class-of-service] system-defaults** hierarchy level.

To configure classifiers or rewrite rules at the physical interface, include either the **classifiers** statement or the **rewrite-rules** statement at the **[edit class-of-service] interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level.

To display classifiers configured under **system-defaults**, enter the **show class-of-service system-defaults** command.

To display classifiers and rewrite rules bound to physical interfaces, enter the **show class-of-service interfaces *interface-name*** command.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Classifiers and Rewrite Rules at the Global and Physical Interface Levels on page 450](#)

Configuring Classifiers and Rewrite Rules at the Global and Physical Interface Levels

Supported Platforms [ACX Series, EX Series](#)

On ACX Series Universal Access Routers and EX Series switches, CoS supports classification and rewrite at the global and physical interface levels.

To configure the global EXP classifier, include the following statements at the **[edit class-of-service] system-defaults** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service]
{
  system-defaults
  {
    classifiers exp classifier-name
  }
}
```

CoS supports one global system default classifier of the EXP type, as shown in the following example:

```
[edit class-of-service]
{
  system-defaults {
    classifiers {
      exp exp-classf-core;
    }
  }
}
```

To configure classifiers and rewrite rules at the physical interface level, include the following statements at the **[edit class-of-service] interfaces** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  interface-name
    classifiers dscp classifier-name
    classifiers inet-precedence classifier-name
    classifiers ieee-802.1 [vlan-tag (outer | inner)] classifier-name
    rewrite-rules dscp rewrite-name
    rewrite-rules inet-prec rewrite-name
```

```
        rewrite-rules ieee-802.1 rewrite-name
    }
```

The following example shows classifiers and rewrite rules configured on physical interfaces:

```
ge-0/1/0 {
  unit 0 {
    rewrite-rules {
      exp custom-exp;
    }
  }
  classifiers {
    dscp d1;
    ieee-802.1 ci;
  }
  rewrite-rules {
    dscp default;
  }
}
ge-0/1/2 {
  classifiers {
    ieee-802.1 ci;
  }
  rewrite-rules {
    ieee-802.1 ri;
  }
}
ge-0/1/3 {
  unit 0 {
    rewrite-rules {
      exp custom-exp2;
    }
  }
}
ge-0/1/7 {
  classifiers {
    dscp d1;
  }
}
ge-0/1/8 {
  classifiers {
    dscp d1;
  }
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Classifiers and Rewrite Rules at the Global and Physical Interface Levels Overview on page 449](#)

CHAPTER 14

Configuring Class of Service on M Series Multiservice Edge Routers

- [CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers on page 461](#)
- [CoS Features and Limitations on M320 Routers with Enhanced II and III FPCs on page 468](#)
- [Packet Flow on Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge Routers on page 469](#)
- [Multifield Classifier Limitation on M Series Routers on page 471](#)
- [Rewriting the EXP Bits of All Three Labels of an Outgoing Packet on page 472](#)
- [Assigning the Default Frame Relay Discard Eligibility Loss Priority Map to an Interface on page 474](#)

CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers

Supported Platforms [M Series, T Series](#)

Juniper Networks M320 Multiservice Edge Routers and T Series Core Routers, as well as M Series Multiservice Edge Routers with enhanced Flexible PIC Concentrators (FPCs), have more CoS capabilities than M Series routers that use other FPC models. [Table 58 on page 462](#) lists some of these differences.

To determine whether your M Series router is equipped with an enhanced FPC, issue the **show chassis hardware** command. The presence of an enhanced FPC is designated by the **E-FPC** description in the output.

```
user@host> show chassis hardware
```

Hardware inventory:

Item	Version	Part number	Serial number	Description
Chassis			31959	M7i
Midplane	REV 02	710-008761	CA0209	M7i Midplane
Power Supply 0	REV 04	740-008537	PD10272	AC Power Supply
Routing Engine	REV 01	740-008846	1000396803	RE-5.0
CFEB	REV 02	750-009492	CA0166	Internet Processor IIv1
FPC 0				E-FPC
PIC 0	REV 04	750-003163	HJ6416	1x G/E, 1000 BASE-SX
PIC 1	REV 04	750-003163	HJ6423	1x G/E, 1000 BASE-SX
PIC 2	REV 04	750-003163	HJ6421	1x G/E, 1000 BASE-SX
PIC 3	REV 02	750-003163	HJ0425	1x G/E, 1000 BASE-SX
FPC 1				E-FPC
PIC 2	REV 01	750-009487	HM2275	ASP - Integrated
PIC 3	REV 01	750-009098	CA0142	2x F/E, 100 BASE-TX

Many operations involving the DSCP bits depend on the router and PIC type. For example, some DSCP classification configurations for MPLS and Internet can only be performed on M120 routers, M320 routers with Enhanced Type III FPCs, and MX Series routers only.

Table 58 on page 462 summarizes CoS features and limitations on M Series and T Series routers.



NOTE: The T4000 router supports the lowest of the scaling numbers for classifiers, rewrite rules, and WRED associated with MX Series and T Series routers.

Table 58: CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers

CoS Feature	Interface Hardware				Details
	FPCs in M120 Routers	Enhanced FPCs in M120 Routers	FPCs in M320 or T Series Routers	Type-4 or Enhanced Scaling FPCs in T Series Routers	

Classifiers

Table 58: CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers (*continued*)

CoS Feature	Interface Hardware				Details
	FPCs in M120 Routers	Enhanced FPCs in M120 Routers	FPCs in M320 or T Series Routers	Type-4 or Enhanced Scaling FPCs in T Series Routers	
Maximum number per FPC or PIC	1	8	64	64 or 58 total	<p>On IQ2 and IQ2E PICs, the CoS classification and CoS rewrite processes are off-loaded from the FPC to the PIC, so the capabilities and limitations of these types of PICs must be taken into consideration.</p> <p>For M Series router FPCs, the one-classifier limit includes the default IP precedence classifier. If you create a new classifier and apply it to an interface, the new classifier does not override the default classifier for other interfaces on the same FPC. In general, the first classifier associated with a logical interface is used. The default classifier can be replaced only when a single interface is associated with the default classifier.</p> <p>Only 58 user-configurable BA classifiers can be attached to logical interfaces on Type-4 FPCs in T640, T1600, or T4000 routers, because six default classifiers are automatically attached to the interfaces. When interfaces on the FPC come up, three default classifiers are installed in the FPC ASIC table: IPv4 and IPv6, MPLS tagging, and multiservices. Next, three default BA classifiers are installed: DSCP IPv6 (9), and MPLS EXP (10), and IP precedence (13).</p> <p>For user-defined BA classifier types (dscp, dscp-ipv6, ieee-802.1p, ieee-802.1ad, inet-precedence, and mpls-exp), you can attach a maximum of 32 classifiers of the same type (including one default classifier) to a logical interface hosted on a Type-4 FPC in a T640, T1600, or T4000 router.</p> <p>You can attach a maximum of 8 user-configured BA classifiers of the same type to a logical interface hosted on an Enhanced Scaling FPC in a T640, T1600, or T4000 router.</p>
dscp	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	On all routers, you cannot configure IP precedence and DiffServ code point (DSCP) classifiers on a single logical interface, because both apply to IPv4 packets.

Table 58: CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers (*continued*)

CoS Feature	Interface Hardware				Details
	FPCs in M120 Routers	Enhanced FPCs in M120 Routers	FPCs in M320 or T Series Routers	Type-4 or Enhanced Scaling FPCs in T Series Routers	
dscp-ipv6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>For T Series routers, you can apply separate classifiers for IPv4 and IPv6 packets per logical interface.</p> <p>For M Series router enhanced FPCs, you cannot apply separate classifiers for IPv4 and IPv6 packets. Classifier assignment works as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you assign a DSCP classifier only, IPv4 and IPv6 packets are classified using the DSCP classifier. If you assign an IP precedence classifier only, IPv4 and IPv6 packets are classified using the IP precedence classifier. The lower three bits of the DSCP field are ignored because IP precedence mapping requires the upper three bits only. If you assign either the DSCP or the IP precedence classifier in conjunction with the DSCP IPv6 classifier, the commit fails. If you assign a DSCP IPv6 classifier only, IPv4 and IPv6 packets are classified using the DSCP IPv6 classifier, but the commit displays a warning message.
ieee-802.1p	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>On M Series router enhanced FPCs and T Series routers, if you associate an IEEE 802.1p classifier with a logical interface, you cannot associate any other classifier with that logical interface.</p> <p>For most PICs, if you apply an IEEE 802.1p classifier to a logical interface, you cannot apply non-IEEE classifiers on other logical interfaces on the same physical interface. This restriction does not apply to Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs.</p>
inet-precedence	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	On all routers, you cannot assign IP precedence and DSCP classifiers to a single logical interface, because both apply to IPv4 packets.
mpls-exp	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	For M Series router FPCs, only the default MPLS EXP classifier is supported; the default MPLS EXP classifier takes the EXP bits 1 and 2 as the output queue number.
Loss priorities based on the Frame Relay discard eligible (DE) bit	No	No	No	No	—

Table 58: CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers (*continued*)

CoS Feature	Interface Hardware				Details
	FPCs in M120 Routers	Enhanced FPCs in M120 Routers	FPCs in M320 or T Series Routers	Type-4 or Enhanced Scaling FPCs in T Series Routers	
Drop Profiles					
Maximum number per FPC or PIC	2	16	32	32	—
Per queue	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Per loss priority	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Per Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) bit	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Policing					
Adaptive shaping for Frame Relay traffic	No	No	No	No	—
Traffic policing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Two-rate tricolor marking (TCM)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Allows you to configure up to four loss priorities. Two-rate TCM is supported on T Series routers with Enhanced III FPCs and the T640 Core Router with Enhanced Scaling FPC4.
Virtual channels	No	No	No	No	—
Queuing					

Table 58: CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers (*continued*)

CoS Feature	Interface Hardware				Details
	FPCs in M120 Routers	Enhanced FPCs in M120 Routers	FPCs in M320 or T Series Routers	Type-4 or Enhanced Scaling FPCs in T Series Routers	
Priority	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs support only one queue in the scheduler map with medium-high, high, or strict-high priority. If more than one queue is configured with high or strict-high priority, the one that appears first in the configuration is implemented as strict-high priority. This queue receives unlimited transmission bandwidth. The remaining queues are implemented as low priority, which means they might be starved.</p> <p>On the IQE PIC, you can rate-limit the strict-high and high queues. Without this limiting, traffic that requires low latency (delay) such as voice can block the transmission of medium-priority and low-priority packets. Unless limited, high and strict-high traffic is always sent before lower priority traffic.</p> <p>Support for the medium-low and medium-high queuing priority mappings varies by FPC type.</p>
Per-queue output statistics	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Per-queue output statistics are shown in the output of the show interfaces queue command.
Rewrite Markers					
Maximum number per FPC or PIC	No maximum	No maximum	64	64	On IQ2 and IQ2E PICs, the CoS classification and CoS rewrite processes are off-loaded from the FPC to the PIC, so the capabilities and limitations of these types of PICs must be taken into consideration.
dscp	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>For M Series router Enhanced FPCs, bits 0 through 5 are rewritten, and bits 6 through 7 are preserved.</p> <p>For M320 and T Series router non-IQ FPCs, bits 0 through 5 are rewritten, and bits 6 through 7 are preserved.</p> <p>For M320 and T Series router FPCs, you must decode the loss priority using the firewall filter before you can use loss priority to select the rewrite CoS value.</p> <p>For M320 and T Series router FPCs, Adaptive Services PIC link services IQ interfaces (lsq-) do not support DSCP rewrite markers.</p>

Table 58: CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers (*continued*)

CoS Feature	Interface Hardware				Details
	FPCs in M120 Routers	Enhanced FPCs in M120 Routers	FPCs in M320 or T Series Routers	Type-4 or Enhanced Scaling FPCs in T Series Routers	
dscp-ipv6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>For M Series router Enhanced FPCs and M320 and T Series router FPCs, bits 0 through 5 are rewritten, and bits 6 through 7 are preserved.</p> <p>For M320 and T Series routers FPCs, you must decode the loss priority using the firewall filter before you can use loss priority to select the rewrite CoS value.</p> <p>For M320 and T Series router FPCs, Adaptive Services PIC link services IQ interfaces (lsq-) do not support DSCP rewrite markers.</p>
frame-relay-de	No	No	No	No	–
ieee-802.1	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>For M Series router enhanced FPCs and T Series router FPCs, fixed rewrite loss priority determines the value for bit 0; queue number (forwarding class) determines bits 1 and 2. For IQ PICs, you can only configure one IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule on a physical port. All logical ports (units) on that physical port should apply the same IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule.</p>
inet-precedence	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>For M Series router FPCs, bits 0 through 2 are rewritten, and bits 3 through 7 are preserved.</p> <p>For M Series router Enhanced FPCs, bits 0 through 2 are rewritten, bits 3 through 5 are cleared, and bits 6 through 7 are preserved.</p> <p>For M320 and T Series routers FPCs, bits 0 through 2 are rewritten and bits 3 through 7 are preserved.</p> <p>For M320 and T Series router FPCs, you must decode the loss priority using the firewall filter before you can use loss priority to select the rewrite CoS value.</p>
mpls-exp	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>For M320 and T Series router FPCs, you must decode the loss priority using the firewall filter before you can use loss priority to select the rewrite CoS value.</p> <p>For M Series routers FPCs, fixed rewrite loss priority determines the value for bit 0; queue number (forwarding class) determines bits 1 and 2.</p>

Related Documentation

- [Applying Behavior Aggregate Classifiers to Logical Interfaces on page 50](#)
- [Managing Congestion by Setting Packet Loss Priority for Different Traffic Flows on page 322](#)
- [Platform Support for Priority Scheduling on page 294](#)
- [CoS Features and Limitations on IQ2 and IQ2E PICs \(M Series and T Series\) on page 659](#)

CoS Features and Limitations on M320 Routers with Enhanced II and III FPCs

Supported Platforms **M320**

On Juniper Networks M320 Multiservice Edge Routers, CoS features are supported on the following types of Flexible PIC Concentrators (FPCs):

- FPC2, Enhanced II FPC2, and Enhanced III FPC2—Rated at 16 Gbps full duplex
- FPC3, Enhanced II FPC3, and Enhanced III FPC3—Rated at 20 Gbps full duplex

The Enhanced III FPC2 and FPC3 provide different CoS functionality than the standard and Enhanced II FPC2 and FPC3. You can mix the FPC types in a single M320 router, but CoS processing for packets traveling between the Enhanced II FPCs and Enhanced III FPCs differ from the processing of packets traveling between FPCs of the same type. In cases of mixed FPC types, only the least common denominator of CoS functions is supported.

In particular, the drop priority classification behavior is different for packets traveling between Enhanced II and Enhanced III FPCs in an M320 router chassis. In the Enhanced III FPC, the packet is always classified into one of four packet drop priorities whether the **tri-color** statement is configured or not. However, depending on the presence or absence of the **tri-color** statement, the four colors might have a different meaning to the Enhanced II FPC. For more information about the **tri-color** statement, see [“Enabling Tricolor Marking and Limitations of Three-Color Policers” on page 161](#).

When packets flow from an Enhanced III FPC to an Enhanced II FPC, the drop priority classification behavior is shown in [Table 59 on page 468](#).

Table 59: Drop Priority Classification for Packet Sent from Enhanced III to Enhanced II FPC on M320 Routers

Enhanced III FPC Drop Priority	Enhanced II FPC Drop Priority (Without Tricolor Marking Enabled)	Enhanced II FPC Drop Priority (with Tricolor Marking Enabled)
low	low	low
medium-low	low	medium-low
medium-high	high	medium-high
high	high	high

When packets flow from an Enhanced II FPC without tricolor marking enabled to an Enhanced III FPC, the drop priority classification behavior is shown in [Table 60 on page 469](#).

Table 60: Drop Priority Classification for Packet Sent from Enhanced II FPC Without Tricolor Marking to Enhanced III FPC on M320 Routers

Enhanced II FPC (Without Tricolor Marking Enabled)	Enhanced III FPC
low	low
high	medium-high

When packets flow from an Enhanced II FPC with tricolor marking enabled to an Enhanced III FPC, the drop priority classification behavior is shown in [Table 61 on page 469](#).

Table 61: Drop Priority Classification for Packet Sent from Enhanced II FPC with Tricolor Marking to Enhanced III FPC on M320 Routers

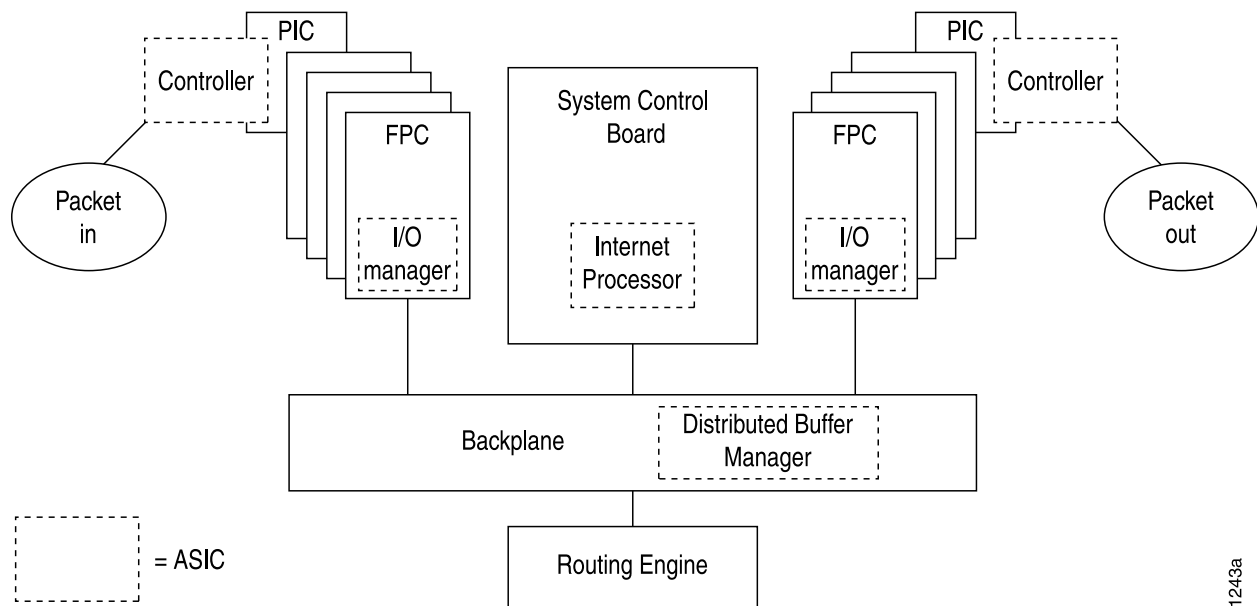
Enhanced II FPC (With Tricolor Marking Enabled)	Enhanced III FPC
low	low
medium-low	medium-low
medium-high	medium-high
high	high

Packet Flow on Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge Routers

Supported Platforms **M Series**

On M Series Multiservice Edge Routers, CoS actions are performed in several locations in a Juniper Networks router: the incoming I/O Manager ASIC, the Internet Processor II ASIC, and the outgoing I/O Manager ASIC. These locations are shown in [Figure 47 on page 470](#).

Figure 47: M Series Router Packet Forwarding Engine Components and Data Flow



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This topic describes the packet flow through the following components in more detail:

- [Incoming I/O Manager ASIC on page 470](#)
- [Internet Processor ASIC on page 470](#)
- [Outgoing I/O Manager ASIC on page 471](#)
- [Enhanced CFEB and CoS on M7i and M10i Routers on page 471](#)

Incoming I/O Manager ASIC

When a data packet is passed from the receiving interface to its connected FPC, it is received by the I/O Manager ASIC on that specific FPC. During the processing of the packet by this ASIC, the information in the packet's header is examined by a behavior aggregate (BA) classifier. This classification action associates the packet with a particular forwarding class. In addition, the value of the packet's loss priority bit is set by this classifier. Both the forwarding class and loss priority information are placed into the notification cell, which is then transmitted to the Internet Processor II ASIC.

Internet Processor ASIC

The Internet Processor II ASIC receives notification cells representing inbound data packets and performs route lookups in the forwarding table. This lookup determines the outgoing interface on the router and the next-hop IP address for the data packet. While the packet is being processed by the Internet Processor II ASIC, it might also be evaluated by a firewall filter, which is configured on either the incoming or outgoing interface. This filter can perform the functions of a multifold classifier by matching on multiple elements within the packet and overwriting the forwarding class, loss priority settings, or both within the notification cell. Once the route lookup and filter evaluations are complete, the notification cell, now called the result cell, is passed to the I/O Manager ASIC on the FPC associated with the outgoing interface.

Outgoing I/O Manager ASIC

When the result cell is received by the I/O Manager ASIC, it is placed into a queue to await transmission on the physical media. The specific queue used by the ASIC is determined by the forwarding class associated with the data packet. The configuration of the queue itself helps determine the service the packet receives while in this queued state. This functionality guarantees that certain packets are serviced and transmitted before other packets. In addition, the queue settings and the packet's loss priority setting determine which packets might be dropped from the network during periods of congestion.

In addition to queuing the packet, the outgoing I/O Manager ASIC is responsible for ensuring that CoS bits in the packet's header are correctly set before it is transmitted. This rewrite function helps the next downstream router perform its CoS function in the network.

Enhanced CFEB and CoS on M7i and M10i Routers

The Enhanced Compact Forwarding Engine Board (CFEB-E) for the M7i and M10i Multiservice Edge Routers provides additional hardware performance, scaling, and functions, as well as enhanced CoS software capabilities.

The enhanced CoS functions available with the CFEB-E on M7i and M10i routers include:

- Support for 16 forwarding classes and 8 queues
- Support for four loss priorities (medium-high and medium-low in addition to high and low)
- Support for hierarchical policing with tricolor marking, both single-rate tricolor marking (TCM) and two-rate TCM (trTCM)

Related Documentation

- [Packet Flow Through the Junos OS CoS Process Overview on page 15](#)
- [Packet Flow on MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers on page 479](#)
- [Packet Flow on Juniper Networks T Series Core Routers on page 562](#)

Multifield Classifier Limitation on M Series Routers

Supported Platforms **M10i, M320, M40e, M7i**

On M Series routers (except M120 routers), multifield classifiers are limited such that they cannot classify packets with an output filter match based on the ingress classification that is set with an input filter.

For example, in the following configuration, the filter called **ingress** assigns all incoming IPv4 packets to the **expedited-forwarding** class. The filter called **egress** counts all packets that were assigned to the **expedited-forwarding** class in the **ingress** filter. This configuration does not work on most M Series routers. It works on all other routing platforms, including M120 routers, T Series routers, and MX Series routers.

```
user@host # show firewall
```

```
family inet {
  filter ingress {
    term 1 {
      then {
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding;
        accept;
      }
    }
    term 2 {
      then accept;
    }
  }
  filter egress {
    term 1 {
      from {
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding;
      }
      then count ef;
    }
    term 2 {
      then accept;
    }
  }
}
```

As a workaround, you can configure all of the actions in the ingress filter. For example:

```
user@host # show firewall
family inet {
  filter ingress {
    term 1 {
      then {
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding;
        accept;
        count ef;
      }
    }
    term 2 {
      then accept;
    }
  }
}
```

Rewriting the EXP Bits of All Three Labels of an Outgoing Packet

Supported Platforms [M Series](#)

In interprovider, carrier-of-carrier, and complex traffic engineering scenarios, it is sometimes necessary to push three labels on the next hop, using a swap-push-push or triple-push operation.

By default, on M Series routers, the top MPLS EXP label of an outgoing packet is not rewritten when you configure swap-push-push and triple-push operations. On M Series routers, you can rewrite the EXP bits of all three labels of an outgoing packet, thereby maintaining the CoS of an incoming MPLS or non-MPLS packet.

When the software performs a swap-push-push operation and no rewriting is configured, the EXP fields of all three labels are the same as in the old label. If there is EXP rewriting configured, the EXP bits of the bottom two labels are overwritten with the table entry. The EXP setting of the top label is retained even with rewriting.

To push three labels on all incoming MPLS packets, include the **exp-swap-push-push default** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* rewrite-rules]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules]
  exp-swap-push-push default;
```

When the software performs a push-push-push operation and if no rewriting is configured, the EXP fields of the bottom two labels are zero. If EXP rewriting is configured, the EXP fields of the bottom two labels are rewritten with the table entry's rewrite value. The EXP field of the top label is inserted with the Qn+PLP value. This Qn reflects the final classification by a multifield classifier if one exists, regardless of whether rewriting is configured.



NOTE: The exp-push-push-push and exp-swap-push-push configuration on the egress interface does not rewrite the top label's EXP field with the Qn+PLP value on an IQ or IQ2 PIC.

To push three labels on incoming non-MPLS packets, include the **exp-push-push-push default** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* rewrite-rules]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules]
  exp-push-push-push default;
```

These configurations apply the default MPLS EXP rewrite table, as described in “[Rewriting MPLS and IPv4 Packet Headers](#)” on page 354. You can configure these operations and override the default MPLS EXP rewrite table with a custom table. For more information about writing and applying a custom rewrite table, see “[Configuring Rewrite Rules](#)” on page 343 and “[Applying Rewrite Rules to Output Logical Interfaces](#)” on page 352.



NOTE: With a three-label stack, if you do not include the exp-swap-push-push default or exp-push-push-push default statement in the configuration, the top label's EXP bits are set to zero.

Example: Rewriting the EXP Bits of All Three Labels of an Outgoing Packet

Configure a swap-push-push operation, and override the default rewrite table with a custom table:

```
[edit class-of-service]
  forwarding-classes {
    queue 0 be;
    queue 1 ef;
```

```
queue 2 af;
queue 3 nc;
}
interfaces {
  so-1/1/3 {
    unit 0 {
      rewrite-rules {
        exp exp_rew; # Apply custom rewrite table
        exp-swap-push-push default;
      }
    }
  }
}
rewrite-rules {
  exp exp_rew {
    forwarding-class be {
      loss-priority low code-point 000;
      loss-priority high code-point 100;
    }
    forwarding-class ef {
      loss-priority low code-point 001;
      loss-priority high code-point 101;
    }
    forwarding-class af {
      loss-priority low code-point 010;
      loss-priority high code-point 110;
    }
    forwarding-class nc {
      loss-priority low code-point 011;
      loss-priority high code-point 111;
    }
  }
}
```

Assigning the Default Frame Relay Discard Eligibility Loss Priority Map to an Interface

Supported Platforms M10i, M120, M320, M7i, MX Series

For interfaces with the Frame Relay encapsulation on M120 routers, M320 routers with Enhanced III FPC, M7i and M10i routers with Enhanced Compact Forwarding Engine Board, and MX Series routers, you can set the loss priority of Frame Relay traffic based on the discard eligibility (DE) bit. For each incoming frame with the DE bit containing the class-of-service (CoS) value **0** or **1**, you can configure a Frame Relay loss priority value of low, medium-low, medium-high, or high.

The default Frame Relay loss priority map contains the following settings:

```
loss-priority low code-point 0;
loss-priority high code-point 1;
```

The default map sets the loss priority to low for each incoming frame with the DE bit containing the CoS value **0**. The map sets the loss priority to high for each incoming frame with the DE bit containing the CoS value **1**.

To assign the default Frame Relay DE loss priority map to an interface:

1. Include the **frame-relay-de default** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* loss-priority-maps]** hierarchy level.

For example:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces so-1/0/0 unit 0 loss-priority-maps]
user@host# set frame-relay-de default;
```

2. Verify the configuration in operational mode.

```
user@host> show class-of-service loss-priority-map
Loss-priority-map: frame-relay-de-default, Code point type: frame-relay-de,
Index: 38
  Code point      Loss Priority
  0               Low
  1               High
```

Related Documentation • [Managing Congestion by Setting Packet Loss Priority for Different Traffic Flows on page 322](#)

CHAPTER 15

Configuring Class of Service on MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers

- [MX Series QoS Overview on page 477](#)
- [CoS Features and Limitations on MX Series Routers on page 478](#)
- [Packet Flow on MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers on page 479](#)
- [Example of Packet Flow on MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers on page 482](#)
- [Configuring and Applying IEEE 802.1ad Classifiers on page 484](#)
- [Scheduling and Shaping in Hierarchical CoS Queues for Traffic Routed to GRE Tunnels on page 485](#)
- [Example: Performing Output Scheduling and Shaping in Hierarchical CoS Queues for Traffic Routed to GRE Tunnels on page 486](#)
- [CoS-Based Interface Counters for IPv4 or IPv6 Aggregate on Layer 2 on page 500](#)
- [Assigning the Default Frame Relay Discard Eligibility Loss Priority Map to an Interface on page 501](#)
- [Configuring the IEEE 802.1p Field for CoS Host Outbound Traffic on page 502](#)
- [Configuring a Global Default IEEE 802.1p Value for All Host Outbound Traffic on page 503](#)
- [Applying Egress Interface Rewrite Rules to the IEEE 802.1p Field for All Host Outbound Traffic on the Interface on page 504](#)

MX Series QoS Overview

Supported Platforms **MX Series**

The increased demand for sophisticated, media-rich services, the exponential growth of mobile sessions, and the emerging trend of cloud computing require a networking infrastructure that supports massive numbers of subscribers, service types and instances, and bandwidth. A number of features and methods have been developed to address these advanced network requirements, including quality of service (QoS). QoS is a set of mechanisms that helps maintain specified service levels for your network by optimizing and prioritizing network traffic so that demand for resources can meet requirements. Use QoS mechanisms to control the allocation of network attributes such as available bandwidth, latency, jitter, packet drop, and bit rate errors so that resources are managed to levels acceptable to your network customers and applications.

QoS on Juniper Networks MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers

MX Series routers are available in a variety of configurations with robust features, including options that provide the level and granularity of the QoS support needed in your network. The MX Series hardware options currently include five models of Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs), using several different Modular Interface Cards (MICs), and three models of Dense Port Concentrators (DPCs). The MPCs and DPCs provide varying degrees of QoS support.

The MPCs are next-generation line modules for advanced Ethernet services edge and broadband edge networks using high capacity, modular Gigabit Ethernet, 10-Gigabit Ethernet, and 100-Gigabit Ethernet hardware. The MPCs house Packet Forwarding Engines that deliver comprehensive Layer 3 routing (IPv4 and IPv6), Layer 2 switching, inline services, and advanced hierarchical quality of service (H-QoS) per MX Series slot. The MPCs can also take advantage of the high performance Junos Trio chipset.

Key QoS features provided by the MPCs include extensive queue management, scheduler hierarchy, shaping, intelligent oversubscription, weighted round robin (WRR), random early detection (RED), and weighted random early detection (WRED).

The DPCs (DPCE-X, DPCE-R, and DPCE-Q) each provide multiple physical interfaces and Packet Forwarding Engines on a single board that performs packet processing and forwarding. Each Packet Forwarding Engine consists of one I-chip for Layer 3 processing and one network processor for Layer 2. DPCE-Qs offer enhanced queuing capabilities and the QoS features of WRR, RED, and WRED.

Related Documentation

- [Juniper Networks Datasheet MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers](#)
- [Juniper Networks Datasheet Modular Port Concentrators for the MX Series](#)
- [Juniper Networks Datasheet Dense Port Concentrators](#)

CoS Features and Limitations on MX Series Routers

Supported Platforms [M120, MX Series](#)

Generally, the Layer 3 CoS hardware capabilities and limitations for Juniper Networks MX Series 3D Universal EdgeRouters are the same as for M Series Multiservice Edge Routers (M120 routers in particular).

In particular, the following scaling and performance parameters apply to MX Series routers:

- 32 classifiers of each type
- 32 rewrite tables of each type
- Eight queues per port
- 64 WRED profiles
- 100-ms queue buffering for interfaces 1 Gbps and above; 500 ms for all others
- Line-rate CoS features

For more information about MX Series router CoS capabilities, including software configuration, see [“Configuring Hierarchical Schedulers for CoS” on page 308](#) and [“Enhanced Queuing DPC Hardware Properties” on page 767](#).

On MX Series routers, you can apply classifiers or rewrite rules to an integrated bridging and routing (IRB) interface at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces irb unit *logical-unit-number*]** level of the hierarchy. All types of classifiers and rewrite rules are allowed. These classifiers and rewrite rules are independent of others configured on an MX Series router.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
irb {
  unit logical-unit-number {
    classifiers {
      type (classifier-name | default) family (mpls | all);
    }
    rewrite-rules {
      dscp (rewrite-name | default);
      dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-name | default);
      exp (rewrite-name | default) protocol protocol-types;
      ieee-802.1 (rewrite-name | default) vlan-tag (outer | outer-and-inner);
      inet-precedence (rewrite-name | default);
    }
  }
}
```

For IQ PICs, you can only configure one IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule on a physical port. All logical ports (units) on that physical port should apply the same IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule.

The IRB classifiers and rewrite rules are applied only to the “routed” packets. For logical interfaces that are part of a bridge domain, only IEEE classifiers and IEEE rewrite rules are allowed. Only the listed options are available for rewrite rules on an IRB.

For dual-tagged bridge domain logical interfaces, you can configure classification based on the inner or outer VLAN tag’s IEEE 802.1p bits using the **vlan-tag** statement with the **inner** or **outer** option:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
classifiers {
  ieee-802.1 (classifier-name | default) vlan-tag (inner | outer);
}
```

Also, for dual-tagged bridge domain logical interfaces, you can configure rewrite rules to rewrite the outer or both outer and inner VLAN tag’s IEEE 802.1p bits using the **vlan-tag** statement with the **outer** or **outer-and-inner** option:

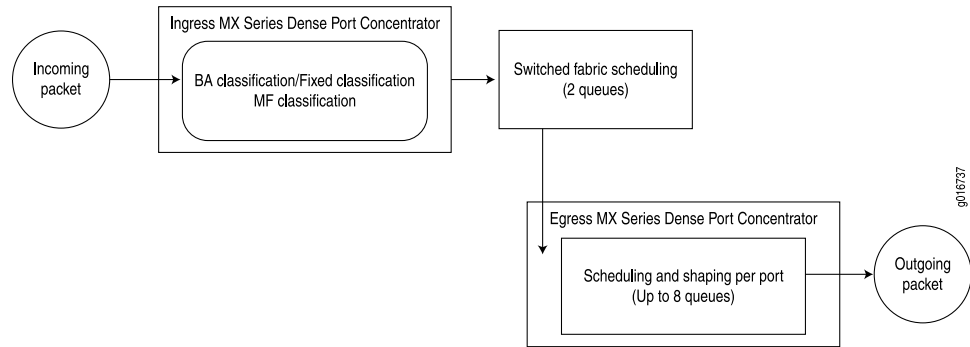
```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
rewrite-rules {
  ieee-802.1 (rewrite-rule-name | default) vlan-tag (outer | outer-and-inner);
}
```

Packet Flow on MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers

Supported Platforms **MX Series**

The CoS architecture for MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers, such as the MX960 router, is in concept similar to, but in particulars different from, other routers. The general architecture for MX Series routers is shown in [Figure 48 on page 480](#). [Figure 48 on page 480](#) illustrates packet flow through a Dense Port Concentrator (DPC).

Figure 48: MX Series Router Packet Forwarding and Data Flow



NOTE: All Layer 3 Junos OS CoS functions are supported on the MX Series routers. In addition, Layer 3 CoS capabilities, with the exception of traffic shaping, are supported on virtual LANs (VLANs) that span multiple ports.

MX Series routers can be equipped with Flexible PIC Concentrators (FPCs) and associated Physical Interface Cards (PICs), Dense Port Concentrators (DPCs), Modular Interface Cards (MICs), Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs), or MPCs with associated MICs. In all cases, the command-line interface (CLI) configuration syntax refers to FPCs, PICs, and ports (*type-fpc/pic/port*).



NOTE: The MX80 router is a single-board router with a built-in Routing Engine and one Packet Forwarding Engine, which can have up to four MICs attached to it. The Packet Forwarding Engine has two “pseudo” Flexible PIC Concentrators (FPC 0 and FPC1). Because there is no switching fabric, the single Packet Forwarding Engine takes care of both ingress and egress packet forwarding.

Fixed classification places all packets in the same forwarding class, or the usual multifield or behavior aggregate (BA) classifications can be used to treat packets differently. BA classification with firewall filters can be used for classification based on IP precedence, DSCP, IEEE, or other bits in the frame or packet header.

However, the MX Series routers can also employ multiple BA classifiers on the same logical interface. The logical interfaces do not have to employ the same type of BA classifier. For example, a single logical interface can use classifiers based on IP precedence as well as IEEE 802.1p. If the CoS bits of interest are on the inner VLAN tag of a dual-tagged VLAN interface, the classifier can examine either the inner or outer bits. (By default, the classification is done based on the outer VLAN tag.)

Internal fabric scheduling is based on only two queues: high and low priority. Strict-high priority queuing is also supported in the high-priority category.

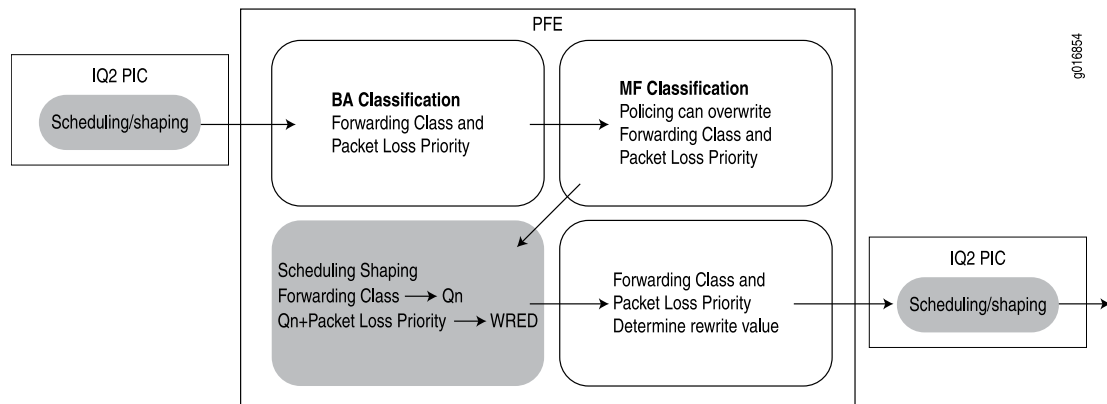
Egress port scheduling supports up to eight queues per port using a form of round-robin queue servicing. The supported priority levels are strict-high, high, medium-high, medium-low, and low. The MX Series router architecture supports both early discard and tail drop on the queues.

All CoS features are supported at line rate.

The fundamental flow of a packet subjected to CoS is different in the MX Series router with integrated chips than it is in the M Series Multiservice Edge Router and T Series Core Router, which have a different packet-handling architecture.

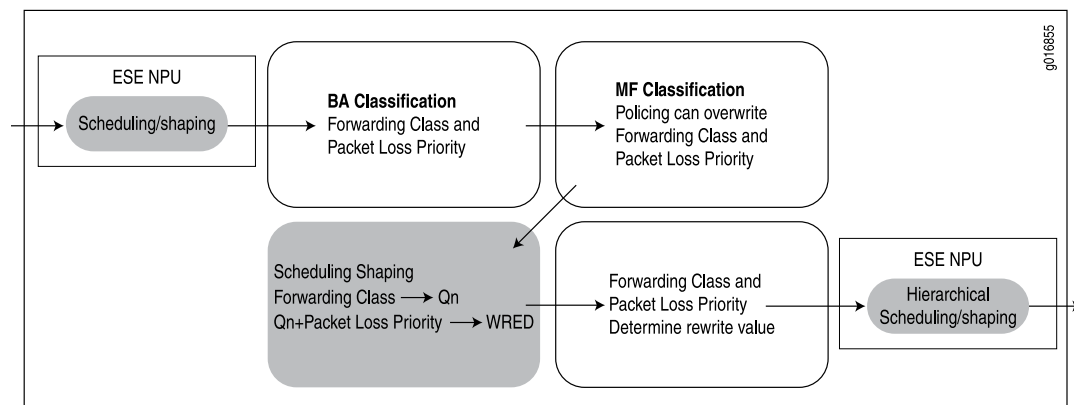
The way that a packet makes its way through an M Series or T Series router with Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) PICs is shown in [Figure 49 on page 481](#). Note that the per-VLAN scheduling and shaping are done on the PIC whereas all other CoS functions at the port level are performed on the Packet Forwarding Engine.

Figure 49: Packet Handling on the M Series and T Series Routers



The way that a packet makes its way through an MX Series router is shown in [Figure 50 on page 482](#). Note that the scheduling and shaping are done with an integrated architecture along with all other CoS functions. In particular, scheduling and shaping are done on the Ethernet services engine network processing unit (ESE NPU). Hierarchical scheduling is supported on the output side as well as the input side.

Figure 50: Packet Handling on the MX Series Routers

**Related Documentation**

- [Packet Flow Through the Junos OS CoS Process Overview on page 15](#)
- [Packet Flow on Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge Routers on page 469](#)
- [Example of Packet Flow on MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers on page 482](#)
- [Packet Flow on Juniper Networks T Series Core Routers on page 562](#)

Example of Packet Flow on MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

MX Series routers, especially the MX960 3D Universal Edge Router, have several features that differ from the usual CoS features in the Junos OS.

The MX960 router allows fixed classification of traffic. All packets on a logical interface can be put into the same forwarding class:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 0]
forwarding-class af;
```

As on other routers, the MX Series routers allow BA classification, the classifying of packets into different forwarding classes (up to eight) based on a value in the packet header. However, MX Series routers allow a mixture of BA classifiers (IEEE 802.1p and others) for logical interfaces on the same port, as shown in the following example:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0]
classifiers {
  inet-precedence IPPRCE-BA-1;
  ieee-802.1 DOTIP-BA-1;
}
```

In this case, the IEEE classifier is applied to Layer 2 traffic and the Internet precedence classifier is applied to Layer 3 (IP) traffic. The IEEE classifier can also perform BA classification based on the bits of either the inner or outer VLAN tag on a dual-tagged logical interface, as shown in the following example:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0]
unit 0 {
```



```

classifiers {
  ieee-802.1 DOT1-BA-1 {
    vlan-tag inner;
  }
}
unit 1 {
  classifiers {
    ieee-802.1 DOT1-BA-1 {
      vlan-tag outer;
    }
  }
}

```



NOTE: The example above does not apply to single-tagged packets. The following example shows how to configure the classifier on single-tagged interfaces:

```

[edit class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0]
unit 0 {
  classifiers {
    ieee-802.1 DOT1-BA-1;
  }
}

```

The default action is based on the outer VLAN tag's IEEE precedence bits.

As on other routers, the BA classification can be overridden with a multifield classifier in the action part of a firewall filter.

Rewrites are handled as on other routers, but MX Series routers support classifications and rewrites for aggregated Ethernet (**ae-**) logical interfaces. MX Series routers also support the use of egress firewall filters for DSCP rewrites for IPv4 and IPv6 packets. For example:

```

[edit firewall family inet]
filter override-cos {
  term 1 {
    from {
      destination-address {
        198.51.100.100/32;
      }
    }
    then dscp af21;
  }
  term 2 {
    then accept;
  }
}

```

On MX Series routers, the 64 classifier limit is a theoretical upper limit. In practice, you can configure 63 classifiers. Three values are used internally by the default IP precedence, IPv6, and EXP classifiers. Two other classifiers are used for forwarding class and queue operations. This leaves 58 classifiers for configuration purposes. If you configure

Differentiated Services code point (DSCP) rewrites for MPLS, the maximum number of classifiers you can configure is less than 58.

On MX Series routers, IEEE 802.1 classifier bit rewrites are determined by forwarding class and packet priority, not by queue number and packet priority as on other routers.

Related Documentation

- [Packet Flow on Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge Routers on page 469](#)
- [Packet Flow on MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers on page 479](#)

Configuring and Applying IEEE 802.1ad Classifiers

Supported Platforms [EX Series, MX Series](#)

For Juniper Networks MX Series 3D Universal Edge Router interfaces or IQ2 PICs with IEEE 802.1ad frame formats or EX Series switches, you can set the forwarding class and loss priority for traffic on the basis of the three IEEE 802.1p bits and the DEI bit. You can apply the default map or customize one or more of the default values.

You then apply the classifier to the interface on which you configure IEEE 802.1ad frame formats.

Defining Custom IEEE 802.1ad Maps

You can customize the default IEEE 802.1ad map by defining values for IEEE 802.1ad code points.

```
class-of-service {
  classifiers {
    ieee-802.1ad dot1p_dei_class {
      forwarding-class best-effort {
        loss-priority low code-points [ 0000 1101 ];
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Applying Custom IEEE 802.1ad Maps

You then apply the classifier map to the logical interface:

```
interfaces {
  ge-2/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      classifiers {
        ieee-802.1ad dot1p_dei_class;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Verifying Custom IEEE 802.1ad Map Configuration

To verify your configuration, you can issue the following operational mode commands:

- `show class-of-service forwarding-table loss-priority-map`
- `show class-of-service forwarding-table loss-priority-map mapping`
- `show chassis forwarding`
- `show pfe fwdd`

Scheduling and Shaping in Hierarchical CoS Queues for Traffic Routed to GRE Tunnels

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

This topic covers the following information:

- [Understanding Scheduling and Shaping of Traffic Routed to GRE Tunnels on page 485](#)
- [Configuration Overview on page 485](#)
- [Configuration Caveats on page 486](#)

Understanding Scheduling and Shaping of Traffic Routed to GRE Tunnels

On MX Series routers running Junos OS Release 12.3R4 or later revisions, 13.2R2 or later revision, or 13.3R1 or later, you can manage CoS scheduling and shaping of traffic routed to generic route encapsulation (GRE) tunnel interfaces configured on *MPC1 Q*, *MPC2 Q*, or *MPC2 EQ* modules.

A single egress logical interface can be converted to multiple GRE tunnel interfaces. A GRE tunnel physical interface can support many logical interfaces, but one or more of those logical interfaces might not have an output traffic control profiles attached. If a GRE tunnel logical interface is not attached to an output traffic control profile, the router does not assign the interface a dedicated scheduler. Instead, the interface uses a reserved scheduler intended for all *unshaped tunnel traffic* (traffic entering a GRE tunnel logical interface that does not have an explicit traffic control profile configuration).

Configuration Overview

At GRE tunnel interfaces, the `output-traffic-control-profile` configuration statement can apply an output traffic scheduling and shaping profile at the physical or logical interface level, while the `output-traffic-control-profile-remaining` configuration statement can apply an output traffic scheduling and shaping profile for remaining traffic at the physical interface level only. Interface sets (sets of interfaces used to configure hierarchical CoS schedulers on supported Ethernet interfaces) are not supported on GRE tunnel interfaces.

By default—if you do not attach an output traffic control profile to the GRE tunnel physical interface—traffic entering the interface is scheduled and shaped using the default 95/5 scheduler with parameters as specified in the `tunnel-services` configuration.

If you use an output traffic control profile to configure the shaping rate at the GRE tunnel physical interface, the [shaping-rate](#) specified by the attached traffic control profile overrides the **bandwidth** specified as the tunnel services default value.

Configuration Caveats

When configuring hierarchical CoS scheduling and shaping of traffic routed to GRE tunnels, keep the following guidelines in mind:

- You must first configure and commit a hierarchical scheduler on the GRE tunnel physical interface, specifying a maximum of two hierarchical scheduling levels for node scaling. After you commit the [hierarchical-scheduler](#) configuration, you can configure scheduling and queuing parameters at the GRE tunnel physical or logical interfaces.
- GRE tunnel interfaces support eight egress queues only. For interfaces on MPC1 Q, MPC2 Q, and MPC2 EQ modules, you can include the [max-queues-per-interface 4](#) statement at the `[edit fpc slot-number pic pic-number]` hierarchy level to configure four-queue mode for the interface. However, any GRE tunnel interfaces configured on those ports have eight queues.
- Queuing and scheduling calculations include Layer 3 fields. For GRE interfaces, Layer 3 fields include the delivery header (the outer IP header), the 4-byte GRE header, and the payload protocol header and data.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Performing Output Scheduling and Shaping in Hierarchical CoS Queues for Traffic Routed to GRE Tunnels on page 486](#)
- [Per-Unit Queuing and Hierarchical Queuing for MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 821](#)
- [Understanding Hierarchical Scheduling for MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 816](#)

Example: Performing Output Scheduling and Shaping in Hierarchical CoS Queues for Traffic Routed to GRE Tunnels

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

This example shows how to configure a generic routing encapsulation (GRE) tunnel device to perform CoS output scheduling and shaping of IPv4 traffic routed to GRE tunnels. This feature is supported on MX Series routers running Junos OS Release 12.3R4 or later revisions, 13.2R2 or later revision, or 13.3R1 or later, with GRE tunnel interfaces configured on *MPC1 Q*, *MPC2 Q*, or *MPC2 EQ* modules.

- [Requirements on page 487](#)
- [Overview on page 487](#)
- [Configuration on page 487](#)
- [Verification on page 498](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following Juniper Networks hardware and Junos OS software:

- Transport network—An IPv4 network running Junos OS Release 13.3.
- GRE tunnel device—One MX80 router installed as an ingress provider edge (PE) router.
- Input and output logical interfaces configurable on two ports of the built-in 10-Gigabit Ethernet Modular Interface Card (MIC):
 - Input logical interface **ge-1/1/0.0** for receiving traffic that is to be transported across the network.
 - Output logical interfaces **ge-1/1/1.0**, **ge-1/1/1.1**, and **ge-1/1/1.2** to convert to GRE tunnel source interfaces **gr-1/1/10.1**, **gr-1/1/10.2**, and **gr-1/1/10.3**.

For information about interfaces hosted on modules in MX80 routers, see the following topics:

- *MX5, MX10, MX40, and MX80 Modular Interface Card Description*
- *MX5, MX10, MX40, and MX80 Port and Interface Numbering*

Overview

In this example, you configure the router with input and output logical interfaces for IPv4 traffic, and then you convert the output logical interface to four GRE tunnel source interfaces. You also install static routes in the routing table so that input traffic is routed to the four GRE tunnels.



NOTE: Before you apply a traffic control profile with a scheduler-map and shaping rate to a GRE tunnel interface, you must configure and commit a hierarchical scheduler on the GRE tunnel physical interface, specifying a maximum of two hierarchical scheduling levels for node scaling.

Configuration

To configure scheduling and shaping in hierarchical CoS queues for traffic routed to GRE tunnel interfaces configured on MPC1Q, MPC2Q, or MPC2 EQ modules on an MX Series router, perform these tasks:

- [Configuring Interfaces, Hierarchical Scheduling on the GRE Tunnel Physical Interface, and Static Routes on page 489](#)
- [Measuring GRE Tunnel Transmission Rates Without Shaping Applied on page 492](#)
- [Configuring Output Scheduling and Shaping at GRE Tunnel Physical and Logical Interfaces on page 493](#)

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network

configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

Configuring Interfaces, Hierarchical Scheduling on the GRE Tunnel Physical Interface, and Static Routes

```
set chassis fpc 1 pic 1 tunnel-services bandwidth 1g
set interfaces ge-1/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.6.6.1/24
set interfaces ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.70.1.1/24 arp 10.70.1.3 mac
00:00:03:00:04:00
set interfaces ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.80.1.1/24 arp 10.80.1.3 mac
00:00:03:00:04:01
set interfaces ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.90.1.1/24 arp 10.90.1.3 mac
00:00:03:00:04:02
set interfaces ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.100.1.1/24 arp 10.100.1.3
mac 00:00:03:00:04:04
set interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 1 family inet address 10.100.1.1/24
set interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 1 tunnel source 10.70.1.1 destination 10.70.1.3
set interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 2 family inet address 10.200.1.1/24
set interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 2 tunnel source 10.80.1.1 destination 10.80.1.3
set interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 3 family inet address 10.201.1.1/24
set interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 3 tunnel source 10.90.1.1 destination 10.90.1.3
set interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 4 family inet address 10.202.1.1/24
set interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 4 tunnel source 10.100.1.1 destination 10.100.1.3
set interfaces gr-1/1/10 hierarchical-scheduler
set routing-options static route 10.2.2.0/24 next-hop gr-1/1/10.1
set routing-options static route 10.3.3.0/24 next-hop gr-1/1/10.2
set routing-options static route 10.4.4.0/24 next-hop gr-1/1/10.3
set routing-options static route 10.5.5.0/24 next-hop gr-1/1/10.4
```

Configuring Output Scheduling and Shaping at GRE Tunnel Physical and Logical Interfaces

```
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 0 be
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 1 ef
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 2 af
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 3 nc
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 4 be1
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 5 ef1
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 6 af1
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 7 nc1
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence gr-inet forwarding-class be
loss-priority low code-points 000
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence gr-inet forwarding-class ef
loss-priority low code-points 001
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence gr-inet forwarding-class af
loss-priority low code-points 010
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence gr-inet forwarding-class nc
loss-priority low code-points 011
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence gr-inet forwarding-class be1
loss-priority low code-points 100
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence gr-inet forwarding-class ef1
loss-priority low code-points 101
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence gr-inet forwarding-class af1
loss-priority low code-points 110
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence gr-inet forwarding-class nc1
loss-priority low code-points 111
set class-of-service interfaces ge-1/1/0 unit 0 classifiers inet-precedence gr-inet
set class-of-service schedulers be_sch transmit-rate percent 30
set class-of-service schedulers ef_sch transmit-rate percent 40
set class-of-service schedulers af_sch transmit-rate percent 25
set class-of-service schedulers nc_sch transmit-rate percent 5
set class-of-service schedulers be1_sch transmit-rate percent 60
set class-of-service schedulers be1_sch priority low
```

```

set class-of-service schedulers ef1_sch transmit-rate percent 40
set class-of-service schedulers ef1_sch priority medium-low
set class-of-service schedulers af1_sch transmit-rate percent 10
set class-of-service schedulers af1_sch priority strict-high
set class-of-service schedulers nc1_sch shaping-rate percent 10
set class-of-service schedulers nc1_sch priority high
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch_map_1 forwarding-class be scheduler be1_sch
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch_map_1 forwarding-class ef scheduler ef_sch
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch_map_1 forwarding-class af scheduler af_sch
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch_map_1 forwarding-class nc scheduler nc_sch
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch_map_2 forwarding-class be scheduler be1_sch
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch_map_2 forwarding-class ef scheduler ef1_sch
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch_map_3 forwarding-class af scheduler af_sch
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch_map_3 forwarding-class nc scheduler nc_sch
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-1fl-tcp3 guaranteed-rate 5m
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-1fd-tcp shaping-rate 10m
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-1fd-tcp-remain shaping-rate 7m
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-1fd-tcp-remain guaranteed-rate 4m
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-1fl-tcp1 scheduler-map sch_map_1
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-1fl-tcp1 shaping-rate 8m
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-1fl-tcp1 guaranteed-rate 3m
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-1fl-tcp2 scheduler-map sch_map_2
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-1fl-tcp2 guaranteed-rate 2m
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-1fl-tcp3 scheduler-map sch_map_3
set class-of-service interfaces gr-1/1/10 output-traffic-control-profile gr-1fd-tcp
set class-of-service interfaces gr-1/1/10 output-traffic-control-profile-remaining gr-1fd-remain
set class-of-service interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 1 output-traffic-control-profile gr-1fl-tcp1
set class-of-service interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 2 output-traffic-control-profile gr-1fl-tcp2
set class-of-service interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 3 output-traffic-control-profile gr-1fl-tcp3

```

Configuring Interfaces, Hierarchical Scheduling on the GRE Tunnel Physical Interface, and Static Routes

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure GRE tunnel interfaces (including enabling hierarchical scheduling) and static routes:

1. Configure the amount of bandwidth for tunnel services on the physical interface.

[edit]

```
user@host# set chassis fpc 1 pic 1 tunnel-services bandwidth 1g
```

2. Configure the GRE tunnel device output logical interface.

[edit]

```
user@host# set interfaces ge-1/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.6.6.1/24
```

3. Configure the GRE tunnel device output logical interface.

[edit]

```
user@host# set interfaces ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.70.1.1/24 arp 10.70.1.3
mac 00:00:03:00:04:00
```

```
user@host# set interfaces ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.80.1.1/24 arp 10.80.1.3
mac 00:00:03:00:04:01
```

```
user@host# set interfaces ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.90.1.1/24 arp 10.90.1.3
mac 00:00:03:00:04:02
```

```
user@host# set interfaces ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.100.1.1/24 arp
10.100.1.3 mac 00:00:03:00:04:04
```

4. Convert the output logical interface to four GRE tunnel interfaces.

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 1 family inet address 10.100.1.1/24
user@host# set interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 1 tunnel source 10.70.1.1 destination 10.70.1.3
user@host# set interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 2 family inet address 10.200.1.1/24
user@host# set interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 2 tunnel source 10.80.1.1 destination 10.80.1.3
user@host# set interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 3 family inet address 10.201.1.1/24
user@host# set interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 3 tunnel source 10.90.1.1 destination 10.90.1.3
user@host# set interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 4 family inet address 10.202.1.1/24
user@host# set interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 4 tunnel source 10.100.1.1 destination
10.100.1.3
```

5. Enable the GRE tunnel interfaces to use hierarchical scheduling.

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces gr-1/1/10 hierarchical-scheduler
```

6. Install static routes in the routing table so that the device routes IPv4 traffic to the GRE tunnel source interfaces.

Traffic destined to the subnets 10.2.2.0/24, 10.3.3.0/24, 10.4.4.0/24, and 10.5.5.0/24 is routed to the tunnel interfaces at IP addresses 10.70.1.1, 10.80.1.1, 10.90.1.1, and 10.100.1.1, respectively.

```
[edit]
user@host# set routing-options static route 10.2.2.0/24 next-hop gr-1/1/10.1
user@host# set routing-options static route 10.3.3.0/24 next-hop gr-1/1/10.2
user@host# set routing-options static route 10.4.4.0/24 next-hop gr-1/1/10.3
user@host# set routing-options static route 10.5.5.0/24 next-hop gr-1/1/10.4
```

7. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show chassis fpc 1 pic 1**, **show interfaces ge-1/1/0**, **show interfaces ge-1/1/1**, **show interfaces gr-1/1/10**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

Confirm the configuration of interfaces, hierarchical scheduling on the GRE tunnel physical interface, and static routes.

```
user@host# show chassis fpc 1 pic 1
tunnel-services {
  bandwidth 1g;
}

user@host# show interfaces ge-1/1/0
unit 0 {
  family inet {
    address 10.6.6.1/24;
  }
}
```



```

}

user@host# show interfaces ge-1/1/1
unit 0 {
  family inet {
    address 10.70.1.1/24 {
      arp 10.70.1.3 mac 00:00:03:00:04:00;
    }
    address 10.80.1.1/24 {
      arp 10.80.1.3 mac 00:00:03:00:04:01;
    }
    address 10.90.1.1/24 {
      arp 10.90.1.3 mac 00:00:03:00:04:02;
    }
    address 10.100.1.1/24 {
      arp 10.100.1.3 mac 00:00:03:00:04:04;
    }
  }
}

user@host# show interfaces gr-1/1/10
hierarchical-scheduler;
unit 1 {
  tunnel {
    destination 10.70.1.3;
    source 10.70.1.1;
  }
  family inet {
    address 10.100.1.1/24;
  }
}
unit 2 {
  tunnel {
    destination 10.80.1.3;
    source 10.80.1.1;
  }
  family inet {
    address 10.200.1.1/24;
  }
}
unit 3 {
  tunnel {
    destination 10.90.1.3;
    source 10.90.1.1;
  }
  family inet {
    address 10.201.1.1/24;
  }
}
unit 4 {
  tunnel {
    destination 10.100.1.3;
    source 10.100.1.1;
  }
  family inet {
    address 10.202.1.1/24;
  }
}

```

```

    }
}

user@host# show routing-options
static {
    route 10.2.2.0/24 next-hop gr-1/1/10.1;
    route 10.3.3.0/24 next-hop gr-1/1/10.2;
    route 10.4.4.0/24 next-hop gr-1/1/10.3;
    route 10.5.5.0/24 next-hop gr-1/1/10.4;
}

```

Measuring GRE Tunnel Transmission Rates Without Shaping Applied

Step-by-Step Procedure To establish a baseline measurement, note the transmission rates at each GRE tunnel source.

1. Pass traffic through the GRE tunnel at logical interfaces **gr-1/1/10.1**, **gr-1/1/10.2**, and **gr-1/1/10.3**.
2. To display the traffic rates at each GRE tunnel source, use the [show interfaces queue](#) operational mode command.

The following example command output shows detailed CoS queue statistics for logical interface gr-1/1/10.1 (the GRE tunnel from source IP address 10.70.1.1 to destination IP address 10.70.1.3).

```

user@host> show interfaces queue gr-1/1/10.1
Logical interface gr-1/1/10.1 (Index 331) (SNMP ifIndex 4045)
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 8 in use
Egress queues: 8 supported, 8 in use
Burst size: 0
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: be
  Queued:
    Packets          :          31818312          102494 pps
    Bytes            :          6522753960        168091936 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets          :          1515307           4879 pps
    Bytes            :          310637935         8001632 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :          21013826         68228 pps
    RED-dropped packets :          9289179          29387 pps
      Low            :          9289179          29387 pps
      Medium-low     :              0              0 pps
      Medium-high    :              0              0 pps
      High           :              0              0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :          1904281695        48194816 bps
      Low            :          1904281695        48194816 bps
      Medium-low     :              0              0 bps
      Medium-high    :              0              0 bps
      High           :              0              0 bps
...

```



NOTE: This step shows command output for queue 0 (forwarding class be) only.

The command output shows that the GRE tunnel device transmits traffic from queue 0 at a rate of 4879 pps. Allowing for 182 bytes per Layer 3 packet, preceded by 24 bytes of GRE overhead (a 20-byte delivery header consisting of the IPv4 packet header followed by 4 bytes for GRE flags plus encapsulated protocol type), the traffic rate received at the tunnel destination device is 8,040,592 bps:

$$4879 \text{ packets/second} \times 206 \text{ bytes/packet} \times 8 \text{ bits/byte} = 8,040,592 \text{ bits/second}$$

Configuring Output Scheduling and Shaping at GRE Tunnel Physical and Logical Interfaces

Step-by-Step Procedure To configure the GRE tunnel device with scheduling and shaping at GRE tunnel physical and logical interfaces:

1. Define eight transmission queues.

```
[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 0 be
user@host# set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 1 ef
user@host# set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 2 af
user@host# set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 3 nc
user@host# set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 4 be1
user@host# set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 5 ef1
user@host# set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 6 af1
user@host# set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 7 nc1
```



NOTE: To configure up to eight forwarding classes with one-to-one mapping to output queues for interfaces on M120, M320, MX Series, and T Series routers and EX Series switches, use the `queue` statement at the `[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]` hierarchy level.

If you need to configure up to 16 forwarding classes with multiple forwarding classes mapped to single queues for those interface types, use the `class` statement instead.

2. Configure BA classifier `gr-inet` that, based on IPv4 precedence bits set in an incoming packet, sets the forwarding class, loss-priority value, and DSCP bits of the packet.

```
[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence gr-inet forwarding-class
be loss-priority low code-points 000
user@host# set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence gr-inet forwarding-class
ef loss-priority low code-points 001
user@host# set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence gr-inet forwarding-class
af loss-priority low code-points 010
user@host# set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence gr-inet forwarding-class
nc loss-priority low code-points 011
user@host# set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence gr-inet forwarding-class
be1 loss-priority low code-points 100
user@host# set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence gr-inet forwarding-class
ef1 loss-priority low code-points 101
```

```

user@host# set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence gr-inet forwarding-class
af1 loss-priority low code-points 110
user@host# set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence gr-inet forwarding-class
nc1 loss-priority low code-points 111

```

3. Apply BA classifier **gr-inet** to the GRE tunnel device input at logical interface **ge-1/1/0.0**.

```

[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service interfaces ge-1/1/0 unit 0 classifiers inet-precedence
gr-inet

```

4. Define a scheduler for each forwarding class.

```

[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service schedulers be_sch transmit-rate percent 30
user@host# set class-of-service schedulers ef_sch transmit-rate percent 40
user@host# set class-of-service schedulers af_sch transmit-rate percent 25
user@host# set class-of-service schedulers nc_sch transmit-rate percent 5
user@host# set class-of-service schedulers be1_sch transmit-rate percent 60
user@host# set class-of-service schedulers be1_sch priority low
user@host# set class-of-service schedulers ef1_sch transmit-rate percent 40
user@host# set class-of-service schedulers ef1_sch priority medium-low
user@host# set class-of-service schedulers af1_sch transmit-rate percent 10
user@host# set class-of-service schedulers af1_sch priority strict-high
user@host# set class-of-service schedulers nc1_sch shaping-rate percent 10
user@host# set class-of-service schedulers nc1_sch priority high

```

5. Define a scheduler map for each of three GRE tunnels.

```

[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch_map_1 forwarding-class be
scheduler be_sch
user@host# set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch_map_1 forwarding-class ef
scheduler ef_sch
user@host# set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch_map_1 forwarding-class af
scheduler af_sch
user@host# set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch_map_1 forwarding-class nc
scheduler nc_sch
user@host# set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch_map_2 forwarding-class be
scheduler be1_sch
user@host# set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch_map_2 forwarding-class ef
scheduler ef1_sch
user@host# set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch_map_3 forwarding-class af
scheduler af_sch
user@host# set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch_map_3 forwarding-class nc
scheduler nc_sch

```

6. Define traffic control profiles for three GRE tunnel interfaces.

```

[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-iftcp1 scheduler-map
sch_map_1
user@host# set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-iftcp1 shaping-rate 8m
user@host# set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-iftcp1 guaranteed-rate
3m
user@host# set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-iftcp2 scheduler-map
sch_map_2

```

```

user@host# set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-iftcp2 guaranteed-rate
2m
user@host# set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-iftcp3 scheduler-map
sch_map_3
user@host# set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-iftcp3 guaranteed-rate
5m
user@host# set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-iftcp shaping-rate 10m
user@host# set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-iftcp-remain
shaping-rate 7m
user@host# set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles gr-iftcp-remain
guaranteed-rate 4m

```

7. Apply CoS scheduling and shaping to the output traffic at the physical interface and logical interfaces.

```

[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service interfaces gr-1/1/10 output-traffic-control-profile
gr-iftcp
user@host# set class-of-service interfaces gr-1/1/10
output-traffic-control-profile-remaining gr-iftcp-remain
user@host# set class-of-service interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 1
output-traffic-control-profile gr-iftcp1
user@host# set class-of-service interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 2
output-traffic-control-profile gr-iftcp2
user@host# set class-of-service interfaces gr-1/1/10 unit 2
output-traffic-control-profile gr-iftcp3

```

8. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```

[edit]
user@host# commit

```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show class-of-service forwarding-classes**, **show class-of-service classifiers**, **show class-of-service interfaces ge-1/1/0**, **show class-of-service schedulers**, **show class-of-service scheduler-maps**, **show class-of-service traffic-control-profiles**, and **show class-of-service interfaces gr-1/1/10** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

Confirm the configuration of output scheduling and shaping at the GRE tunnel physical and logical interfaces.

```

user@host# show class-of-service forwarding-classes
queue 0 be;
queue 1 ef;
queue 2 af;
queue 3 nc;
queue 4 be1;
queue 5 ef1;
queue 6 af1;
queue 7 nc1;

user@host# show class-of-service classifiers
inet-precedence gr-inet {
  forwarding-class be {
    loss-priority low code-points 000;

```

```
}
forwarding-class ef {
    loss-priority low code-points 001;
}
forwarding-class af {
    loss-priority low code-points 010;
}
forwarding-class nc {
    loss-priority low code-points 011;
}
forwarding-class be1 {
    loss-priority low code-points 100;
}
forwarding-class ef1 {
    loss-priority low code-points 101;
}
forwarding-class af1 {
    loss-priority low code-points 110;
}
forwarding-class nc1 {
    loss-priority low code-points 111;
}
}
```

user@host# show class-of-service interfaces ge-1/1/0

```
unit 0 {
    classifiers {
        inet-precedence gr-inet;
    }
}
```

user@host# show class-of-service schedulers

```
be_sch {
    transmit-rate percent 30;
}
ef_sch {
    transmit-rate percent 40;
}
af_sch {
    transmit-rate percent 25;
}
nc_sch {
    transmit-rate percent 5;
}
be1_sch {
    transmit-rate percent 60;
    priority low;
}
ef1_sch {
    transmit-rate percent 40;
    priority medium-low;
}
af1_sch {
    transmit-rate percent 10;
    priority strict-high;
}
```

```

nc1_sch {
    shaping-rate percent 10;
    priority high;
}

user@host# show class-of-service scheduler-maps
sch_map_1 {
    forwarding-class be scheduler be_sch;
    forwarding-class ef scheduler ef_sch;
    forwarding-class af scheduler af_sch;
    forwarding-class nc scheduler nc_sch;
}
sch_map_2 {
    forwarding-class be scheduler be1_sch;
    forwarding-class ef scheduler ef1_sch;
}
sch_map_3 {
    forwarding-class af scheduler af_sch;
    forwarding-class nc scheduler nc_sch;
}

user@host# show class-of-service traffic-control-profiles
gr-ifl-tcp1 {
    scheduler-map sch_map_1;
    shaping-rate 8m;
    guaranteed-rate 3m;
}
gr-ifl-tcp2 {
    scheduler-map sch_map_2;
    guaranteed-rate 2m;
}
gr-ifl-tcp3 {
    scheduler-map sch_map_3;
    guaranteed-rate 5m;
}
gr-ifd-remain {
    shaping-rate 7m;
    guaranteed-rate 4m;
}
gr-ifd-tcp {
    shaping-rate 10m;
}

user@host# show class-of-service interfaces gr-1/1/10
gr-1/1/10 {
    output-traffic-control-profile gr-ifd-tcp;
    output-traffic-control-profile-remaining gr-ifd-remain;
    unit 1 {
        output-traffic-control-profile gr-ifl-tcp1;
    }
    unit 2 {
        output-traffic-control-profile gr-ifl-tcp2;
    }
    unit 3 {
        output-traffic-control-profile gr-ifl-tcp3;
    }
}

```

```
}

```

Verification

Confirm that the configurations are working properly.

- [Verifying That Scheduling and Shaping Are Attached to the GRE Tunnel Interfaces on page 498](#)
- [Verifying That Scheduling and Shaping Are Functioning at the GRE Tunnel Interfaces on page 499](#)

Verifying That Scheduling and Shaping Are Attached to the GRE Tunnel Interfaces

Purpose Verify the association of traffic control profiles with GRE tunnel interfaces.

Action Verify the traffic control profile attached to the GRE tunnel physical interface by using the `show class-of-service interface gr-1/1/10 detail` operational mode command.

```

user@host> show class-of-service interface gr-1/1/10 detail
Physical interface: gr-1/1/10, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Type: GRE, Link-level type: GRE, MTU: Unlimited, Speed: 1000mbps
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps

Physical interface: gr-1/1/10, Index: 220
Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 8
  Output traffic control profile: gr-ifd-tcp, Index: 17721
  Output traffic control profile remaining: gr-ifd-remain, Index: 58414
  Congestion-notification: Disabled

Logical interface gr-1/1/10.1
  Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 0x4000 IP-Header
10.70.1.3:10.70.1.1:47:df:64:0000000000000000 Encapsulation: GRE-NULL
  Gre keepalives configured: Off, Gre keepalives adjacency state: down
  inet 10.100.1.1/24
Logical interface: gr-1/1/10.1, Index: 331
Object      Name                Type                Index
Traffic-control-profile gr-ifl-tcp1          Output              17849
Classifier   ipprec-compatibility ip                    13

Logical interface gr-1/1/10.2
  Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 0x4000 IP-Header
10.80.1.3:10.80.1.1:47:df:64:0000000000000000 Encapsulation: GRE-NULL
  Gre keepalives configured: Off, Gre keepalives adjacency state: down
  inet 10.200.1.1/24
Logical interface: gr-1/1/10.2, Index: 332
Object      Name                Type                Index
Traffic-control-profile gr-ifl-tcp2          Output              17856
Classifier   ipprec-compatibility ip                    13

Logical interface gr-1/1/10.3
  Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 0x4000 IP-Header
10.90.1.3:10.90.1.1:47:df:64:0000000000000000 Encapsulation: GRE-NULL
  Gre keepalives configured: Off, Gre keepalives adjacency state: down
  inet 10.201.1.1/24
Logical interface: gr-1/1/10.3, Index: 333
Object      Name                Type                Index

```


Traffic-control-profile	gr-1/1-tcp3	Output	17863
Classifier	ipprec-compatibility	ip	13

Meaning Ingress IPv4 traffic routed to GRE tunnels on the device is subject to CoS output scheduling and shaping.

Verifying That Scheduling and Shaping Are Functioning at the GRE Tunnel Interfaces

Purpose Verify the traffic rate shaping at the GRE tunnel interfaces.

- Action**
1. Pass traffic through the GRE tunnel at logical interfaces **gr-1/1/10.1**, **gr-1/1/10.2**, and **gr-1/1/10.3**.
 2. To verify the rate shaping at each GRE tunnel source, use the [show interfaces queue](#) operational mode command.

The following example command output shows detailed CoS queue statistics for logical interface gr-1/1/10.1 (the GRE tunnel from source IP address 10.70.1.1 to destination IP address 10.70.1.3):

```
user@host> show interfaces queue gr-1/1/10.1
Logical interface gr-1/1/10.1 (Index 331) (SNMP ifIndex 4045)
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 8 in use
Egress queues: 8 supported, 8 in use
Burst size: 0
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: be
  Queued:
    Packets      :          59613061          51294 pps
    Bytes        :       12220677505       84125792 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :          2230632           3039 pps
    Bytes        :       457279560        4985440 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :          4471146           2202 pps
    RED-dropped packets :          52911283          46053 pps
      Low        :          49602496          46053 pps
      Medium-low :              0              0 pps
      Medium-high:              0              0 pps
      High       :          3308787           0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes :       10846813015       75528000 bps
      Low        :       10168511680       75528000 bps
      Medium-low :              0              0 bps
      Medium-high :              0              0 bps
      High       :          678301335           0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: ef
  Queued:
    Packets      :          15344874          51295 pps
    Bytes        :       3145699170       84125760 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :           366115           1218 pps
    Bytes        :       75053575        1997792 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :           364489           1132 pps
    RED-dropped packets :          14614270          48945 pps
      Low        :          14614270          48945 pps
      Medium-low :              0              0 pps
      Medium-high :              0              0 pps
      High       :              0              0 pps
```

```

RED-dropped bytes      :          2995925350          80270528 bps
Low                    :          2995925350          80270528 bps
Medium-low            :                   0              0 bps
Medium-high          :                   0              0 bps
High                  :                   0              0 bps
...

```



NOTE: This step shows command output for queue 0 (forwarding class be) and queue 1 (forwarding class ef) only.

Meaning Now that traffic shaping is attached to the GRE tunnel interfaces, the command output shows that traffic shaping specified for the tunnel at logical interface gr-1/1/10.1 (**shaping-rate 8m** and **guaranteed-rate 3m**) is honored.

- For queue 0, the GRE tunnel device transmits traffic at a rate of 3039 pps. The traffic rate received at the tunnel destination device is 5,008,272 bps:

$3039 \text{ packets/second} \times 206 \text{ bytes/packet} \times 8 \text{ bits/byte} = 5,008,272 \text{ bits/second}$

- For queue 0, the GRE tunnel device transmits traffic at a rate of 1218 pps. The traffic rate received at the tunnel destination device is 2,007,264 bps:

$1218 \text{ packets/second} \times 206 \text{ bytes/packet} \times 8 \text{ bits/byte} = 2,007,264 \text{ bits/second}$

Compare these statistics to the baseline measurements taken without traffic shaping, as described in [“Measuring GRE Tunnel Transmission Rates Without Shaping Applied” on page 492](#).

Related Documentation

- [Scheduling and Shaping in Hierarchical CoS Queues for Traffic Routed to GRE Tunnels on page 485](#)
- [Configuring Traffic Control Profiles for Shared Scheduling and Shaping on page 680](#)

CoS-Based Interface Counters for IPv4 or IPv6 Aggregate on Layer 2

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

Layer 2 CoS-based traffic metering is available for MX series routers with MPCs and MX80 routers that are running Junos OS 14.1 or later. It can be used in greenfield deployments or as a replacement for term-matching counters configured via firewall filters. (Term-matching counters configured via firewall filters can have several drawbacks, including a one-filter-per-family limit, the inclusion of overhead bytes, and less operational efficiency than CoS-based counters). With CoS-based counters, a single aggregate counter per forwarding class can be used for inet and inet6 flows. Both bytes and packet total are counted. Note that flow rates are not measured, and forwarding-class accounting for host-bound traffic is not supported.

You can configure the counters with any or all of the following parameters:

- Logical | physical interfaces
- IPv4 | IPv6 traffic
- Unicast | multicast traffic
- Ingress | egress flows

CoS-based interface counters are highly accurate and can be configured to exclude overhead bytes (such as protocol encapsulations) so end-customer packets can be differentiated from other traffic. At ingress only packets forwarded to the fabric are counted, and at egress only packets forwarded to the WAN are counted. In other words, **forwarding-class accounting** applies to transit traffic only, not host-generated or host-bound traffic. Non-relevant network protocols such as ARP, BFD, and EOAM, as well as dropped packets, are not counted.

To support native interface counters, a new CLI option, **enhanced**, is introduced under **forwarding-class accounting** at both the physical and logical interface levels:

```
interfaces {
  interface-name {
    forwarding-class-accounting {
      enhanced {
        overhead-bytes overhead-value(;
        traffic-type (ucast | mcast);
        family (ipv4 | ipv6 | both );
        direction (ingress | egress | both);
      }
    }
  }
}
```

To view additional counter details, run the following **show** commands:

- **show interfaces forwarding-class-counters *interface-name***
- **show class-of-service interface *interface-name* comprehensive**
- **show class-of-service interface *interface-name* detail**

The **comprehensive** option shows both forwarding-class accounting parameters and the forwarding-class counter, whereas **detail** shows only the forwarding-class accounting parameters. It does not display counters for each forwarding class.

- Related Documentation
- [forwarding-class-accounting on page 954](#)
 - [enhanced on page 929](#)
 - [show class-of-service interface on page 1139](#)

Assigning the Default Frame Relay Discard Eligibility Loss Priority Map to an Interface

Supported Platforms [M10i, M120, M320, M7i, MX Series](#)

For interfaces with the Frame Relay encapsulation on M120 routers, M320 routers with Enhanced III FPC, M7i and M10i routers with Enhanced Compact Forwarding Engine Board, and MX Series routers, you can set the loss priority of Frame Relay traffic based on the discard eligibility (DE) bit. For each incoming frame with the DE bit containing the class-of-service (CoS) value **0** or **1**, you can configure a Frame Relay loss priority value of low, medium-low, medium-high, or high.

The default Frame Relay loss priority map contains the following settings:

```
loss-priority low code-point 0;
loss-priority high code-point 1;
```

The default map sets the loss priority to low for each incoming frame with the DE bit containing the CoS value **0**. The map sets the loss priority to high for each incoming frame with the DE bit containing the CoS value **1**.

To assign the default Frame Relay DE loss priority map to an interface:

1. Include the **frame-relay-de default** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number loss-priority-maps]** hierarchy level.

For example:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces so-1/0/0 unit 0 loss-priority-maps]
user@host# set frame-relay-de default;
```

2. Verify the configuration in operational mode.

```
user@host> show class-of-service loss-priority-map
Loss-priority-map: frame-relay-de-default, Code point type: frame-relay-de,
Index: 38
  Code point      Loss Priority
  0               Low
  1               High
```

Related Documentation • [Managing Congestion by Setting Packet Loss Priority for Different Traffic Flows on page 322](#)

Configuring the IEEE 802.1p Field for CoS Host Outbound Traffic

Supported Platforms [EX Series, MX Series](#)

This topic provides a summary of the configuration for setting the IEEE 802.1p field in the Ethernet frame header for host outbound traffic (control plane traffic). You can set a global value for the priority code point that applies to all host outbound traffic. Additionally, or alternatively, you can specify that rewrite rules are applied to all host outbound traffic on egress logical interfaces. These are rules that have been previously configured to set the IEEE 802.1p field for data traffic on those interfaces.

Configuration of 802.1p bits is supported only on the following hardware and software components:

- EX Series switches
- MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers
- Enhanced Queuing DPCs
- MPCs
- Junos OS Release 12.3 or later

To configure the IEEE 802.1p field settings:

1. (Optional) Specify a global default value for the IEEE 802.1p field for all host outbound traffic.

See [“Configuring a Global Default IEEE 802.1p Value for All Host Outbound Traffic” on page 456](#).

2. (Optional) Specify that the IEEE 802.1p rewrite rules for the egress logical interfaces are applied to all host outbound traffic on those interfaces.

See [“Applying Egress Interface Rewrite Rules to the IEEE 802.1p Field for All Host Outbound Traffic on the Interface” on page 457](#).

Related Documentation

- [Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior on page 339](#)

Configuring a Global Default IEEE 802.1p Value for All Host Outbound Traffic

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [MX Series](#)

This topic describes how to configure a global default value for the IEEE 802.1p field for all host outbound traffic on MX Series routers and EX Series switches.

To configure a global default value for the IEEE 802.1p field:

- Specify the value.

```
[edit class-of-service host-outbound-traffic ieee-802.1]
user@host# set default value
```

For example, specify that a value of 010 is applied to all host outbound traffic:

```
[edit class-of-service host-outbound-traffic ieee-802.1]
user@host# set default 010
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring the IEEE 802.1p Field for CoS Host Outbound Traffic on page 456](#)
 - [Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior on page 339](#)

Applying Egress Interface Rewrite Rules to the IEEE 802.1p Field for All Host Outbound Traffic on the Interface

Supported Platforms [EX Series, MX Series](#)

This topic describes how to apply rewrite rules for egress logical interfaces to the IEEE 802.1p field for all host outbound traffic on those interfaces on MX Series routers and EX Series switches.

This task requires separately configured rewrite rules that map packet loss priority information to the code point value in the 802.1p field for data traffic on egress logical interfaces. See [“Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior” on page 339](#).

To configure the rewrite rules:

1. Configure the CoS rewrite rules to map the forwarding class to the desired value for the 802.1p field.
[See “Configuring Rewrite Rules” on page 343.](#)
2. Associate the rewrite rules to the desired egress logical interfaces.
[See “Applying Rewrite Rules to Output Logical Interfaces” on page 352.](#)
3. (Optional) Configure the forwarding class for host outbound traffic. Do not configure this forwarding class if you want to use the default forwarding class assignment (input classification).
[See “Overriding the Input Classification” on page 224.](#)

To configure the rewrite rules to apply to the host outbound traffic IEEE 802.1p field:

- Configure the rewrite rules.

```
[edit class-of-service host-outbound-traffic ieee-802.1]  
user@host# set rewrite-rules
```



NOTE: Enabling IEEE 802.1p rewrite rules for host outbound traffic on a DPC without creating any corresponding IEEE 802.1p rewrite rules on a logical interface on the DPC causes the IEEE 802.1p code point to be automatically set to 000 for all host generated traffic that exits that logical interface.

```
[edit class-of-service]  
rewrite-rules {  
  ieee-802.1 rewrite_foo {  
    forwarding-class network-control {  
      loss-priority low code-point 101;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
    }  
  }  
  interfaces {  
    ge-1/0/0 {  
      unit 100 {  
        rewrite-rules {  
          ieee-802.1 rewrite_foo vlan-tag outer-and-inner;  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
  host-outbound-traffic {  
    forwarding-class network-control;  
  }  
  host-outbound-traffic {  
    ieee-802.1 {  
      rewrite-rules;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring the IEEE 802.1p Field for CoS Host Outbound Traffic on page 456](#)
 - [Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior on page 339](#)

CHAPTER 16

Configuring Class of Service on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers

- [CoS Features and Limitations on PTX Series Routers on page 507](#)
- [CoS Feature Differences Between PTX Series Packet Transport Routers and T Series Routers on page 509](#)
- [Understanding Scheduling on PTX Series Routers on page 511](#)
- [Understanding Virtual Output Queues on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers on page 514](#)
- [Identifying the Source of RED Dropped Packets on PTX Series Routers on page 524](#)
- [Example: Configuring Excess Rate for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers on page 530](#)
- [Configuring Virtual LAN Queuing and Shaping on PTX Series Routers on page 537](#)
- [Example: Configuring Virtual LAN Queuing and Shaping in PTX Series Packet Transport Routers on page 539](#)
- [Example: Configuring Strict-Priority Scheduling on a PTX Series Router on page 542](#)
- [Understanding CoS CLI Configuration Statements on PTX Series Routers on page 550](#)

CoS Features and Limitations on PTX Series Routers

Supported Platforms [PTX Series](#)

[Table 62 on page 507](#) summarizes CoS features and limitations on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.

The following table lists the CoS features supported on the PTX Series router, as well as the limitations relevant to the PTX Series router. Note that this list is a subset of the overall CoS feature set. For more information about the entire CoS feature set supported on Junos OS, see the *Class of Service Feature Guide for Routing Devices*.

Table 62: CoS Features and Limitations on PTX Series Routers

CoS Feature	Capacity	Comments
Classifiers		

Table 62: CoS Features and Limitations on PTX Series Routers (*continued*)

CoS Feature	Capacity	Comments
Maximum number per PFE	64	L2 classifiers (sum of ieee-802.1 + ieee-802.1ad cannot exceed 32) DSCP and inet-precedence classifiers (sum of dscp + inet-precedence classifiers cannot exceed 32) dscp-ipv6 classifiers exp classifiers
dscp	Yes	DSCP and IP precedence classifiers cannot be configured on the same logical interface.
dscp-ipv6	Yes	Separate classifiers can be applied for IPv4 and IPv6 packets per logical interface.
ieee-802.1p	Yes	You can associate ieee-802.1p with any other type of classifier on the same logical interface. For L3 packets, an L3 classifier takes precedence over an IEEE classifier.
inet-precedence	Yes	
mpls-exp	Yes	
Loss priorities based on the Frame Relay discard eligible (DE) bit	No	
Drop Profiles		
Maximum number	32	You can configure up to 32 drop profiles in the PTX chassis.
Per queue	Yes	
Per loss priority	Yes	NOTE: Packet loss priority medium-low is not supported on PTX1000 routers.
Per Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) bit	No	
Policing		
Traffic policing	Yes	
Two-rate tricolor marking (TCM)	Yes	NOTE: Tri-color marking is not supported on PTX1000 routers.
Queuing		
Priority	Yes (4)	
Per-queue output statistics	Yes	Red-dropped counters are not maintained per drop precedence. Also tail drop counters always show zero because packets are always dropped by the RED algorithm.

Table 62: CoS Features and Limitations on PTX Series Routers (*continued*)

CoS Feature	Capacity	Comments
Rewrite Markers		
Maximum number per PFE	64	The sum of L2 and L3 rewrite rules cannot exceed 64.
dscp	Yes	
dscp-ipv6	Yes	
ieee-802.1	Yes	L2 and L3 rewrites can be applied to the same packet simultaneously.
inet-precedence	No	
mpls-exp	Yes	

CoS Feature Differences Between PTX Series Packet Transport Routers and T Series Routers

Supported Platforms [PTX Series](#)

This topic provides a list of class-of-service features available on PTX Series routers and compares them with class-of-service features on T Series routers.

Classifiers

- T Series routers support VRF table labels for Layer 3 VPNs. On PTX Series routers, this feature is not supported.
- On T Series routers, IEEE 802.1 classifiers cannot coexist with Layer 3 classifiers. On PTX Series routers, these classifiers can coexist.
- On T Series routers, IEEE classifiers are supported on Ethernet IQ, IQ2, and IQ2-E interfaces. These interfaces have the flexibility of classifying traffic based on inner or outer VLAN tags. On PTX Series routers, IEEE classification is always based on outer VLAN tags.

Rewrite

- PTX Series routers do not support rewrite of both **exp** and **inet-precedence** fields using:
 - exp protocol mpls-any
 - exp protocol mpls-inet-both
 - exp protocol mpls-inet-both-non-vpn
- On T Series routers, tDSCP rewrite and DSCP IPv6 rewrite are not supported for the MPLS protocol.. PTX Series routers support rewrite of both DSCP and DSCP IPv6 for protocol MPLS.

- PTX Series routers support Layer 2 rewrite of 802.1p and 802.1ad, to either the outer VLAN tag, or both outer and inner VLAN tags.

Forwarding Class

- On T Series routers, you can override the default fabric priority queuing of egress traffic by including the **priority** statement at the following hierarchy level:

```
[class-of-service forwarding-classes queue queue-number class-name]  
priority (high | low);
```

On PTX Series routers, fabric priority queuing is not supported; therefore, the **priority** statement for **forwarding-classes** is not supported.

Tricolor Marking

- On T Series routers, the **copy-plp-all** statement must be configured to support tricolor marking. On PTX Series routers, tricolor marking is enabled by default.

Schedulers

- T Series routers, which use egress queuing architecture, support chassis and fabric schedulers. Alternatively, PTX Series routers support a virtual output queuing (VOQ) architecture and the fabric schedulers utilize the CoS scheduling parameters to configure the fabric schedulers. There is not a separate configuration for the fabric schedulers on PTX Series routers. With the VOQ architecture, packets are queued and dropped on ingress during congestion.
- On T Series routers, high-priority queues have precedence to acquire excess bandwidth and might consume all excess bandwidth. On PTX Series routers, excess bandwidth is shared based on the ratio of the configured transfer rate. Therefore, all priority queues get a share of excess bandwidth.
- On T Series routers, strict-high-priority queues and high-priority queues are assigned the same hardware priority. On PTX Series routers, strict-high-priority queues and high-priority queues are assigned different hardware priorities. Strict-high-priority can starve other queues if a rate limiter is not applied on PTX Series routers.
- On T Series routers, if a strict-high-priority queue is oversubscribed, it can block all other queues except high-priority queues. On PTX Series routers, if a strict-high-priority queue is oversubscribed, it can block all other queues including high-priority queues.

To restrict the bandwidth of strict-highpriority queues on PTX Series routers, use the **transmit-rate rate-limit** configuration statement. .

- On both T Series routers and PTX Series routers, if a strict-high-priority queue is oversubscribed and results in oversubscription of the guaranteed bandwidth, the distribution of bandwidth that is not taken up by strict-high-priority queues is undetermined. T Series routers and PTX Series routers distribute this unused bandwidth differently.

Buffer Size and Latency

- On T Series routers, memory allocation dynamic (MAD) is enabled by default and can be disabled. PTX Series routers do not support MAD.
- On T Series routers, the maximum delay bandwidth buffering configured per queue is 50 ms. On PTX Series routers, the maximum delay bandwidth buffering configured per queue is 100 ms.
- On T Series routers, the maximum latency associated with a packet is fairly consistent and independent of the number of sources sending the traffic to an interface. On PTX Series routers, over-provisioning is possible. When traffic is sent from multiple Packet Forwarding Engines (PFEs), the latency can be about 10 percent to 15 percent higher than when traffic is sent from one PFE due to the PTX dynamically adjusting buffers from multiple PFEs for a Virtual Output Queue (VOQ). Regardless, the average and minimum latency on a PTX Series router should be much smaller than on a T Series router. The maximum latency on a PTX Series router is controlled by the buffer size that you configure for the VOQ, much like configuring a buffer size on a T Series router.
- On T Series routers, a high-priority queue has lower latency than a low priority queue with the same configured transfer rate and same offered load. On PTX Series routers, there is no latency difference.

Drop Profile

- The Queuing and Memory Interfaces ASIC does not support drop-profile assignments for a queue based on the protocol. As a consequence, the **protocol** option for the **drop-profile-map** configuration statement is treated as **protocol any**.

Interface Queue Statistics

- On T Series routers, transmitted byte counters are computed using Layer 3 packet length. On PTX Series routers, transmitted byte counters are computed using Layer 2 packet length (excluding CRC).
- On T Series routers, the tail-dropped counters and the RED-dropped counters are displayed separately in the output of the **show interfaces queue** command. On PTX Series routers, tail-dropped counters are always zero. All the packet drops are shown as RED-dropped in the **show interfaces voq** output.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding CoS CLI Configuration Statements on PTX Series Routers on page 550](#)

Understanding Scheduling on PTX Series Routers

Supported Platforms [PTX Series](#)

This topic covers the following information about strict-priority scheduling for interfaces on PTX Series routers:

- [Output Queue Priorities Supported by the Junos OS CLI on PTX Series Routers on page 512](#)
- [Scheduling Processes on PTX Series Routers on page 513](#)

Output Queue Priorities Supported by the Junos OS CLI on PTX Series Routers

Output queues on the PTX Series interface hardware support these values for the queue priority—high, medium, low, and excess. The Junos OS supports five queue priority levels: **strict-high**, **high**, **medium-high**, **medium-low**, and **low**.



NOTE: If a strict-high-priority queue is constantly loaded to 100 percent of traffic capacity, other queues are starved. Queue starvation can cause the interface hardware to generate critical interrupts (see [PR849914](#)).

[Table 63 on page 512](#) shows how the output queue priority values in the Junos OS map to the output queue priorities supported by physical interfaces on PTX Series routers, and the scheduling action taken.

Table 63: Mapping of Configured CoS Queue Priorities to Hardware-Based Queue Priorities and Strict-Priority Scheduling Actions on PTX Series Routers

CLI-Configurable Queue Priority	Hardware-Based Queue Priority	Shared Scheduling	Strict-Priority Scheduling
strict-high	high	Only one queue: always processed first	Only one queue: always processed first
high	medium	Packets in this queue are processed regardless of CIR (transmit-rate) settings and only if there are no packets in the strict-high priority queue. Packet scheduling is strict priority round-robin while the virtual output queues are in the guaranteed region. After the virtual output queues consume their guaranteed credits, they are demoted to excess-priority scheduling, which is weighted round-robin. The only exception is the strict-high priority, which is always scheduled as strict- high-priority.	Processed only if there are no packets in the strict-high priority queue. Strict packet round-robin among all high-priority queues on a given interface (provided other high-priority queues exist in the scheduler configuration). Processed fully before any medium-high medium-low or low priority queues are served.

Table 63: Mapping of Configured CoS Queue Priorities to Hardware-Based Queue Priorities and Strict-Priority Scheduling Actions on PTX Series Routers (*continued*)

CLI-Configurable Queue Priority	Hardware-Based Queue Priority	Shared Scheduling	Strict-Priority Scheduling
medium-high and medium-low	low	Packets from these queues are processed only if there are no packets in either the strict-high priority queue or the high priority queue or all high priority queues have been demoted to excess-priority due to full consumption of their guaranteed credits. Packet scheduling is strict priority round-robin while the virtual output queues are in the guaranteed region. After the virtual output queues consume their guaranteed credits, they are demoted to excess-priority scheduling, which is weighted round-robin. The only exception is the strict-high priority, which is always scheduled as strict-high-priority.	Processed only if there are no packets in the strict-high or high priority queues. Strict packet round-robin among all high-priority queues on a given interface (provided other high-priority queues exist in the scheduler configuration) Processed fully before any low priority queues are served.
low	excess-priority (not excess region)	Packets from this queue are processed only if there are no packets in either the strict-high , high , medium-low , or medium-high priority queue or all high priority queues have been demoted to excess-priority due to full consumption of their guaranteed credits. Packet scheduling is strict priority round-robin while the virtual output queues are in the guaranteed region. After the virtual output queues consume their guaranteed credits, they are demoted to excess scheduling, which is weighted round-robin. The only exception is the strict-high priority, which is always scheduled as strict-high-priority.	Weighted round-robin

Scheduling Processes on PTX Series Routers

Physical interfaces on PTX Series routers support two mutually exclusive scheduling processes:

- Shared scheduling—Within the *guaranteed region*, the scheduler uses the transmit rates to decide the bandwidth allocation. Within the *excess region*, CoS queues are selected based on the weighted round-robin (WRR) algorithm. Shared scheduling is the default scheduling process on PTX Series routers.

Within a single priority level, if the scheduler is not configured with a **transmit-rate** statement (to specify the transmit rate or percentage of transmission capacity) or an **excess-rate** statement (to specify the percentage or proportion of excess bandwidth traffic to share), the scheduler performs packet round-robin selection across the queues with the same priority.

If multiple queues are in the excess region (CLI queue priority **low**) and the **excess-rate** statement is used, then those queues are selected using the WRR algorithm. Otherwise, queues are selected based on the round-robin algorithm.



BEST PRACTICE: The `rate-limit` option of the `transmit-rate` configuration statement is allowed only on the strict-high queue. We recommend that you configure rate limit on strict-high queues because the other queues might not meet their guaranteed bandwidths.

- Strict-priority scheduling—Queues are processed in strict-priority order. The configured **transmit-rate** does not affect the queue drain rate because packets are processed in order of queue priority. Among queues that are configured **low** priority, if **excess-rate** weights are configured, they are used by the software to perform WRR. Queues that are mapped to the same hardware priority or that have the same configured priority other than **low** are serviced in a round-robin fashion that is proportional to the packet size.



NOTE: The `rate-limit` option of the `transmit-rate` configuration statement cannot rate-limit the strict-high-priority queue when strict-priority scheduling is configured.

To configure strict-priority scheduling for a physical interface on a PTX Series router, include the `strict-priority-scheduler` and `scheduler-map map-name` configuration statements in the traffic control profile you associate with an output interface.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding CoS CLI Configuration Statements on PTX Series Routers on page 550](#)
- [CoS Feature Differences Between PTX Series Packet Transport Routers and T Series Routers on page 509](#)
- [Schedulers Overview on page 227](#)
- [Example: Configuring Strict-Priority Scheduling on a PTX Series Router on page 542](#)
- [Example: Configuring Excess Rate for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers on page 530](#)
- [show interfaces voq on page 1228](#)
- [strict-priority-scheduler on page 1077](#)
- [traffic-control-profiles on page 1088](#)
- [transmit-rate on page 1093](#)

Understanding Virtual Output Queues on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers

This section describes the virtual output queue (VOQ) architecture on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers and includes the following topics:

- [Introduction to Virtual Output Queues on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers on page 515](#)
- [Understanding How VOQ Works on PTX Series Routers on page 518](#)

- [Fabric Scheduling and Virtual Output Queues on PTX Series Routers on page 521](#)
- [Understanding the Packet Forwarding Engine Fairness and Virtual Output Queue Process on page 523](#)

Introduction to Virtual Output Queues on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers

Supported Platforms [PTX3000, PTX5000](#)

This topic introduces the virtual output queue (VOQ) architecture on PTX Series Packet Transport routers and how it operates with the configurable class-of-service (CoS) components on PTX Series routers.

Junos OS and PTX Series hardware CoS features use *virtual output queues* on the *ingress* to buffer and queue traffic for each egress output queue. The PTX Series router supports up to eight egress output queues per output port (physical interface).

The traditional method of forwarding traffic through a router is based on buffering ingress traffic in input queues on ingress interfaces, forwarding the traffic across the fabric to output queues on egress interfaces, and then buffering traffic again on the output queues before transmitting the traffic to the next hop. The traditional method of queueing packets on an ingress port is storing traffic destined for different egress ports in the same input queue (buffer).

During periods of congestion, the router might drop packets at the egress port, so the router might spend resources transporting traffic across the switch fabric to an egress port, only to drop that traffic instead of forwarding it. And because input queues store traffic destined for different egress ports, congestion on one egress port could affect traffic on a different egress port, a condition called head-of-line blocking (HOLB).

Virtual output queue (VOQ) architecture takes a different approach:

- Instead of separate physical buffers for input and output queues, the PTX Series router uses the physical buffers on the ingress pipeline of each Packet Forwarding Engine to store traffic for every egress port. Every output queue on an egress port has buffer storage space on every ingress pipeline on all of the Packet Forwarding Engines on the router. The mapping of ingress pipeline storage space to output queues is 1-to-1, so each output queue receives buffer space on each ingress pipeline.
- Instead of one input queue containing traffic destined for multiple different output queues (a one-to-many mapping), each output queue has a dedicated VOQ comprised of the input buffers on each Packet Forwarding Engine that are dedicated to that output queue (a 1-to-1 mapping). This architecture prevents communication between any two ports from affecting another port.
- Instead of storing traffic on a physical output queue until it can be forwarded, a VOQ does not transmit traffic from the ingress port across the fabric to the egress port until the egress port has the resources to forward the traffic. A VOQ is a collection of input queues (buffers) that receive and store traffic destined for one output queue on one egress port. Each output queue on each egress port has its own dedicated VOQ, which consists of all of the input queues that are sending traffic to that output queue.

A VOQ is a collection of input queues (buffers) that receive and store traffic destined for one output queue on one egress port. Each output queue on each egress port has its own dedicated VOQ, which consists of all of the input queues that are sending traffic to that output queue.

VOQ Architecture

A VOQ represents the ingress buffering for a particular output queue. Each of the Packet Forwarding Engines in the PTX Series router uses a specific output queue. The traffic stored on the Packet Forwarding Engines comprises the traffic destined for one particular output queue on one port, and is the VOQ for that output queue.

A VOQ is distributed across all of the Packet Forwarding Engines in the router that are actively sending traffic to that output queue. Each output queue is the sum of the total buffers assigned to that output queue across all of the Packet Forwarding Engines in the router. So the output queue itself is virtual, not physical, although the output queue is comprised of physical input queues.

Round-Trip Time Buffering

Although there is no output queue buffering during periods of congestion (no long-term storage), there is a small physical output queue buffer on egress line cards to accommodate the round-trip time for traffic to traverse the fabric from ingress to egress. The round-trip time consists of the time it takes the ingress port to request egress port resources, receive a grant from the egress port for resources, and transmit the data across the fabric.

That means if a packet is not dropped at the router ingress, and the router forwards the packet across the fabric to the egress port, the packet will not be dropped and will be forwarded to the next hop. All packet drops take place in the ingress pipeline.

VOQ Advantages

VOQ architecture provides two major advantages:

- [Eliminate Head-of-Line Blocking on page 516](#)
- [Increase Fabric Efficiency and Utilization on page 517](#)

Eliminate Head-of-Line Blocking

VOQ architecture eliminates head-of-line blocking (HOLB) issues. On non-VOQ switches, HOLB occurs when congestion at an egress port affects a different egress port that is not congested. HOLB occurs when the congested port and the non-congested port share the same input queue on an ingress interface.

VOQ architecture avoids HOLB by creating a different dedicated virtual queue for each output queue on each interface.

Because different egress queues do not share the same input queue, a congested egress queue on one port cannot affect an egress queue on a different port. For the same reason, a congested egress queue on one port cannot affect another egress queue on the same port—each output queue has its own dedicated virtual output queue composed of ingress interface input queues.

Performing queue buffering at the ingress interface ensures that the router only sends traffic across the fabric to an egress queue if that egress queue is ready to receive that traffic. If the egress queue is not ready to receive traffic, the traffic remains buffered at the ingress interface.

Increase Fabric Efficiency and Utilization

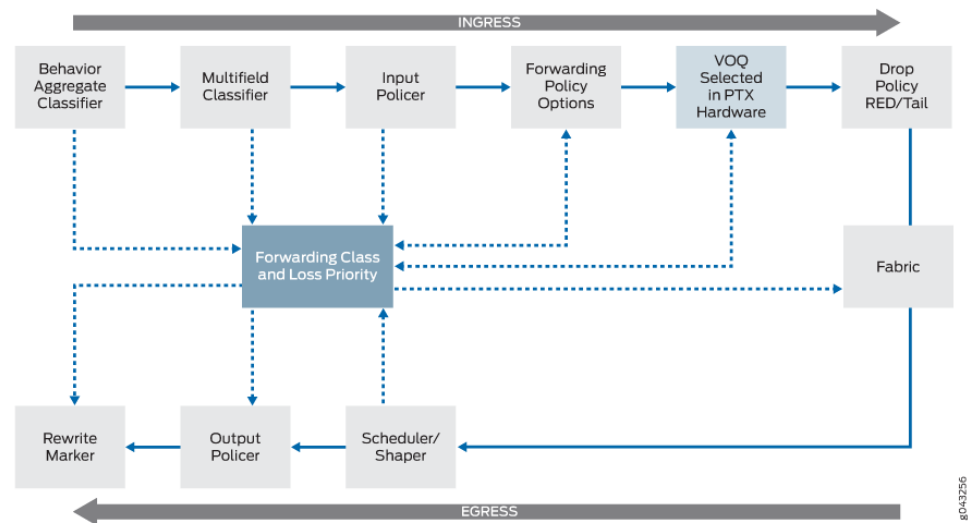
Traditional output queue architecture has some inherent inefficiencies that VOQ architecture addresses.

- **Packet buffering**—Traditional queueing architecture buffers each packet twice in long-term DRAM storage, once at the ingress interface and once at the egress interface. VOQ architecture buffers each packet only once in long-term DRAM storage, at the ingress interface. The fabric is fast enough to be transparent to egress CoS policies, so instead of buffering packets a second time at the egress interface, the router can forward traffic at a rate that does not require deep egress buffers, without affecting the configured egress CoS policies (scheduling).
- **Consumption of resources**—Traditional queueing architecture sends packets from the ingress interface input queue (buffer), across the fabric, to the egress interface output queue (buffer). At the egress interface, packets might be dropped, even though the router has expended resources transporting the packets across the fabric and storing them in the egress queue. VOQ architecture does not send packets across the fabric to the egress interface until the egress interface is ready to transmit the traffic. This increases system utilization because no resources are wasted transporting and storing packets that are dropped later.

Does VOQ Change How I Configure CoS?

There are no changes to the way you configure the CoS features. [Figure 51 on page 518](#) shows the Junos OS and PTX Series hardware CoS components and VOQ selection, illustrating the sequence in which they interact.

Figure 51: Packet Flow Through CoS Components on PTX Series Routers



The VOQ selection process is performed by ASICs that use either the behavior aggregate (BA) classifier or the multifield classifier, depending on your configuration, to select one of the eight possible virtual output queues for an egress port. The virtual output queues on the ingress buffer data for the egress port based on your CoS configuration.

Although the CoS features do not change, there are some operational differences with VOQ:

- Random early detection (RED) occurs on the ingress Packet Forwarding Engines. With routers that support only egress output queuing, RED and associated congestion drops occur on the egress. Performing RED on the ingress saves valuable resources and increases router performance.

Although RED occurs on the ingress with VOQ, there is no change to how you configure the drop profiles.

- Fabric scheduling is controlled through request and grant control messages. Packets are buffered in ingress virtual output queues until the egress Packet Forwarding Engine sends a grant message to the ingress Packet Forwarding Engine indicating it is ready to receive them. For details on fabric scheduling, see [“Fabric Scheduling and Virtual Output Queues on PTX Series Routers”](#) on page 521.

Understanding How VOQ Works on PTX Series Routers

Supported Platforms PTX3000, PTX5000

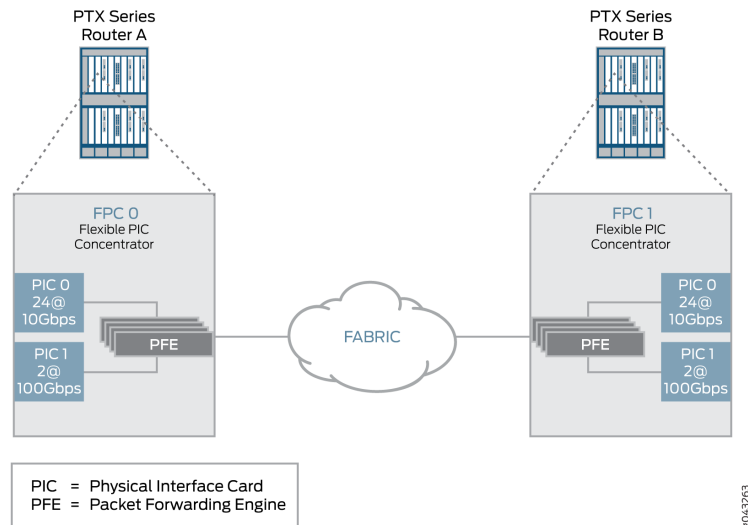
This topic describes how the VOQ process works on PTX Series routers.

- [Understanding the Components of the VOQ Process on page 519](#)
- [Understanding the VOQ Process on page 519](#)

Understanding the Components of the VOQ Process

Figure 52 on page 519 shows the hardware components of the PTX Series routers involved in the VOQ process.

Figure 52: VOQ Components on PTX Series Routers



These components perform the following functions:

- **Physical Interface Card (PIC)**—Provides the physical connection to various network media types, receiving incoming packets from the network and transmitting outgoing packets to the network.
- **Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC)**—Connects the PICs installed in it to the other packet transport router components. You can have up to eight FPCs per chassis.
- **Packet Forwarding Engine**—Provides Layer 2 and Layer 3 packet switching and encapsulation and de-encapsulation, forwarding and route lookup functions, and manages packet buffering and the queuing of notifications. The Packet Forwarding Engine receives incoming packets from the PICs installed on the FPC and forwards them through the switch planes to the appropriate destination port.
- **Output queues**—(Not shown) PTX Series routers support up to eight output queues per output port (physical interface). These output queues are controlled by the CoS scheduler configuration, which establishes how to handle the traffic within the output queues for transmission onto the switch fabric. In addition, these egress output queues control when packets are sent from the virtual output queues on the ingress to the egress output queues.

Understanding the VOQ Process

PTX Series routers support up to eight output queues per output port (physical interface). These output queues are controlled by the CoS scheduler configuration, which establishes how to handle the traffic within the output queues for transmission onto the fabric. In

addition, these egress output queues control when packets are sent from the virtual output queues on the ingress to the egress output queues.

For every egress output queue, the VOQ architecture provides *virtual* queues on each and every ingress Packet Forwarding Engine. These queues are referred to as virtual because the queues physically exist on the ingress Packet Forwarding Engine *only* when the line card actually has packets enqueued to it.

Figure 53 on page 520 shows three ingress Packet Forwarding Engines—PFE0, PFE1, and PFE2. Each ingress Packet Forwarding Engine provides up to eight virtual output queues (PFE n .e0.q0 through PFE n .e0.q7) for the single egress port 0. The egress Packet Forwarding Engine PFE n distributes the bandwidth to each ingress VOQ in a round-robin fashion.

For example, egress PFE N's VOQ e0.q0 has 10 Gbps of bandwidth available to it. PFE 0 has an offered load 10 Gbps to e0.q0, PFE1 and PFE2 have an offered load of 1Gbps to e0.q0. The result is that PFE1 And PFE2 will get 100 percent of their traffic through, while PFE0 will only get 80 percent of its traffic through.

Figure 53: Virtual Output Queues on PTX Series Routers

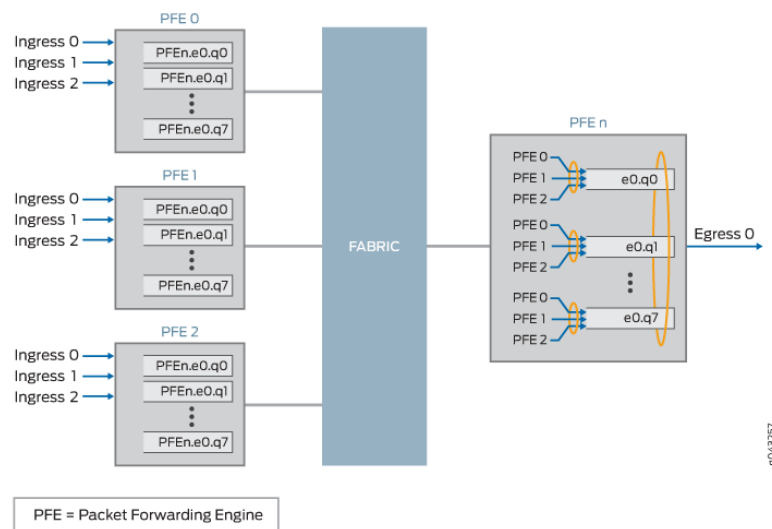
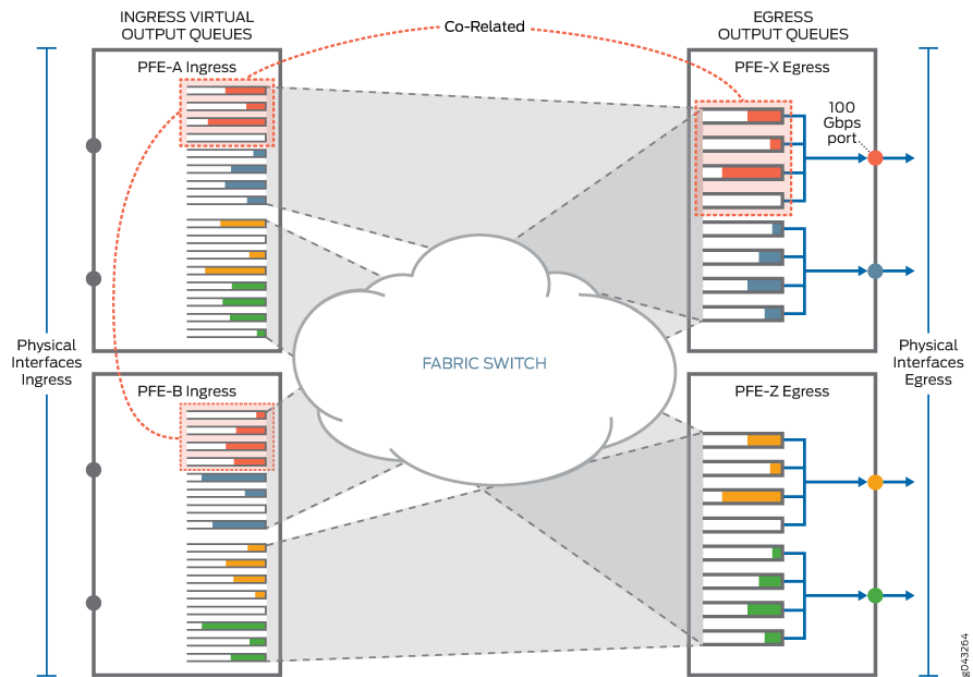


Figure 54 on page 521 illustrates an example of the correlation between the egress output queues and the ingress virtual output queues. On the egress side, PFE-X has a 100 Gbps port, which is configured with four different forwarding classes. As a result, the 100 Gbps egress output port on PFE-X uses four out of eight available egress output queues (as denoted by the four queues highlighted with dashed-orange lines on PFE-X), and the VOQ architecture provides four corresponding *virtual* output queues on *each* ingress Packet Forwarding Engine (as denoted by the four virtual queues on PFE-A and PFE-B highlighted with dashed-orange lines). The virtual queues on PFE-A and PFE-B exist only when there is traffic to be sent.

Figure 54: Example of VOQ



Fabric Scheduling and Virtual Output Queues on PTX Series Routers

Supported Platforms PTX3000, PTX5000

This topic describes the fabric scheduling process on PTX Series routers that use VOQ.

VOQ uses request and grant messages to control fabric scheduling on PTX Series routers. The egress Packet Forwarding Engines control data delivery from the ingress virtual output queues by using request and grant messages. The virtual queues buffer packets on the ingress until the egress Packet Forwarding Engine confirms that it is ready to receive them by sending a grant message to the ingress Packet Forwarding Engine.

Figure 55: Fabric Scheduling and Virtual Output Queues Process

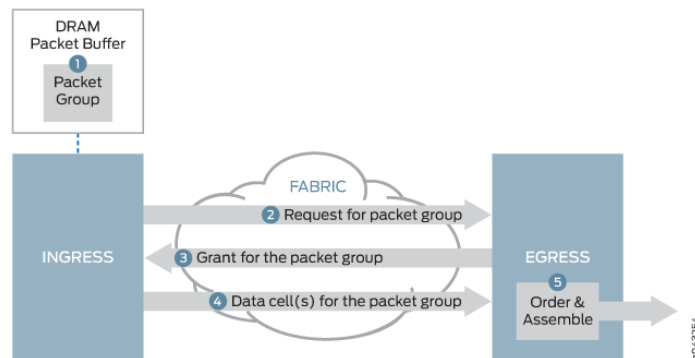


Figure 55 on page 522 illustrates the fabric scheduling process used by PTX Series routers with VOQ. When packets arrive at an ingress port, the ingress pipeline stores the packet in the ingress queue associated with the destination output queue. The router makes the buffering decision after performing the packet lookup. If the packet belongs to a forwarding class for which the maximum traffic threshold has been exceeded, the packet may not be buffered and might be dropped. The scheduling process works as follows:

1. An ingress Packet Forwarding Engine receives a packet and buffers it in virtual queues, then groups the packet with other packets destined for the same egress interface and data output queue.
2. The ingress line card Packet Forwarding Engine sends a request, which contains a reference to the packet group, over the fabric to the egress Packet Forwarding Engine.
3. When there is available egress bandwidth, the egress line card grant scheduler responds by sending a bandwidth grant to the ingress line card Packet Forwarding Engine.
4. When the ingress line card Packet Forwarding Engine receives the grant from the egress line card Packet Forwarding Engine, the ingress Packet Forwarding Engine segments the packet group and sends all of the pieces over the fabric to the egress Packet Forwarding Engine.
5. The egress Packet Forwarding Engine receives the pieces, reassembles them into the packet group, and enqueues individual packets to a data output queue corresponding to the virtual output queue.

Ingress packets remain in the VOQ on the ingress port input queues until the output queue is ready to accept and forward more traffic.

Under most conditions, the fabric is fast enough to be transparent to egress class-of-service (CoS) policies, so the process of forwarding traffic from the ingress pipeline, across the fabric, to egress ports, does not affect the configured CoS policies for the traffic. The fabric only affects CoS policy if there is a fabric failure or if there is an issue of port fairness.

When a packet ingresses and egresses the same Packet Forwarding Engine (local switching), the packet does not traverse the fabric. However, the router uses the same

request and grant mechanism to receive egress bandwidth as packets that cross the fabric, so locally routed packets and packets that arrive at a Packet Forwarding Engine after crossing the fabric are treated fairly when the traffic is vying for the same output queue.

Understanding the Packet Forwarding Engine Fairness and Virtual Output Queue Process

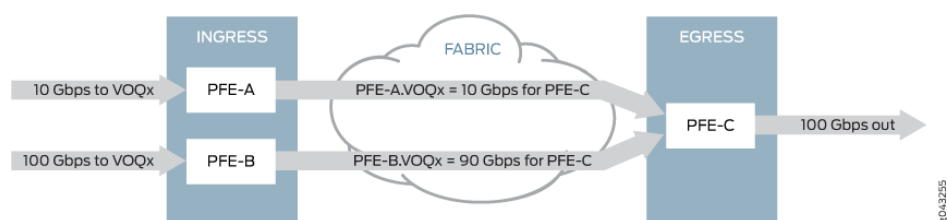
Supported Platforms PTX3000, PTX5000

This topic describes the Packet Forwarding Engine fairness scheme used with VOQ on PTX Series routers.

Packet Forwarding Engine fairness means that all Packet Forwarding Engines are treated equally from an egress perspective. If multiple egress Packet Forwarding Engines need to transmit data from the same virtual output queue, they are serviced in round-robin fashion. Servicing of virtual output queues is *not* dependent upon the load that is present at each of the source Packet Forwarding Engines.

Figure 56 on page 523 illustrates the Packet Forwarding Engine fairness scheme used with VOQ in a simple example with three Packet Forwarding Engines. Ingress PFE-A has a single stream of 10 Gbps data destined for VOQx on PFE-C. PFE-B has a single stream of 100 Gbps data also destined for VOQx on PFE-C. On PFE-C, VOQx is serviced by a 100 Gbps interface and that is the only active virtual output queue on that interface.

Figure 56: Packet Forwarding Engine Fairness with Virtual Output Queue Process



In Figure 56 on page 523, we have a total of 110 Gbps of source data destined for a 100 Gbps output interface. As a result, we need to drop 10 Gbps of data. Where does the drop occur and how does this drop affect traffic from PFE-A versus PFE-B?

Because PFE-A and PFE-B are serviced in round-robin fashion by egress PFE-C, all 10 Gbps of traffic from PFE-A makes it through to the egress output port. However, 10 Gbps of data is dropped on PFE-B, allowing only 90 Gbps of data from PFE-B to be sent to PFE-C. So, the 10 Gbps stream has a 0% drop and the 100 Gbps stream has only a 10% drop.

However, if PFE-A and PFE-B were each sourcing 100 Gbps of data, then they would each drop 50 Gbps of data. This is because the egress PFE-C actually controls the servicing and drain rate on the ingress virtual queues using the round-robin algorithm. With the round-robin algorithm, higher bandwidth sources are always penalized when multiple sources are present. The algorithm attempts to make the two sources equal in bandwidth; however, because it cannot raise the bandwidth of the slower source, it drops the

bandwidth of the higher source. The round robin algorithm continues this sequence until the sources have equal egress bandwidth.

Each ingress Packet Forwarding Engine provides up to eight virtual output queues for a single egress port. The egress Packet Forwarding Engine distributes the bandwidth to each ingress virtual output queue; therefore they will receive equal treatment regardless of their presented load. The drain-rate of a queue is the rate at which a queue is draining. The egress Packet Forwarding Engine divides its bandwidth for each output queue equally across the ingress Packet Forwarding Engines. So, the drain-rate of each ingress Packet Forwarding Engine=Drain-rate of output queue/Number of ingress Packet Forwarding Engines.

Handling Congestion

There are two main types of congestion that can occur:

- Ingress congestion — Occurs when the ingress Packet Forwarding Engine has more offered load than the egress can handle. The ingress congestion case, is very similar to a traditional router in that the queues build-up and once they cross their configured threshold, packets are dropped.
- Egress congestion — Occurs when the sum of all the ingress Packet Forwarding Engines exceeds the capability of the egress router. All drops are performed on the ingress Packet Forwarding Engines. However, the size of the ingress queue is attenuated by the queue's drain-rate (how fast the egress Packet Forwarding Engine is requesting packets). This rate is essentially determined by the rate that requests are being converted in to grants by the egress Packet Forwarding Engine. The egress Packet Forwarding Engine services the request-to-grant conversion in round-robin fashion; it is not dependent on the ingress Packet Forwarding Engines offered load. For instance, if the ingress Packet Forwarding Engine's drain-rate is half of what it expects it to be (as is the case when 2 ingress Packet Forwarding Engines are presenting an oversubscribed load for the target output queue), then the ingress Packet Forwarding Engine's reduce the size of this queue to be half of its original size (when it was getting its full drain rate).

Related Documentation

- [show interfaces voq on page 1228](#)
- [The Junos OS CoS Components Used to Manage Congestion and Control Service Levels on page 7](#)

Identifying the Source of RED Dropped Packets on PTX Series Routers

Supported Platforms [PTX Series](#)

This topic describes how to identify the source of random early detection (RED) dropped packets.

Junos OS and PTX Series hardware CoS features use virtual output queues (VOQs) on the ingress to buffer and queue traffic for each egress output queue.

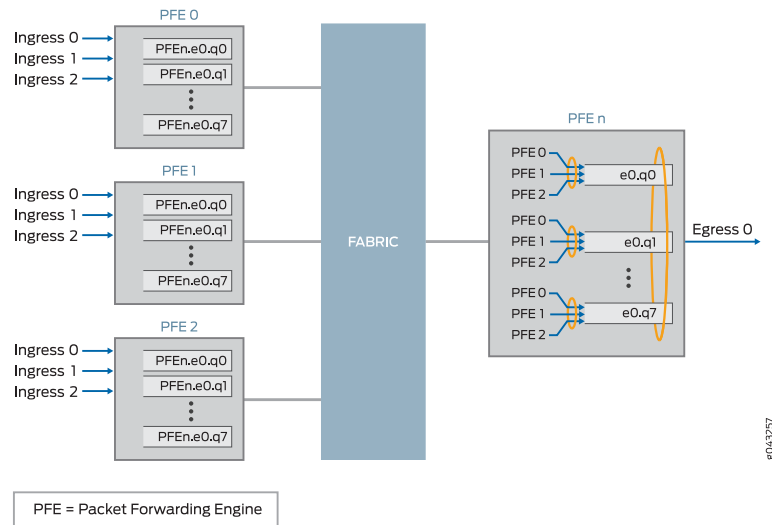
VOQ is a queuing strategy that eliminates congestion drops on the egress and alleviates head-of-line blocking. Head-of-line blocking is a condition in which a queue of packets is blocked from making progress because the packet at the head of the queue is waiting for resources to become available, while other packets behind this packet could be serviced. For example, if the ingress has a single queue for an egress Packet Forwarding Engine, then packets destined for a slow, congested interface can block packets destined for a fast, uncongested interface attached to the same egress Packet Forwarding Engine.

With VOQ, *virtual* queues are maintained on the ingress Packet Forwarding Engines, instead of on the egress Packet Forwarding Engine. However, the scheduling of the ingress virtual output queues is controlled by the egress Packet Forwarding Engine. For every egress output queue (shallow buffer), the VOQ architecture provides *virtual* queues on each and every ingress Packet Forwarding Engine. These queues are referred to as virtual because the queues physically exist on the ingress Packet Forwarding Engine *only* when the line card actually has packets enqueued to it.

[Figure 57 on page 525](#) shows three ingress Packet Forwarding Engines—PFE0, PFE1, and PFE2. Each ingress Packet Forwarding Engine provides up to eight virtual output queues (PFE*n*.e0.q0 through PFE*n*.e0.q7) for the single egress port 0. The egress Packet Forwarding Engine PFE*n* distributes the bandwidth to each ingress VOQ in a round-robin fashion; therefore they will receive equal treatment regardless of their presented load.

For example, egress PFE*n*'s VOQ e0.q0 has 10 Gbps of bandwidth available to it. PFE0 has an offered load of 10 Gbps to e0.q0, whereas PFE1 and PFE2 have an offered load of 1 Gbps to e0.q0. The result is that PFE1 and PFE2 get 100 percent of their traffic through, whereas PFE0 gets only 80 percent of its traffic through.

Figure 57: Virtual Output Queuing on PTX Series Routers



When congestion occurs because of the load on the egress output queue, the ingress VOQs corresponding to the egress output queue contain RED dropped packets.



NOTE: For more information about VOQ, see [“Understanding Virtual Output Queues on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers”](#) on page 514.

Using the following procedure, you can identify the ingress Packet Forward Engine (in terms of ingress traffic) that is contributing to the egress congestion.

To determine which ingress Packet Forward Engine is contributing to the RED dropped packets:

1. Determine whether there are RED dropped packets on the egress link.
 - a. Run the **show interfaces queue *interface-name*** command on the egress interface.
 - b. In the **show** output, determine whether the interface is experiencing RED dropped packets, by locating the RED-dropped packets field and checking whether its value is greater than zero.

The following example shows RED-dropped statistics for the egress Ethernet interface configured on port 0 of PIC 0, located on the FPC in slot 7.

```
user@host> show interfaces queue et-7/0/0
Physical interface: et-7/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 206, SNMP ifIndex: 790
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 8 in use
Egress queues: 8 supported, 8 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: fc0
Queued:
Packets          :          539433200          14896082 pps
Bytes            :          38302319880        8461137824 bps
```

```

Transmitted:
Packets      :          67108815          1859497 pps
Bytes        :      4294964160          952062464 bps
Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RL-dropped packets  :          0          0 pps
RL-dropped bytes    :          0          0 bps
RED-dropped packets :      472324385          13036585 pps
RED-dropped bytes   :  34007355720          7509075360 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: fc1
Queued:
Packets      :          539433555          14877096 pps
Bytes        :      38302345472          8450201072 bps
Transmitted:
Packets      :          67108811          1859498 pps
Bytes        :      4294963904          952062976 bps
Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RL-dropped packets  :          0          0 pps
RL-dropped bytes    :          0          0 bps
RED-dropped packets :      472324744          13017598 pps
RED-dropped bytes   :  34007381568          7498138096 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: fc2
Queued:
Packets      :          539433811          14892745 pps
Bytes        :      38302363728          8459214984 bps
Transmitted:
Packets      :          67108833          1859501 pps
Bytes        :      4294965312          952064512 bps
Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RL-dropped packets  :          0          0 pps
RL-dropped bytes    :          0          0 bps
RED-dropped packets :      472324978          13033244 pps
RED-dropped bytes   :  34007398416          7507150472 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: fc3
Queued:
Packets      :          539433461          14879323 pps
Bytes        :      38302338584          8451484208 bps
Transmitted:
Packets      :          67108826          1859498 pps
Bytes        :      4294964864          952062976 bps
Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RL-dropped packets  :          0          0 pps
RL-dropped bytes    :          0          0 bps
RED-dropped packets :      472324635          13019825 pps
RED-dropped bytes   :  34007373720          7499421232 bps
Queue: 4, Forwarding classes: fc4
Queued:
Packets      :          539433755          14884190 pps
Bytes        :      38302359616          8454286816 bps
Transmitted:
Packets      :          67108843          1859508 pps
Bytes        :      4294965952          952068096 bps
Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RL-dropped packets  :          0          0 pps
RL-dropped bytes    :          0          0 bps
RED-dropped packets :      472324912          13024682 pps
RED-dropped bytes   :  34007393664          7502218720 bps
Queue: 5, Forwarding classes: fc5
Queued:
Packets      :          539433849          14892950 pps
Bytes        :      38302366384          8459333176 bps
Transmitted:

```

```

Packets          :          67108843          1859497 pps
Bytes            :          4294965952        952062464 bps
Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RL-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RL-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
RED-dropped packets :          472325006        13033453 pps
RED-dropped bytes   :          34007400432      7507270712 bps
Queue: 6, Forwarding classes: fc6
Queued:
Packets          :          539434160          14879808 pps
Bytes            :          38302388632        8451762856 bps
Transmitted:
Packets          :          67108861          1859514 pps
Bytes            :          4294967104        952071168 bps
Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RL-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RL-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
RED-dropped packets :          472325299        13020294 pps
RED-dropped bytes   :          34007421528      7499691688 bps
Queue: 7, Forwarding classes: fc7
Queued:
Packets          :          539434364          14900946 pps
Bytes            :          38302403328        8463940000 bps
Transmitted:
Packets          :          67108860          1859496 pps
Bytes            :          4294967040        952061952 bps
Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RL-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RL-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
RED-dropped packets :          472325504        13041450 pps
RED-dropped bytes   :          34007436288      7511878048 bps

```

2. If the interface is experiencing RED dropped packets, run the **show interface voq** *interface-name* command on the egress interface that is experiencing the RED dropped packets.

```
user@host> show interfaces voq et-7/0/0 non-zero
```



TIP: When using the **show interfaces voq** command, you can use command filters to help locate the exact queue. For command usage, see [show interfaces voq](#).

3. In the **show** output, determine whether the interface is experiencing RED dropped packets.

The following example shows the count of the ingress RED-dropped packets for the egress Ethernet interface configured on port 0 of PIC 0, located on the FPC in slot 7.

The sample output shows that the cause of the congestion is the ingress Packet Forwarding Engine PFE 0, on FPC number 4, and the ingress Packet Forwarding Engine PFE 0 on FPC number 6, as denoted by the count of RED-dropped packets.

```

user@host> show interfaces voq et-7/0/0 non-zero
Physical interface: et-7/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 156, SNMP ifIndex: 699

Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: q00

```

```

FPC number: 4
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          6834995          96929 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          5249276160        595537368 bps

```

```

FPC number: 6
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          6835203          96964 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          5249435904        595749256 bps

```

Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: q01

```

FPC number: 4
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          6834998          96967 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          5249278464        595766280 bps

```

```

FPC number: 6
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          6835201          96627 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          5249434368        593677664 bps

```

Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: q02

```

FPC number: 4
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          6834997          96921 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          5249277696        595482712 bps

```

```

FPC number: 6
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          6835205          96827 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          5249437440        594907344 bps

```

Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: q03

```

FPC number: 4
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          6834997          96961 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          5249277696        595731736 bps

```

```

FPC number: 6
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          6835202          96522 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          5249435136        593031808 bps

```

Queue: 4, Forwarding classes: q04

```

FPC number: 4
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          6834995          97021 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          5249276160        596099296 bps

```

```

FPC number: 6
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          6835199          96935 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          5249432832        595572304 bps

```

Queue: 5, Forwarding classes: q05

```

FPC number: 4

```

```

PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          6834996          96949 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          5249276928       595656872 bps

FPC number: 6
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          6835204          96899 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          5249436672       595348960 bps

Queue: 6, Forwarding classes: q06

FPC number: 4
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          6835000          97019 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          5249280000       596088832 bps

FPC number: 6
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          6835201          96916 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          5249434368       595455624 bps

Queue: 7, Forwarding classes: q07

FPC number: 4
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          6834999          96929 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          5249279232       595536704 bps

FPC number: 6
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          6835202          96941 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          5249435136       595609968 bps

```



NOTE: For an aggregate interface, follow the same steps, but you must run the `show interface queue` command on each child link of the aggregate interface to determine which child egress link is experiencing the congestion. Then run the `show interface voq` command on that child link to determine which ingress Packet Forward Engine is contributing to the congestion.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Virtual Output Queues on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers on page 514](#)
- [show interfaces voq on page 1228](#)
- [show interfaces queue on page 1189](#)

Example: Configuring Excess Rate for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers

Supported Platforms [PTX Series](#)

You can configure excess rate to customize the distribution of available excess bandwidth among the queues for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers. When excess rate is not

configured, the excess bandwidth available is distributed in proportion to the transmit rates allocated to the queues.

- [Requirements on page 531](#)
- [Overview on page 531](#)
- [Configuration on page 531](#)
- [Verification on page 536](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- One PTX Series Packet Transport Router
- Junos OS Release 12.1X48R2 or later

Overview

This set of examples illustrates how you configure schedulers for the PTX Series Packet Transport Router to distribute the remaining bandwidth (excess rate) among the configured queues.

When you configure excess rate, use the following guidelines:

- The **transmit-rate** statements of the configured schedulers can add up to at most 100 percent.
- All queues on the PTX Series Packet Transport Router have the same excess priority. Excess priority configuration is not supported.
- If a strict-high-priority queue is configured and is rate-limited, this queue gets the rate-limited bandwidth first. Then the configured **transmit-rate** value of other queues is met (regardless of queue priority), and finally the excess bandwidth is distributed in proportion to the configured **excess-rate** values.



BEST PRACTICE: We recommend that you configure rate limit on strict-high queues because the other queues might not meet their guaranteed bandwidths. See [transmit-rate](#).

Configuration

To configure excess rate, perform one or more of these tasks:

- [Configuring Schedulers Without Specifying Excess Rate on page 532](#)
- [Configuring Schedulers by Specifying Excess Rate on page 533](#)
- [Configuring Schedulers to Control Excess Rate for Non-High-Priority Queues on page 535](#)

Configuring Schedulers Without Specifying Excess Rate

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
set class-of-service schedulers sched_queue_0 transmit-rate percent 20
set class-of-service schedulers sched_queue_1 transmit-rate percent 40
set class-of-service schedulers sched_queue_2 transmit-rate percent 10
set class-of-service schedulers sched_queue_3 transmit-rate percent 10
```

Step-by-Step Procedure In this example, four queues are configured and each associated scheduler is assigned the indicated transmit rate. Across the four queues, the transmit rate totals to 80 percent. No excess rate is configured. Assuming that each queue has loads greater than or equal to the configured transmit rate, the remaining 20 percent of the bandwidth is distributed in proportion to the configured transmit rates (20:40:10:10):

- sched_queue_0—5% (20% of the guaranteed rate plus 5% of the remaining bandwidth is 25%)
- sched_queue_1—10% (40% of the guaranteed rate plus 10% of the remaining bandwidth is 50%)
- sched_queue_2—2.5% (10% of the guaranteed rate plus 2.5% of the remaining bandwidth is 12.5%)
- sched_queue_3—2.5% (10% of the guaranteed rate plus 2.5% of the remaining bandwidth is 12.5%)

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure the schedulers:

1. Create the scheduler for queue 0:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set schedulers sched_queue_0 transmit-rate percent 20
```
2. Create the scheduler for queue 1:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set schedulers sched_queue_1 transmit-rate percent 40
```
3. Create the scheduler for queue 2:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set schedulers sched_queue_2 transmit-rate percent 10
```
4. Create the scheduler for queue 3:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set schedulers sched_queue_3 transmit-rate percent 10
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show class-of-service schedulers** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
 sched_queue_0 {
    transmit-rate percent 20;
  }
 sched_queue_1 {
    transmit-rate percent 40;
  }
 sched_queue_2 {
    transmit-rate percent 10;
  }
 sched_queue_3 {
    transmit-rate percent 10;
  }
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring Schedulers by Specifying Excess Rate

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
set class-of-service schedulers sched_queue_0 transmit-rate percent 25
set class-of-service schedulers sched_queue_0 excess-rate percent 25
set class-of-service schedulers sched_queue_1 transmit-rate percent 25
set class-of-service schedulers sched_queue_1 excess-rate percent 50
set class-of-service schedulers sched_queue_2 transmit-rate percent 25
set class-of-service schedulers sched_queue_3 transmit-rate percent 25
```

Step-by-Step Procedure In this example, four schedulers are configured and each is assigned a transmit rate of 25 percent. Queue 0 is configured with 25 percent and queue 1 with 50 percent of the excess rate. If the offered load through queue 2 is only 10 percent, the remaining bandwidth is distributed as: queue excess rate / total excess rate * remaining bandwidth percentage. If a queue has transmit rate configured but not excess rate, the excess rate for that queue is 1. In this example, the excess rate ratio is 25:50:1:1, which yields the following distribution of the 15 percent remaining bandwidth from queue 2:

- sched_queue_0—4.93% ($25 / 76 * 15\%$)
- sched_queue_1—9.87% ($50 / 76 * 15\%$)
- sched_queue_3—0.197% ($1 / 76 * 15\%$)

When the offered load on queue 2 increases to 25 percent or greater, the other queues get only their configured transmit rates.

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure the schedulers:

1. Create the scheduler for queue 0:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set schedulers sched_queue_0 transmit-rate percent 25
user@host# set schedulers sched_queue_0 excess-rate percent 25
```
2. Create the scheduler for queue 1:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set schedulers sched_queue_1 transmit-rate percent 25
user@host# set schedulers sched_queue_1 excess-rate percent 50
```
3. Create the scheduler for queue 2:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set schedulers sched_queue_2 transmit-rate percent 25
```
4. Create the scheduler for queue 3:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set schedulers sched_queue_3 transmit-rate percent 25
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show class-of-service schedulers** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
sched_queue_0 {
  transmit-rate percent 25;
  excess-rate percent 25;
}
sched_queue_1 {
  transmit-rate percent 25;
  excess-rate percent 50;
}
```

```

sched_queue_2 {
    transmit-rate percent 25;
}
sched_queue_3 {
    transmit-rate percent 25;
}

```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring Schedulers to Control Excess Rate for Non-High-Priority Queues

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```

set class-of-service schedulers sched_queue_0 transmit-rate percent 90
set class-of-service schedulers sched_queue_0 priority high
set class-of-service schedulers sched_queue_1 transmit-rate percent 10
set class-of-service schedulers sched_queue_1 priority low
set class-of-service schedulers sched_queue_2 excess-rate percent 10
set class-of-service schedulers sched_queue_3 excess-rate percent 30

```

Step-by-Step Procedure

In this example, the scheduler for queue 0 is configured to transmit up to 90 percent of traffic if there is enough offered load. When the traffic to queue 0 is less than 90 percent, excess rate is configured to distribute the remaining bandwidth in the ratio 1:1:10:30 (when the offered load on queue 1 is greater than 10 percent), which yields the following distribution of the remaining bandwidth from queue 0:

- sched_queue_1— $0.0244 * x\%$ ($1 / 41 * \text{remaining bandwidth } (x)\%$)
- sched_queue_2— $0.244 * x\%$ ($10 / 41 * \text{remaining bandwidth } (x)\%$)
- sched_queue_3— $0.732 * x\%$ ($30 / 41 * \text{remaining bandwidth } (x)\%$)



NOTE: Although the transmit-rate values on queues can add up to at most 100 percent, the excess-rate value does not have this restriction because it is a ratio.

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure the schedulers:

1. Create the scheduler for queue 0:

```

[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set schedulers sched_queue_0 transmit-rate percent 90
user@host# set schedulers sched_queue_0 priority high

```

2. Create the scheduler for queue 1:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set schedulers sched_queue_1 transmit-rate percent 10
user@host# set schedulers sched_queue_1 priority low
```

3. Create the scheduler for queue 2:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set schedulers sched_queue_2 excess-rate percent 10
```

4. Create the scheduler for queue 3:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set schedulers sched_queue_3 excess-rate percent 30
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show class-of-service schedulers** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
sched_queue_0 {
  transmit-rate percent 90;
  priority high;
}
sched_queue_1 {
  transmit-rate percent 10;
  priority low;
}
sched_queue_2 {
  excess-rate percent 10;
}
sched_queue_3 {
  excess-rate percent 30;
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Verifying the Excess Rate Configuration

Purpose Verify that the excess rate configuration is producing the results you expect.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show interfaces queue *interface*** command for the physical interface to verify.

Meaning The show command output lists the traffic by queue and forwarding class names. Verify that the Bytes field for active queues on the specified physical interface match the proportions you expect from the excess rate configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Schedulers Overview on page 227](#)
- [Configuring a Scheduler on page 430](#)
- [excess-rate on page 934](#)
- [CoS Features and Limitations on PTX Series Routers on page 507](#)

Configuring Virtual LAN Queuing and Shaping on PTX Series Routers

Supported Platforms **PTX Series**

You can enable virtual LAN (VLAN) queuing on 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers and specify a traffic-shaping rate for each VLAN. In conjunction, you can also configure other class-of-service (CoS) features, including classifiers, schedulers, and rewrite rules.

- Only 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces are supported.
- You can configure a maximum of 10 VLANs on each interface.
- The maximum shaping rate cannot exceed 100 Gbps for all VLANs configured on an interface.
- Aggregated Ethernet interfaces are not supported.
- The interface wildcard character (*) is not supported—for example, the following configuration is not supported and should not be used:

```
set class-of-service interface et-* unit * shaping-rate 1g
set class-of-service interface et-* unit * scheduler-map sch0
```

To configure per-VLAN queuing and traffic shaping on PTX Series routers:

1. Enable the reception and transmission of 8021.q VLAN-tagged frames on the interface:

```
[edit interfaces et-fpc/pic/port]
user@host# set vlan-tagging
```

2. Configure logical interface properties.

- a. Specify a VLAN identifier for each logical interface:

```
[edit interfaces et-fpc/pic/port unit logical-unit-number]
user@host# set vlan-id number
```



NOTE: You can specify a maximum of 10 VLAN identifiers for each physical interface.

- b. Specify a protocol family and IP address for each logical interface:

```
[edit interfaces et-fpc/pic/port unit logical-unit-number]
user@host# set family (inet | inet6 | mpls) address ip-address
```

3. Enable per-VLAN queuing on the interface:

```
[edit interfaces et-fpc/pic/port]
user@host# set per-unit-scheduler
```

4. Configure per-VLAN traffic shaping by specifying the amount of bandwidth to be allocated to each logical interface:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces et-fpc/pic/port unit logical-unit-number]
user@host# set shaping-rate rate
```



NOTE: The shaping rate for all VLANs cannot exceed 100 percent of the bandwidth available on the interface (100 Gbps).

5. (Optional) Configure one or more classifiers and apply them to the logical interface.
 - a. Define one or more behavior aggregate (BA) classifiers:


```
[edit class-of-service classifiers]
user@host# set classifier-type classifier-name
```
 - b. Define one or more forwarding classes for each classifier:


```
[edit class-of-service classifiers classifier-type classifier-name]
user@host# set forwarding-class forwarding-class-name loss-priority level
code-points [ aliases ] [ bit-patterns ]
```
 - c. Apply one or more classifiers to the logical interface:


```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
user@host# set classifiers classifier-type classifier-name
```
6. (Optional) Configure one or more rewrite rules to set CoS bits on outgoing packets.
 - a. Define one or more rewrite rules:


```
[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules]
user@host# set traffic-type rewrite-rule-name
```
 - b. Define one or more forwarding classes for each rewrite rule:


```
[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules traffic-type rewrite-rule-name]
user@host# set forwarding-class forwarding-class-name loss-priority level
code-points [ aliases ] [ bit-patterns ]
```
 - c. Apply one or more rewrite rules to the logical interface for outgoing traffic:


```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
user@host# set rewrite-rules traffic-type rewrite-rule-name
```
7. (Optional) Configure one or more scheduler maps and apply them to the logical interface, that is, VLAN. Use a scheduler map to associate the properties of the output queues you define in schedulers with forwarding classes.
 - a. Specify the name of a scheduler map:


```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set scheduler-maps scheduler-map-name
```
 - b. Specify the name of a forwarding class to associate with the scheduler map:


```
[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps scheduler-map-name]
user@host set forwarding-class forwarding-class-name
```
 - c. Specify the name of a scheduler configured at the `[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]` hierarchy level to associate with the scheduler map:


```
[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps scheduler-map-name]
user@host# set schedulers scheduler-name
```


- d. Apply the scheduler map to the logical interface, that is, VLAN:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set interfaces et-fpc/pic/port unit logical-unit-number scheduler-map
scheduler-map-name
```

Related Documentation

- [The Junos OS CoS Components Used to Manage Congestion and Control Service Levels on page 7](#)
- [Example: Configuring Virtual LAN Queuing and Shaping in PTX Series Packet Transport Routers on page 539](#)
- [per-unit-scheduler on page 1030](#)
- [shaping-rate on page 1063](#)

Example: Configuring Virtual LAN Queuing and Shaping in PTX Series Packet Transport Routers

Supported Platforms [PTX Series](#)

You can enable virtual LAN (VLAN) queuing on 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers and specify a traffic-shaping rate for each VLAN.

- [Requirements on page 539](#)
- [Overview on page 539](#)
- [Configuration on page 539](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 13.2 or later.
- One PTX5000 router.

Overview

This example shows how to configure 10 VLANs, enable class-of-service (CoS) queuing, and specify a traffic-shaping rate for each VLAN. The total traffic-shaping rate for all VLANs cannot exceed 100 Gbps.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To configure VLAN queuing and traffic shaping on the PTX5000 router, copy the following commands and paste them into the terminal window of the router:

```
[edit]
set interfaces et-5/0/0 vlan-tagging
set interfaces et-5/0/0 per-unit-scheduler
set interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 0 vlan-id 0
set interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 1 vlan-id 1
set interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 2 vlan-id 2
set interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 3 vlan-id 3
```

```
set interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 4 vlan-id 4
set interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 5 vlan-id 5
set interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 6 vlan-id 6
set interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 7 vlan-id 7
set interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 8 vlan-id 8
set interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 9 vlan-id 9
set class-of-service interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 0 shaping-rate 5g
set class-of-service interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 1 shaping-rate 10g
set class-of-service interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 2 shaping-rate 20g
set class-of-service interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 3 shaping-rate 5g
set class-of-service interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 4 shaping-rate 10g
set class-of-service interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 5 shaping-rate 10g
set class-of-service interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 6 shaping-rate 5g
set class-of-service interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 7 shaping-rate 5g
set class-of-service interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 8 shaping-rate 10g
set class-of-service interfaces et-5/0/0 unit 9 shaping-rate 20g
```

**Step-by-Step
Procedure**

To configure the PTX5000 router:

1. Enable the reception and transmission of 802.1q VLAN-tagged frames on the interface:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set et-5/0/0 vlan-tagging
```

2. Specify a VLAN identifier for each logical interface:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 0 vlan-id 0
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 1 vlan-id 1
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 2 vlan-id 2
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 3 vlan-id 3
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 4 vlan-id 4
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 5 vlan-id 5
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 6 vlan-id 6
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 7 vlan-id 7
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 8 vlan-id 8
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 9 vlan-id 9
```

3. Configure per-VLAN traffic shaping by specifying the amount of bandwidth to be allocated to each logical interface:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 0 shaping-rate 5g
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 1 shaping-rate 10g
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 2 shaping-rate 20g
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 3 shaping-rate 5g
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 4 shaping-rate 10g
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 5 shaping-rate 10g
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 6 shaping-rate 5g
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 7 shaping-rate 5g
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 8 shaping-rate 10g
user@host# set et-5/0/0 unit 9 shaping-rate 20g
```

Results

Confirm your results by entering the **show interfaces** and **show class-of-service** commands:

```
user@host# show interfaces
et-5/0/0 {
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 0 {
    vlan-id 0;
  }
  unit 1 {
    vlan-id 1;
  }
  unit 2 {
    vlan-id 2;
  }
  unit 3 {
    vlan-id 3;
  }
  unit 4 {
    vlan-id 4;
  }
  unit 5 {
    vlan-id 5;
  }
  unit 6 {
    vlan-id 6;
  }
  unit 7 {
    vlan-id 7;
  }
  unit 8 {
    vlan-id 8;
  }
  unit 9 {
    vlan-id 9;
  }
}

user@host# show class-of-service
interfaces {
  et-5/0/3 {
    unit 0 {
      shaping-rate 5g;
    }
    unit 1 {
      shaping-rate 10g;
    }
    unit 2 {
      shaping-rate 20g;
    }
    unit 3 {
      shaping-rate 5g;
    }
    unit 4 {
```

```
        shaping-rate 10g;
    }
    unit 5 {
        shaping-rate 10g;
    }
    unit 6 {
        shaping-rate 5g;
    }
    unit 7 {
        shaping-rate 5g;
    }
    unit 8 {
        shaping-rate 10g;
    }
    unit 9 {
        shaping-rate 20g;
    }
}
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Virtual LAN Queuing and Shaping on PTX Series Routers on page 537](#)
- [per-unit-scheduler on page 1030](#)
- [shaping-rate on page 1063](#)

Example: Configuring Strict-Priority Scheduling on a PTX Series Router

Supported Platforms [PTX Series](#)

This example shows how to configure strict-priority scheduling for a physical interface on a PTX Series router.

- [Requirements on page 542](#)
- [Overview on page 542](#)
- [Configuration on page 543](#)
- [Verification on page 548](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- One PTX Series Packet Transport Router
- One or more routers that provide input packets and receive output packets
- Junos OS Release 13.3 or later

Overview

This example illustrates how you configure strict-priority scheduling for a physical interface on a PTX Series router to perform processing of queues in strict-priority order. Queues

in the guaranteed region with the same priority are processed in round-robin fashion. Queues in the excess region are processed based on the WRR algorithm.

When you configure strict-priority scheduling, use the following guidelines:

- The configured **transmit-rate** does not affect the queue drain rate because packets are processed in order of queue priority.
- You can configure only one queue with **strict-high** priority at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name priority]** hierarchy level.
- You cannot configure both **transmit-rate exact** and **strict-high** priority at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]** hierarchy level.
- You cannot configure **scheduler-map** or **shaping-rate** on an interface where you configure an output traffic control profile.
- You cannot configure **transmit-rate** on a queue with **low** priority or the commit will fail.



NOTE: If a strict-high priority queue is constantly loaded to 100 percent of traffic capacity, other queues are starved. Queue starvation can cause the interface hardware to generate critical interrupts (see [PR849914](#)).

In [Figure 58 on page 543](#), the PTX Series router has inputs from Router A, et-1/1/15 and et-1/1/12, and an output to Router B, et-7/1/12. This example configures classification on the two ingress interfaces and configures strict-priority scheduling on the egress interface.

Figure 58: Topology for Configuring Strict-Priority Scheduling on a PTX Series Router



Configuration

Configuring Strict-Priority Scheduling

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```

set class-of-service classifiers dscp cls forwarding-class be loss-priority high code-points 000000
set class-of-service classifiers dscp cls forwarding-class ef loss-priority medium-high code-points 000001
set class-of-service classifiers dscp cls forwarding-class af loss-priority medium-low code-points 000010
set class-of-service classifiers dscp cls forwarding-class nc loss-priority low code-points 000011

```

```
set class-of-service classifiers dscp cls forwarding-class af11 loss-priority low code-points
000100
set class-of-service classifiers dscp cls forwarding-class af12 loss-priority low code-points
000101
set class-of-service classifiers dscp cls forwarding-class af13 loss-priority low code-points
000110
set class-of-service classifiers dscp cls forwarding-class nc2 loss-priority low code-points
000111
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 0 be
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 1 ef
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 2 af
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 3 nc
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 4 af11
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 5 af12
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 6 af13
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 7 nc2
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles tcp1 scheduler-map sch0
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles tcp1 strict-priority-scheduler
set class-of-service interfaces et-1/1/12 unit 0 classifiers dscp cls
set class-of-service interfaces et-1/1/15 unit 0 classifiers dscp cls
set class-of-service interfaces et-7/1/12 output-traffic-control-profile tcp1
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch0 forwarding-class be scheduler be_sch
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch0 forwarding-class ef scheduler ef_sch
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch0 forwarding-class af scheduler af_sch
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch0 forwarding-class nc scheduler nc_sch
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch0 forwarding-class af11 scheduler af11_sch
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch0 forwarding-class af12 scheduler af12_sch
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch0 forwarding-class af13 scheduler af13_sch
set class-of-service scheduler-maps sch0 forwarding-class nc2 scheduler nc2_sch
set class-of-service schedulers be_sch transmit-rate percent 60
set class-of-service schedulers be_sch priority high
set class-of-service schedulers ef_sch transmit-rate percent 5
set class-of-service schedulers ef_sch priority medium-high
set class-of-service schedulers af_sch transmit-rate percent 5
set class-of-service schedulers af_sch priority high
set class-of-service schedulers nc_sch transmit-rate percent 5
set class-of-service schedulers nc_sch priority strict-high
set class-of-service schedulers af11_sch transmit-rate percent 5
set class-of-service schedulers af11_sch priority high
set class-of-service schedulers af12_sch transmit-rate percent 5
set class-of-service schedulers af12_sch priority medium-high
set class-of-service schedulers af13_sch transmit-rate percent 5
set class-of-service schedulers af13_sch priority medium-low
set class-of-service schedulers nc2_sch priority low
```

Step-by-Step Procedure In this example, eight schedulers are configured based on eight DSCP classifier configurations. Each associated scheduler is assigned a priority and transmit rate, although the transmit rate is ignored by the strict-priority scheduler. The scheduler map sch0 is configured with the mapping of forwarding classes to schedulers. Within the traffic control profile tcp1, the scheduler map and the strict-priority scheduler feature are configured. Two input interfaces on the PTX Series router, et-1/1/12 and et-1/1/15, are configured with the DSCP classifiers. The output traffic control profile on et-7/1/12 is configured with the traffic control profile tcp1.

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure strict-priority scheduling:

1. Configure the DSCP forwarding classes.

```
[edit class-of-service dscp cls]
user@host# set forwarding-class be loss-priority high code-points 000000
user@host# set forwarding-class ef loss-priority medium-high code-points 000001
user@host# set forwarding-class af loss-priority medium-low code-points 000010
user@host# set forwarding-class nc loss-priority low code-points 000011
user@host# set forwarding-class af11 loss-priority low code-points 000100
user@host# set forwarding-class af12 loss-priority low code-points 000101
user@host# set forwarding-class af13 loss-priority low code-points 000110
user@host# set forwarding-class nc2 loss-priority low code-points 000111
```

2. Configure the mapping of queues to forwarding classes.

```
[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]
user@host# set queue 0 be
user@host# set queue 1 ef
user@host# set queue 2 af
user@host# set queue 3 nc
user@host# set queue 4 af11
user@host# set queue 5 af12
user@host# set queue 6 af13
user@host# set queue 7 nc2
```

3. Configure the transmit rate and priority for each scheduler.

Although you can configure a transmit rate, the value that you configure is overridden by the strict-priority scheduler.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set schedulers be_sch transmit-rate percent 60
user@host# set schedulers be_sch priority high
user@host# set schedulers ef_sch transmit-rate percent 5
user@host# set schedulers ef_sch priority medium-high
user@host# set schedulers af_sch transmit-rate percent 5
user@host# set schedulers af_sch priority high
user@host# set schedulers nc_sch transmit-rate percent 5
user@host# set schedulers nc_sch priority strict-high
user@host# set schedulers af11_sch transmit-rate percent 5
user@host# set schedulers af11_sch priority high
user@host# set schedulers af12_sch transmit-rate percent 5
user@host# set schedulers af12_sch priority medium-high
```

```
user@host# set schedulers af13_sch transmit-rate percent 5
user@host# set schedulers af13_sch priority medium-low
user@host# set schedulers nc2_sch priority low
```

4. Configure the scheduler map with the mapping of forwarding classes to schedulers.

```
[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps sch0]
user@host# set forwarding-class be scheduler be_sch
user@host# set forwarding-class ef scheduler ef_sch
user@host# set forwarding-class af scheduler af_sch
user@host# set forwarding-class nc scheduler nc_sch
user@host# set forwarding-class af11 scheduler af11_sch
user@host# set forwarding-class af12 scheduler af12_sch
user@host# set forwarding-class af13 scheduler af13_sch
user@host# set forwarding-class nc2 scheduler nc2_sch
```

5. Configure the traffic control profile to do strict-priority scheduling and define the scheduler map to use.

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles tcp1]
user@host# set scheduler-map sch0
user@host# set strict-priority-scheduler
```

6. Apply the classifiers to the input interfaces, and the traffic control profile to the output interface.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
user@host# set et-1/1/12 unit 0 classifiers dscp cls
user@host# set et-1/1/15 unit 0 classifiers dscp cls
user@host# set et-7/1/12 output-traffic-control-profile tcp1
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show class-of-service** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
user@host# show class-of-service
forwarding-classes {
  queue 0 be;
  queue 1 ef;
  queue 2 af;
  queue 3 nc;
  queue 4 af11;
  queue 5 af12;
  queue 6 af13;
  queue 7 nc2;
}
interfaces {
  et-1/1/12 {
    unit 0 {
      classifiers {
        dscp cls;
      }
    }
  }
  et-1/1/15 {
    unit 0 {
```



```
        classifiers {
            dscp cls;
        }
    }
    et-7/1/12 {
        output-traffic-control-profile tcp1;
    }
}
scheduler-maps {
    sch0 {
        forwarding-class be scheduler be_sch;
        forwarding-class ef scheduler ef_sch;
        forwarding-class af scheduler af_sch;
        forwarding-class nc scheduler nc_sch;
        forwarding-class af11 scheduler af11_sch;
        forwarding-class af12 scheduler af12_sch;
        forwarding-class af13 scheduler af13_sch;
        forwarding-class nc2 scheduler nc2_sch;
    }
}
schedulers {
    be_sch {
        transmit-rate percent 60;
        priority high;
    }
    ef_sch {
        transmit-rate percent 5;
        priority medium-high;
    }
    af_sch {
        transmit-rate percent 5;
        priority high;
    }
    nc_sch {
        transmit-rate percent 5;
        priority strict-high;
    }
    af11_sch {
        transmit-rate percent 5;
        priority high;
    }
    af12_sch {
        transmit-rate percent 5;
        priority medium-high;
    }
    af13_sch {
        transmit-rate percent 5;
        priority medium-low;
    }
    nc2_sch {
        priority low;
    }
}
traffic-control-profiles {
    tcp1 {
```

```

        scheduler-map sch0;
        strict-priority-scheduler;
    }
}

```

Verification

Verifying Strict-Priority Scheduling

Purpose Verify that the strict-priority scheduling configuration is producing the results you expect.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show interfaces queue interface-name interface-name** command and select the output physical interface to verify.

```
user@host> show interfaces queue interface-name et-7/1/12
```

```

Physical interface: et-7/1/12, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 231, SNMP ifIndex: 612
  Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 8 in use
  Egress queues: 8 supported, 8 in use
  Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: be
    Queued:
      Packets          :          394488          131507 pps
      Bytes            :        591732000        1578084848 bps
    Transmitted:
      Packets          :          394488          131507 pps
      Bytes            :        591732000        1578084848 bps
      Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      RL-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      RL-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
      RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
  Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: ef
    Queued:
      Packets          :          234498          82115 pps
      Bytes            :        352963584        988886784 bps
    Transmitted:
      Packets          :          82425          27551 pps
      Bytes            :        123637500        330618176 bps
      Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      RL-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      RL-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
      RED-dropped packets :         152073         54564 pps
      RED-dropped bytes   :        229326084        658268608 bps
  Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: af
    Queued:
      Packets          :          345175          115068 pps
      Bytes            :        517762500        1380824240 bps
    Transmitted:
      Packets          :          345175          115068 pps
      Bytes            :        517762500        1380824240 bps
      Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      RL-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      RL-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
      RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
  Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: nc
    Queued:
      Packets          :          986224          328769 pps

```

```

Bytes : 1479336000 3945236360 bps
Transmitted:
Packets : 986224 328769 pps
Bytes : 1479336000 3945236360 bps
Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RL-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RL-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Queue: 4, Forwarding classes: af11
Queued:
Packets : 493110 164383 pps
Bytes : 739665000 1972606056 bps
Transmitted:
Packets : 493110 164383 pps
Bytes : 739665000 1972606056 bps
Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RL-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RL-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Queue: 5, Forwarding classes: af12
Queued:
Packets : 461830 164375 pps
Bytes : 695777416 1981272728 bps
Transmitted:
Packets : 82778 27543 pps
Bytes : 124167000 330521208 bps
Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RL-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RL-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
RED-dropped packets : 379052 136832 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 571610416 1650751520 bps
Queue: 6, Forwarding classes: af13
Queued:
Packets : 462258 164556 pps
Bytes : 696421280 1983445256 bps
Transmitted:
Packets : 82973 27637 pps
Bytes : 124459500 331648480 bps
Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RL-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RL-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
RED-dropped packets : 379285 136919 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 571961780 1651796776 bps
Queue: 7, Forwarding classes: nc2
Queued:
Packets : 227750 82215 pps
Bytes : 343447000 991843712 bps
Transmitted:
Packets : 0 0 pps
Bytes : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RL-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RL-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
RED-dropped packets : 227750 82215 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 343447000 991843712 bps

```

Meaning The **show** command output lists the traffic by queue and forwarding class names. The Bytes field under the Transmitted field for each queue shows the actual bytes transmitted.

From the sample output, you can see that the strict-high queue gets the highest priority and transmits without drops. The high-priority queues are then transmitted. The medium-high and medium-low priority queues are processed in a round-robin fashion. The low-priority queue is starved. Starvation of queues can lead to fatal interrupts (see [PR849914](#)).

Keep in mind the following conditions that apply to strict-priority scheduling:

- If the traffic on the output interface is undersubscribed, no queue should show dropped traffic.
- The strict-high queue is processed first, followed by the high-priority queues (in a round-robin fashion), and finally all remaining queues in the guaranteed region (in a round-robin fashion).
- If the ingress traffic exceeds the capacity of the output interface, the queues are processed in strict-priority order.
- Queues in the excess region are processed based on the WRR algorithm.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Scheduling on PTX Series Routers on page 511](#)
- [Example: Configuring Excess Rate for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers on page 530](#)
- [Understanding CoS CLI Configuration Statements on PTX Series Routers on page 550](#)
- [Schedulers Overview on page 227](#)
- [Configuring a Scheduler on page 430](#)
- [excess-rate on page 934](#)
- [strict-priority-scheduler on page 1077](#)
- [traffic-control-profiles on page 1088](#)

Understanding CoS CLI Configuration Statements on PTX Series Routers

Supported Platforms [PTX Series](#)

PTX Series Packet Transport Routers have no new Junos OS CLI configuration statements. However, some statements or statement options supported on other platforms are not supported or may not have effect on PTX Series devices. These exceptions are summarized here.

[edit chassis] Hierarchy Level

The following statement is not applicable to PTX Series Packet Transport Routers. There are always eight queues available. However, if there is a requirement to use only four of eight queues, you can do this by configuring the forwarding class to queue mapping, as appropriate.

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number],  
max-queues-per-interface (4 | 8);
```

The following CLI is not applicable to PICs supported on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers:

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number],
  q-pic-large-buffer {
    [large-scale | small-scale]
  }
```

On PTX Series Packet Transport Routers, buffer occupancy is computed as weighted average. However, configuration of weight at the PIC level is not supported. The default weights are applied.

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number],
  red-buffer-occupancy {
    weighted-averaged [ instant-usage-weight-exponent ] weight-value;
  }
```

The following CLI is not applicable to PICs supported on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers:

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number],
  traffic-manager {
    egress-shaping-overhead number;
    ingress-shaping-overhead number;
    mode session-shaping;
  }
```

[edit class-of-service] Hierarchy Level

The following CLI is not applicable to PTX Series Packet Transport Routers because there are no separate fabric queues and egress queues:

```
fabric {
  scheduler-map {
    priority (high | low) scheduler scheduler-name;
  }
}
```

The following CLI does not support the **priority** and **policing-priority** options.

```
forwarding-classes {
  class queue-num queue-number priority (high | low);
  queue queue-number class-name priority (high | low) [ policing-priority (premium |
    normal) ];
}
```

The following statements are not supported on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers:

- **inet-precedence** rewrite
- Rewrite of both exp and inet-precedence fields for VPN and non-VPN traffic that use the **mpls-inet-both** and **mpls-inet-both-non-vpn** protocol types.
- **exp-push-push-push** and **exp-swap-push-push** rules

- **input-scheduler-map** and **input-shaping-rate**
- The physical interface scheduler is applied on the Packet Forwarding Engine, hence the **scheduler-map-chassis** statement is not applicable.

```

interfaces {
  interface-name {
    input-scheduler-map map-name;
    input-shaping-rate rate;
    scheduler-map-chassis map-name;
    unit logical-unit-number {
      rewrite-rules {
        inet-precedence (rewrite-name | default) protocol
          protocol-types;
        exp (write-name | default) protocol protocol-types;
        exp-push-push-push default;
        exp-swap-push-push default;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

In the following CLI, only the **inet-precedence** statement is not supported.

```

rewrite-rules {
  (dscp | dscp-ipv6 | exp | ieee-802.1 | ieee-802.1ad | inet-precedence) rewrite-name {
    import (rewrite-name | default);
    forwarding-class class-name {
      loss-priority level code-point (alias | bits);
    }
  }
}

```

Classifiers on routing instances are not supported on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers because L3VPN is not supported. Hence, the following CLI is not applicable.

```

[edit class-of-service]
routing-instances routing-instance-name {
  classifiers {
    exp (classifier-name | default);
    dscp (classifier-name | default);
    dscp-ipv6 (classifier-name | default);
  }
}

```

The following limitations apply to statements under **schedulers** on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers:

- **protocol** (non-tcp | tcp) is not supported for **drop-profile-map**. The **any** option is supported.
- **excess-priority** is not supported.
- **rate-limit** is supported for **transmit-rate**. It is applied only when schedulers are configured as **strict-high**.

schedulers (CoS) {

```

scheduler-name {
  buffer-size (percent percentage | remainder | temporal microseconds);
  drop-profile-map loss-priority (any | low | medium-low | medium-high
  high) protocol (any ) drop-profile profile-name;
  priority priority-level;
  transmit-rate (rate | percent percentage | remainder) <exact | rate-limit>;
}

```



NOTE: Configurations that are supported only on Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, channelized IQ PICs, and so forth are not applicable to PTX Series Packet Transport Routers. These PICs are not supported on this platform. Those CLIs are not listed here.

[edit firewall] Hierarchy Level

In the following CLI, the **dscp** clause is not supported.

```

family family-name {
  filter filter-name {
    term term-name {
      from {
        match-conditions;
      }
      then {
        dscp 0;
        forwarding-class class-name;
        loss-priority (high | low);
        three-color-policer {
          (single-rate | two-rate) policer-name;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

The following statements are not supported on PTX1000 Routers:

- [edit class-of-service]


```

classifiers inet-precedence classifier-name{
  forwarding-class class-name {
    loss-priority level code-points [ aliases ] [ bit-patterns ];
  }
}

```
- [edit class-of-service]


```

forwarding-policy {
  next-hop-map map-name {
    forwarding-class class-name {
      next-hop [ next-hop-name ];
    }
  }
}

```
- [edit class-of-service classifiers *type* *classifier-name* forwarding-class *class-name* loss-priority]

medium-low;

- [edit class-of-service]
tri-color;

CHAPTER 17

Configuring Class of Service on T Series Core Routers

- [CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers on page 555](#)
- [Packet Flow on Juniper Networks T Series Core Routers on page 562](#)
- [Ingress Oversubscription on page 564](#)
- [Configuring Traffic Class Maps on page 565](#)
- [Example: Configuring Traffic Class Maps on page 567](#)
- [Applying a Shaping Rate to Physical Interfaces Overview on page 577](#)
- [Configuring the Shaping Rate for Physical Interfaces on page 578](#)

CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers

Supported Platforms [M Series, T Series](#)

Juniper Networks M320 Multiservice Edge Routers and T Series Core Routers, as well as M Series Multiservice Edge Routers with enhanced Flexible PIC Concentrators (FPCs), have more CoS capabilities than M Series routers that use other FPC models.

[Table 58 on page 462](#) lists some of these the differences.

To determine whether your M Series router is equipped with an enhanced FPC, issue the **show chassis hardware** command. The presence of an enhanced FPC is designated by the **E-FPC** description in the output.

```
user@host> show chassis hardware
```

Hardware inventory:

Item	Version	Part number	Serial number	Description
Chassis			31959	M7i
Midplane	REV 02	710-008761	CA0209	M7i Midplane
Power Supply 0	REV 04	740-008537	PD10272	AC Power Supply
Routing Engine	REV 01	740-008846	1000396803	RE-5.0
CFEB	REV 02	750-009492	CA0166	Internet Processor IIV1
FPC 0				E-FPC
PIC 0	REV 04	750-003163	HJ6416	1x G/E, 1000 BASE-SX
PIC 1	REV 04	750-003163	HJ6423	1x G/E, 1000 BASE-SX
PIC 2	REV 04	750-003163	HJ6421	1x G/E, 1000 BASE-SX
PIC 3	REV 02	750-003163	HJ0425	1x G/E, 1000 BASE-SX
FPC 1				E-FPC
PIC 2	REV 01	750-009487	HM2275	ASP - Integrated
PIC 3	REV 01	750-009098	CA0142	2x F/E, 100 BASE-TX

Many operations involving the DSCP bits depend on the router and PIC type. For example, some DSCP classification configurations for MPLS and Internet can only be performed on M120 routers, M320 routers with Enhanced Type III FPCs, and MX Series routers only.

Table 58 on page 462 summarizes CoS features and limitations on M Series and T Series routers.



NOTE: The T4000 router supports the lowest of the scaling numbers for classifiers, rewrite rules, and WRED associated with MX Series and T Series routers.

Table 64: CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers

CoS Feature	Interface Hardware				Details
	FPCs in M120 Routers	Enhanced FPCs in M120 Routers	FPCs in M320 or T Series Routers	Type-4 or Enhanced Scaling FPCs in T Series Routers	

Classifiers

Table 64: CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers (*continued*)

CoS Feature	Interface Hardware				Details
	FPCs in M120 Routers	Enhanced FPCs in M120 Routers	FPCs in M320 or T Series Routers	Type-4 or Enhanced Scaling FPCs in T Series Routers	
Maximum number per FPC or PIC	1	8	64	64 or 58 total	<p>On IQ2 and IQ2E PICs, the CoS classification and CoS rewrite processes are off-loaded from the FPC to the PIC, so the capabilities and limitations of these types of PICs must be taken into consideration.</p> <p>For M Series router FPCs, the one-classifier limit includes the default IP precedence classifier. If you create a new classifier and apply it to an interface, the new classifier does not override the default classifier for other interfaces on the same FPC. In general, the first classifier associated with a logical interface is used. The default classifier can be replaced only when a single interface is associated with the default classifier.</p> <p>Only 58 user-configurable BA classifiers can be attached to logical interfaces on Type-4 FPCs in T640, T1600, or T4000 routers, because six default classifiers are automatically attached to the interfaces. When interfaces on the FPC come up, three default classifiers are installed in the FPC ASIC table: IPv4 and IPv6, MPLS tagging, and multiservices. Next, three default BA classifiers are installed: DSCP IPv6 (9), and MPLS EXP (10), and IP precedence (13).</p> <p>For user-defined BA classifier types (dscp, dscp-ipv6, ieee-802.1p, ieee-802.1ad, inet-precedence, and mpls-exp), you can attach a maximum of 32 classifiers of the same type (including one default classifier) to a logical interface hosted on a Type-4 FPC in a T640, T1600, or T4000 router.</p> <p>You can attach a maximum of 8 user-configured BA classifiers of the same type to a logical interface hosted on an Enhanced Scaling FPC in a T640, T1600, or T4000 router.</p>
dscp	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	On all routers, you cannot configure IP precedence and DiffServ code point (DSCP) classifiers on a single logical interface, because both apply to IPv4 packets.

Table 64: CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers (*continued*)

CoS Feature	Interface Hardware				Details
	FPCs in M120 Routers	Enhanced FPCs in M120 Routers	FPCs in M320 or T Series Routers	Type-4 or Enhanced Scaling FPCs in T Series Routers	
dscp-ipv6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>For T Series routers, you can apply separate classifiers for IPv4 and IPv6 packets per logical interface.</p> <p>For M Series router enhanced FPCs, you cannot apply separate classifiers for IPv4 and IPv6 packets. Classifier assignment works as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you assign a DSCP classifier only, IPv4 and IPv6 packets are classified using the DSCP classifier. • If you assign an IP precedence classifier only, IPv4 and IPv6 packets are classified using the IP precedence classifier. The lower three bits of the DSCP field are ignored because IP precedence mapping requires the upper three bits only. • If you assign either the DSCP or the IP precedence classifier in conjunction with the DSCP IPv6 classifier, the commit fails. • If you assign a DSCP IPv6 classifier only, IPv4 and IPv6 packets are classified using the DSCP IPv6 classifier, but the commit displays a warning message.
ieee-802.1p	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>On M Series router enhanced FPCs and T Series routers, if you associate an IEEE 802.1p classifier with a logical interface, you cannot associate any other classifier with that logical interface.</p> <p>For most PICs, if you apply an IEEE 802.1p classifier to a logical interface, you cannot apply non-IEEE classifiers on other logical interfaces on the same physical interface. This restriction does not apply to Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs.</p>
inet-precedence	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	On all routers, you cannot assign IP precedence and DSCP classifiers to a single logical interface, because both apply to IPv4 packets.
mpls-exp	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	For M Series router FPCs, only the default MPLS EXP classifier is supported; the default MPLS EXP classifier takes the EXP bits 1 and 2 as the output queue number.
Loss priorities based on the Frame Relay discard eligible (DE) bit	No	No	No	No	—

Table 64: CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers (*continued*)

CoS Feature	Interface Hardware				Details
	FPCs in M120 Routers	Enhanced FPCs in M120 Routers	FPCs in M320 or T Series Routers	Type-4 or Enhanced Scaling FPCs in T Series Routers	
Drop Profiles					
Maximum number per FPC or PIC	2	16	32	32	—
Per queue	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Per loss priority	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Per Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) bit	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Policing					
Adaptive shaping for Frame Relay traffic	No	No	No	No	—
Traffic policing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Two-rate tricolor marking (TCM)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Allows you to configure up to four loss priorities. Two-rate TCM is supported on T Series routers with Enhanced III FPCs and the T640 Core Router with Enhanced Scaling FPC4.
Virtual channels	No	No	No	No	—
Queuing					

Table 64: CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers (*continued*)

CoS Feature	Interface Hardware				Details
	FPCs in M120 Routers	Enhanced FPCs in M120 Routers	FPCs in M320 or T Series Routers	Type-4 or Enhanced Scaling FPCs in T Series Routers	
Priority	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs support only one queue in the scheduler map with medium-high, high, or strict-high priority. If more than one queue is configured with high or strict-high priority, the one that appears first in the configuration is implemented as strict-high priority. This queue receives unlimited transmission bandwidth. The remaining queues are implemented as low priority, which means they might be starved.</p> <p>On the IQE PIC, you can rate-limit the strict-high and high queues. Without this limiting, traffic that requires low latency (delay) such as voice can block the transmission of medium-priority and low-priority packets. Unless limited, high and strict-high traffic is always sent before lower priority traffic.</p> <p>Support for the medium-low and medium-high queuing priority mappings varies by FPC type.</p>
Per-queue output statistics	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Per-queue output statistics are shown in the output of the show interfaces queue command.
Rewrite Markers					
Maximum number per FPC or PIC	No maximum	No maximum	64	64	On IQ2 and IQ2E PICs, the CoS classification and CoS rewrite processes are off-loaded from the FPC to the PIC, so the capabilities and limitations of these types of PICs must be taken into consideration.
dscp	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>For M Series router Enhanced FPCs, bits 0 through 5 are rewritten, and bits 6 through 7 are preserved.</p> <p>For M320 and T Series router non-IQ FPCs, bits 0 through 5 are rewritten, and bits 6 through 7 are preserved.</p> <p>For M320 and T Series router FPCs, you must decode the loss priority using the firewall filter before you can use loss priority to select the rewrite CoS value.</p> <p>For M320 and T Series router FPCs, Adaptive Services PIC link services IQ interfaces (lsq-) do not support DSCP rewrite markers.</p>

Table 64: CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers (*continued*)

CoS Feature	Interface Hardware				Details
	FPCs in M120 Routers	Enhanced FPCs in M120 Routers	FPCs in M320 or T Series Routers	Type-4 or Enhanced Scaling FPCs in T Series Routers	
dscp-ipv6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>For M Series router Enhanced FPCs and M320 and T Series router FPCs, bits 0 through 5 are rewritten, and bits 6 through 7 are preserved.</p> <p>For M320 and T Series routers FPCs, you must decode the loss priority using the firewall filter before you can use loss priority to select the rewrite CoS value.</p> <p>For M320 and T Series router FPCs, Adaptive Services PIC link services IQ interfaces (lsq-) do not support DSCP rewrite markers.</p>
frame-relay-de	No	No	No	No	–
ieee-802.1	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>For M Series router enhanced FPCs and T Series router FPCs, fixed rewrite loss priority determines the value for bit 0; queue number (forwarding class) determines bits 1 and 2. For IQ PICs, you can only configure one IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule on a physical port. All logical ports (units) on that physical port should apply the same IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule.</p>
inet-precedence	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>For M Series router FPCs, bits 0 through 2 are rewritten, and bits 3 through 7 are preserved.</p> <p>For M Series router Enhanced FPCs, bits 0 through 2 are rewritten, bits 3 through 5 are cleared, and bits 6 through 7 are preserved.</p> <p>For M320 and T Series routers FPCs, bits 0 through 2 are rewritten and bits 3 through 7 are preserved.</p> <p>For M320 and T Series router FPCs, you must decode the loss priority using the firewall filter before you can use loss priority to select the rewrite CoS value.</p>
mpls-exp	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>For M320 and T Series router FPCs, you must decode the loss priority using the firewall filter before you can use loss priority to select the rewrite CoS value.</p> <p>For M Series routers FPCs, fixed rewrite loss priority determines the value for bit 0; queue number (forwarding class) determines bits 1 and 2.</p>

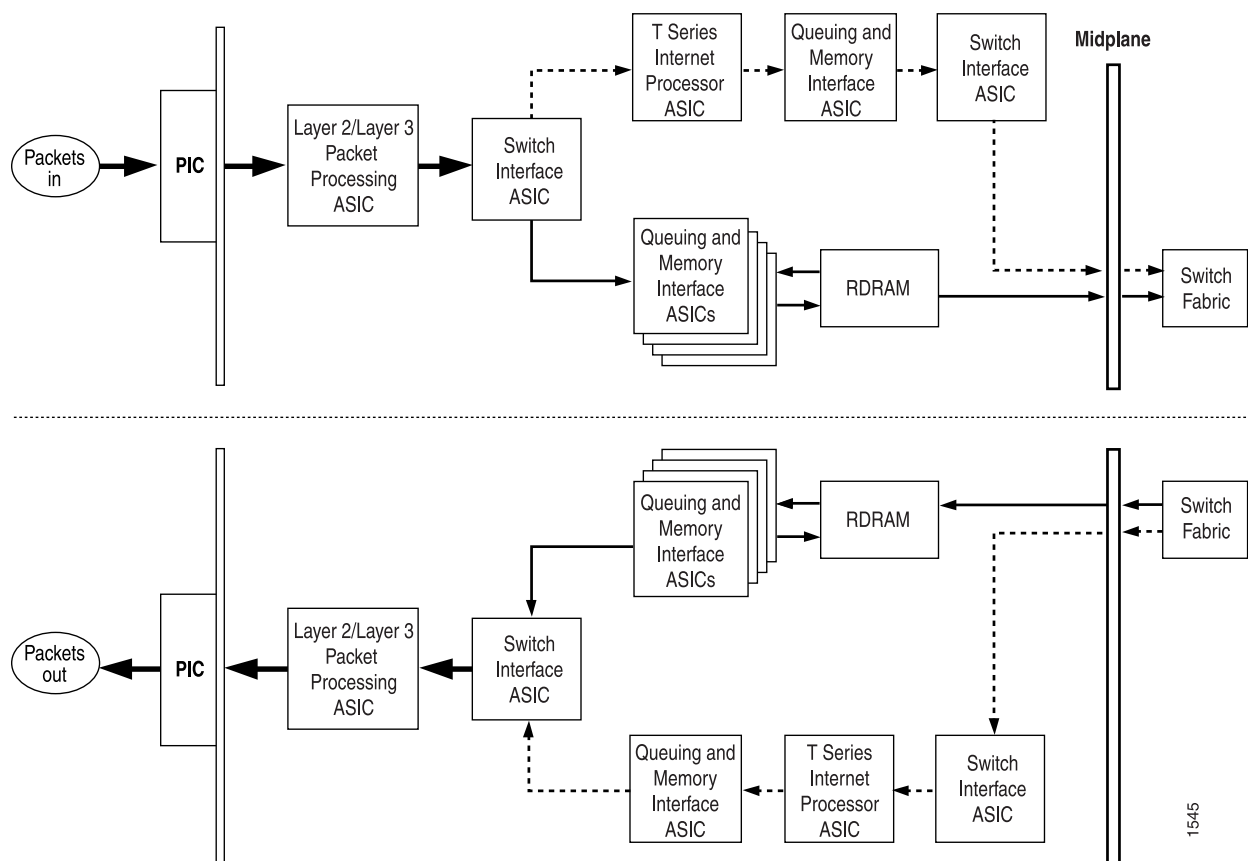
- Related Documentation**
- [Applying Behavior Aggregate Classifiers to Logical Interfaces on page 50](#)
 - [Managing Congestion by Setting Packet Loss Priority for Different Traffic Flows on page 322](#)
 - [Platform Support for Priority Scheduling on page 294](#)
 - [CoS Features and Limitations on IQ2 and IQ2E PICs \(M Series and T Series\) on page 659](#)

Packet Flow on Juniper Networks T Series Core Routers

Supported Platforms [PTX Series, T Series](#)

On T Series Core Routers, CoS actions are performed in several locations: the incoming and outgoing Switch Interface ASICs, the T Series router Internet Processor ASIC, and the Queuing and Memory Interface ASICs. These locations are shown in [Figure 59 on page 562](#).

Figure 59: T Series Router Packet Forwarding Engine Components and Data Flow



This topic describes the packet flow through the following components in more detail:

- [Incoming Switch Interface ASICs on page 563](#)
- [T Series Routers Internet Processor ASIC on page 563](#)

- [Queuing and Memory Interface ASICs on page 563](#)
- [Outgoing Switch Interface ASICs on page 564](#)

Incoming Switch Interface ASICs

When a data packet is passed from the receiving interface to its connected FPC, it is received by the incoming Switch Interface ASIC on that specific FPC. During the processing of the packet by this ASIC, the information in the packet's header is examined by a BA classifier. This classification action associates the packet with a particular forwarding class. In addition, the value of the packet's loss priority bit is set by this classifier. Both the forwarding class and loss priority information are placed into the notification cell, which is then transmitted to the T Series router Internet Processor ASIC.

T Series Routers Internet Processor ASIC

The T Series router Internet Processor ASIC receives notification cells representing inbound data packets and performs route lookups in the forwarding table. This lookup determines the outgoing interface on the router and the next-hop IP address for the data packet. While the packet is being processed by the T Series router Internet Processor ASIC, it might also be evaluated by a firewall filter, which is configured on either the incoming or outgoing interface. This filter can perform the functions of a multifield classifier by matching on multiple elements within the packet and overwriting the forwarding class settings, loss priority settings, or both within the notification cell. Once the route lookup and filter evaluations are complete, the notification cell, now called the result cell, is passed to the Queuing and Memory Interface ASICs.

Queuing and Memory Interface ASICs

The Queuing and Memory Interface ASICs pass the data cells to memory for buffering. The data cells are placed into a queue to await transmission on the physical media. The specific queue used by the ASICs is determined by the forwarding class associated with the data packet. The configuration of the queue itself helps determine the service the packet receives while in this queued state. This functionality guarantees that certain packets are serviced and transmitted before other packets. In addition, the queue settings and the packet's loss priority setting determine which packets might be dropped from the network during periods of congestion.

In addition to queuing the packet, the outgoing I/O Manager ASIC is responsible for ensuring that CoS bits in the packet's header are correctly set before it is transmitted. This rewrite function helps the next downstream router perform its CoS function in the network.

The Queuing and Memory Interface ASIC sends the notification to the Switch Interface ASIC facing the switch fabric, unless the destination is on the same Packet Forwarding Engine. In this case, the notification is sent back to the Switch Interface ASIC facing the outgoing ports, and the packets are sent to the outgoing port without passing through the switch fabric. The default behavior is for fabric priority queuing on egress interfaces to match the scheduling priority you assign. High-priority egress traffic is automatically assigned to high-priority fabric queues.

The Queuing and Memory Interface ASIC forwards the notification, including next-hop information, to the outgoing Switch Interface ASIC.

Outgoing Switch Interface ASICs

The destination Switch Interface ASIC sends bandwidth grants through the switch fabric to the originating Switch Interface ASIC. The Queuing and Memory Interface ASIC forwards the notification, including next-hop information, to the Switch Interface ASIC. The Switch Interface ASIC sends read requests to the Queuing and Memory Interface ASIC to read the data cells out of memory, and passes the cells to the Layer 2 or Layer 3 Packet Processing ASIC. The Layer 2 or Layer 3 Packet Processing ASIC reassembles the data cells into packets, adds Layer 2 encapsulation, and sends the packets to the outgoing PIC interface. The outgoing PIC sends the packets out into the network.

Related Documentation

- [Packet Flow Through the Junos OS CoS Process Overview on page 15](#)
- [Packet Flow on Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge Routers on page 469](#)
- [Packet Flow on MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers on page 479](#)

Ingress Oversubscription

Supported Platforms **T4000**

Ingress oversubscription is a state where the transmission rate of the incoming packets is much higher than the rate that the Packet Forwarding Engine and router can handle, causing important packets to be dropped. If an oversubscribed link or service experiences an excess of traffic, it can result in traffic loss or delay that could potentially affect other services and links.

The Packet Forwarding Engine uses fixed rules to decide the priority of the packets. Based on these fixed rules, the Packet Forwarding Engine categorizes the packets into *high-priority network control* packets and *low-priority best-effort* packets. Packets with protocols such as routing protocols are classified as *network control* packets. Packets with protocols such as Telnet, FTP, and SSH are classified as *best-effort* packets.

The limitation of these fixed rules is that even if the trusted and non-network-control packets marked by a customer edge router are forwarded to the transit router, the transit router might drop these packets. This is because, according to the fixed rules, none of these packets are high-priority packets for the transit router.

To overcome this limitation in Juniper Networks T4000 Core Routers with Type 5 FPC, you can prioritize and classify the traffic entering a Packet Forwarding Engine by configuring a traffic class map based on CoS code points and associating the code points with a traffic class, such as real-time, network control, or best-effort. You can associate the traffic class map with an interface on the transit router. During ingress oversubscription, the router interface uses this user-defined traffic class map to select the packet priority.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Traffic Class Maps on page 565](#)

Configuring Traffic Class Maps

Supported Platforms T4000



Video: [Handling Ingress Oversubscription on T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs](#)

In T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs, you can prioritize and classify the traffic entering a Packet Forwarding Engine by configuring a traffic class map based on CoS code points and associating the code points with a particular traffic class, such as network control, best-effort, or real-time. During ingress oversubscription, the router uses this traffic class map to identify the class type to forward or drop the packets.

To configure a traffic class map:

1. Configure the interface. This interface needs to be associated with the configured traffic class maps.

[edit]

```
user@host# set interfaces interface-name unit unit-number family family-name address
address
```

2. Create a traffic class map based on CoS code points and map the code points to a traffic class to decide the input packet priority.
 - To create a DiffServ code point (DSCP) traffic class map and map the code points to a traffic class, include the following statements at the [edit class-of-service] hierarchy level.

[edit class-of-service]

```
user@host# set traffic-class-map dscp traffic-class-map-name traffic-class
best-effort code-points code-point-value
user@host# set traffic-class-map dscp traffic-class-map-name traffic-class
network-control code-points code-point-value
user@host# set traffic-class-map dscp traffic-class-map-name traffic-class real-time
code-points code-point-value
```

- To create an IEEE 802.1 traffic class map and map the code points to a traffic class, include the following statements at the [edit class-of-service] hierarchy level.

[edit class-of-service]

```
user@host# set traffic-class-map ieee-802.1 traffic-class-map-name traffic-class
best-effort code-points code-point-value
user@host# set traffic-class-map ieee-802.1 traffic-class-map-name traffic-class
network-control code-points code-point-value
user@host# set traffic-class-map ieee-802.1 traffic-class-map-name traffic-class
real-time code-points code-point-value
```

- To create an MPLS EXP traffic class map and map the code points to a traffic class, include the following statements at the [edit class-of-service] hierarchy level.

[edit class-of-service]

```
user@host# set traffic-class-map exp traffic-class-map-name traffic-class
best-effort code-points code-point-value
```

```

user@host# set traffic-class-map exp traffic-class-map-name traffic-class
network-control code-points code-point-value
user@host# set traffic-class-map exp traffic-class-map-name traffic-class real-time
code-points code-point-value

```

- To create an IPv4 precedence traffic class map and map the code points to a traffic class, include the following statements at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level.

```

[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set traffic-class-map inet-precedence traffic-class-map-name
traffic-class best-effort code-points code-point-value
user@host# set traffic-class-map inet-precedence traffic-class-map-name
traffic-class network-control code-points code-point-value
user@host# set traffic-class-map inet-precedence traffic-class-map-name
traffic-class real-time code-points code-point-value

```

- To create an IEEE 802.1ad code point traffic class map and map the code points to a traffic class, include the following statements at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level.

```

[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set traffic-class-map ieee-802.1ad traffic-class-map-name traffic-class
best-effort code-points code-point-value
user@host# set traffic-class-map ieee-802.1ad traffic-class-map-name traffic-class
network-control code-points code-point-value
user@host# set traffic-class-map ieee-802.1ad traffic-class-map-name traffic-class
real-time code-points code-point-value

```

3. Associate the traffic class map with the interface that is configured in Step 1.

- Associate the DSCP traffic class map with the interface.

```

[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set interfaces interface-name traffic-class-map dscp
traffic-class-map-name

```

- Associate the IEEE 802.1 traffic class map with the interface.

```

[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set interfaces interface-name traffic-class-map ieee-802.1
traffic-class-map-name <vlan-tag (inner | outer)>

```

- Associate the MPLS EXP traffic class map with the interface.

```

[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set interfaces interface-name traffic-class-map exp
traffic-class-map-name

```

- Associate the IPv4 precedence traffic class map with the interface.

```

[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set interfaces interface-name traffic-class-map inet-precedence
traffic-class-map-name

```

- Associate the IEEE 802.1ad traffic class map with the interface.

```

[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set interfaces interface-name traffic-class-map ieee-802.1ad
traffic-class-map-name <vlan-tag (inner | outer)>

```

**NOTE:**

- If you do not associate the traffic class map with the configured interface, all traffic through this interface is treated with the existing fixed rule in the Packet Forwarding Engine, which prioritizes network control traffic over best-effort traffic.
- You can associate either an IPv4 precedence traffic class map or a DSCP traffic class map with an interface. You cannot associate both these traffic class maps with a single interface.
- You can associate either an IEEE 802.1 traffic class map or an IEEE 802.1ad traffic class map on an interface. You cannot associate both these traffic class maps with a single interface.
- An aggregated Ethernet interface bundle can have member links from both Enhanced Scaling FPCs (T640-FPC1-ES, T640-FPC2-ES, T640-FPC3-ES, T640-FPC4-IP-ES, and T1600-FPC4-ES) and Type 5 FPCs (T4000-FPC5-3D and T4000-FPC5-LSR). A configured traffic class map is associated with an aggregated Ethernet bundle in following scenarios:
 - If an aggregated Ethernet bundle has child links only from Type 5 FPC, then the traffic class map is associated with all links of the aggregated Ethernet bundle.
 - If an aggregated Ethernet bundle has child links only from an Enhanced Scaling FPC, then the traffic class map is not associated with the aggregated Ethernet bundle or its links.
 - If an aggregated Ethernet bundle has child links from both Enhanced Scaling FPC and Type 5 FPC, the traffic class map is associated only with only the links from the Type 5 FPC.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Ingress Oversubscription on page 564](#)
- [traffic-class-map on page 1085](#)
- [show class-of-service forwarding-table traffic-class-map on page 1135](#)
- [Example: Configuring Traffic Class Maps on page 567](#)

Example: Configuring Traffic Class Maps

Supported Platforms T4000

This example shows the configuration of traffic class maps on a T4000 router with Type 5 FPC. The example is organized in the following sections:

- [Requirements on page 568](#)
- [Overview and Topology on page 568](#)

- [Configuration on page 569](#)
- [Verification on page 574](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- One T4000 router running Junos OS Release 14.2 or later
- One customer edge (CE) router

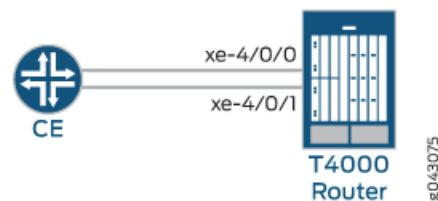
Before you configure the traffic class maps, be sure you have:

- Installed a Type 5 FPC in the T4000 router.
- Connected the CE router to the T4000 router.

Overview and Topology

This example shows the configuration of traffic class maps on a T4000 router that is connected to a CE router. The topology for this example consists of a T4000 router with Type 5 FPC connected to a CE router.

Figure 60: Configuring Traffic Class Maps on T4000 Router with Type 5 FPC



As shown in [Figure 60 on page 568](#), the CE router forwards the traffic to interface xe-4/0/0 and xe-4/0/1 on the T4000 router.

The traffic class maps need to be configured on the T4000 router with Type 5 FPC and associated to the interface xe-4/0/0 and the interface xe-4/0/1 so that the packets can be prioritized and classified based on the user-defined configuration. When ingress oversubscription occurs, the T4000 routers uses the user-defined traffic class map to process the packets.

This example shows how to create the following traffic class maps with CoS code points and associate these code points with the traffic class.

- IPv4 precedence traffic class map with code points 000 001, 010 011, and 100 101. Map these code points to the real-time, network-control, and best-effort traffic classes, respectively.
- MPLS EXP traffic class map with code points 000 001, 010 011, and 100 101. Map these code points to the real-time, network-control, and best-effort traffic classes, respectively.

- IEEE 802.1 traffic class map with code points 000 001, 010 011, and 100 101. Map these code points to the real-time, network-control, and best-effort traffic classes, respectively.
- Dscp traffic class map with code points 100001 100010 100011, 010011 010100 010101, and 101001 101010 101011. Map these code points to the real-time, network-control, and best-effort traffic classes, respectively.
- IEEE 802.1ad traffic class map with code points 0000 0001 1000 1001, 0010 0011 1010 1011, and 0100 0101 1100 1101. Map these code points to the real-time, network-control, and best-effort traffic classes, respectively.

The traffic class maps IPv4 precedence, MPLS EXP, and IEEE 802.1 are associated with the interface xe-4/0/0. The traffic class maps DSCP and IEEE 802.1ad are associated with the interface xe-4/0/1.

Configuration

To configure the traffic class map, perform the following tasks:

- [Configuring Interfaces on page 570](#)
- [Configuring Traffic Class Maps for the Code Points and Mapping the Code Points to a Traffic Class on page 571](#)
- [Associating Interfaces with Traffic Class Maps on page 573](#)
- [Results on page 573](#)

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them in a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
set interfaces xe-4/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.0/24
set interfaces xe-4/0/1 vlan-tagging
set interfaces xe-4/0/1 unit 0 vlan-id 111
set interfaces xe-4/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.1/24
set class-of-service traffic-class-map inet-precedence inetp traffic-class real-time
  code-points [ 000 001 ]
set class-of-service traffic-class-map inet-precedence inetp traffic-class network-control
  code-points [ 010 011 ]
set class-of-service traffic-class-map inet-precedence inetp traffic-class best-effort
  code-points [ 100 101 ]
set class-of-service traffic-class-map exp mpls_exp traffic-class real-time code-points
  [ 000 001 ]
set class-of-service traffic-class-map exp mpls_exp traffic-class network-control
  code-points [ 010 011 ]
set class-of-service traffic-class-map exp mpls_exp traffic-class best-effort code-points
  [ 100 101 ]
set class-of-service traffic-class-map ieee-802.1 802.1p traffic-class real-time code-points
  [ 000 001 ]
set class-of-service traffic-class-map ieee-802.1 802.1p traffic-class network-control
  code-points [ 010 011 ]
set class-of-service traffic-class-map ieee-802.1 802.1p traffic-class best-effort
  code-points [ 100 101 ]
```

```
set class-of-service traffic-class-map dscp dscp_v4 traffic-class real-time code-points
[ 100001 100010 100011 ]
set class-of-service traffic-class-map dscp dscp_v4 traffic-class network-control
code-points [ 010011 010100 010101 ]
set class-of-service traffic-class-map dscp dscp_v4 traffic-class best-effort code-points
[ 101001 101010 101011 ]
set class-of-service traffic-class-map ieee-802.1ad 802.1ad traffic-class real-time
code-points [ 0000 0001 1000 1001 ]
set class-of-service traffic-class-map ieee-802.1ad 802.1ad traffic-class network-control
code-points [ 0010 0011 1010 1011 ]
set class-of-service traffic-class-map ieee-802.1ad 802.1ad traffic-class best-effort
code-points [ 0100 0101 1100 1101 ]
set interfaces xe-4/0/0 traffic-class-map inet-precedence inetp
set interfaces xe-4/0/0 traffic-class-map exp mpls_exp
set interfaces xe-4/0/0 traffic-class-map ieee-802.1 802.1p vlan-tag inner
set interfaces xe-4/0/1 traffic-class-map dscp dscp_v4
set interfaces xe-4/0/1 traffic-class-map ieee-802.1ad 802.1ad vlan-tag inner
```

Configuring Interfaces

Step-by-Step Procedure

Configure the interfaces. These interfaces need to be associated with traffic class maps.

- Configure the interface xe-4/0/0 with unit 0 as its logical interface, inet as protocol family, and 198.51.100.0/24 as the IP address.

```
[edit]
```

```
user@host#set interfaces xe-4/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.0/24
```

- Configure the interface xe-4/0/1 with unit 0 as its logical interface, inet as protocol family, and 198.51.100.1/24 as the IP address. Also, enable the VLAN tagging and configure a VLAN ID (for example, 111) to receive and transmit VLAN-tagged frames on the interface.

```
[edit]
```

```
user@host#set interfaces xe-4/0/1 vlan-tagging
```

```
user@host#set interfaces xe-4/0/1 unit 0 vlan-id 111
```

```
user@host#set interfaces xe-4/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.1/24
```


Configuring Traffic Class Maps for the Code Points and Mapping the Code Points to a Traffic Class

Step-by-Step Procedure

You can prioritize and classify the traffic entering a Packet Forwarding Engine by configuring a traffic class map based on the code points and associating the map with the traffic class.

- Create an IPv4 precedence traffic class map `inetsp` and map its code points 000 001, 010 011, and 100 101 to the real-time, network control, and best-effort traffic classes, respectively.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set traffic-class-map inet-precedence inetsp traffic-class real-time
code-points [ 000 001 ]
user@host# set traffic-class-map inet-precedence inetsp traffic-class network-control
code-points [ 010 011 ]
user@host# set traffic-class-map inet-precedence inetsp traffic-class best-effort
code-points [ 100 101 ]
```

- Create an MPLS EXP traffic class map `mpls_exp` and map the code points 000 001, 010 011, and 100 101 to the real-time, network control, and best-effort traffic classes, respectively.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set traffic-class-map exp mpls_exp traffic-class real-time code-points
[ 000 001 ]
user@host# set traffic-class-map exp mpls_exp traffic-class network-control
code-points [ 010 011 ]
user@host# set traffic-class-map exp mpls_exp traffic-class best-effort code-points
[ 100 101 ]
```

- Create a IEEE 802.1 traffic class map `802.lp` and map the code points 000 001, 010 011, and 100 101 to the real-time, network control, and best-effort traffic classes, respectively.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set traffic-class-map ieee-802.1 802.lp traffic-class real-time code-points
[ 000 001 ]
user@host# set traffic-class-map ieee-802.1 802.lp traffic-class network-control
code-points [ 010 011 ]
user@host# set traffic-class-map ieee-802.1 802.lp traffic-class best-effort code-points
[ 100 101 ]
```

- Create a DSCP traffic class map `dscp_v4` and map the code points 100001 100010 100011, 010011 010100 010101, and 101001 101010 101011 to the real-time, network control, and best-effort traffic classes, respectively.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set traffic-class-map dscp dscp_v4 traffic-class real-time code-points [
100001 100010 100011 ]
user@host# set traffic-class-map dscp dscp_v4 traffic-class network-control
code-points [ 010011 010100 010101 ]
user@host# set traffic-class-map dscp dscp_v4 traffic-class best-effort code-points
[ 101001 101010 101011 ]
```

- Create a IEEE802.1ad traffic class map `802.lad` and map the code points 0000 0001 1000 1001, 0010 0011 1010 1011, and 0100 0101 1100 1101 to the real-time, network control, and best-effort traffic classes, respectively.

```
[edit class-of-service]
```

```

user@host# set traffic-class-map ieee-802.1ad 802.1ad traffic-class real-time
code-points [ 0000 0001 1000 1001 ]
user@host# set traffic-class-map ieee-802.1ad 802.1ad traffic-class network-control
code-points [ 0010 0011 1010 1011 ]
user@host# set traffic-class-map ieee-802.1ad 802.1ad traffic-class best-effort
code-points [ 0100 0101 1100 1101 ]

```

Associating Interfaces with Traffic Class Maps

Step-by-Step Procedure

You need to associate the configured traffic class maps with the interfaces on which you want to prioritize and classify the input traffic.

- Associate the traffic class maps inetp, mpls_exp, and 802.1p with the interface xe-4/0/0.

```

[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set interfaces xe-4/0/0 traffic-class-map inet-precedence inetp
user@host# set interfaces xe-4/0/0 traffic-class-map exp mpls_exp
user@host# set interfaces xe-4/0/0 traffic-class-map ieee-802.1 802.1p vlan-tag inner

```

- Associate the traffic class map dscp_v4 and 802.1ad with the interface xe-4/0/1.

```

[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set interfaces xe-4/0/1 traffic-class-map dscp dscp_v4
user@host# set interfaces xe-4/0/1 traffic-class-map ieee-802.1ad 802.1ad vlan-tag inner

```

Results

```

interfaces {
  xe-4/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 198.51.100.0/24;
      }
    }
  }
  xe-4/0/1 {
    vlan-tagging;
    unit 0 {
      vlan-id 111;
      family inet {
        address 198.51.100.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
}
class-of-service {
  traffic-class-map {
    inet-precedence inetp {
      traffic-class real-time code-points [ 000 001 ];
      traffic-class network-control code-points [ 010 011 ];
      traffic-class best-effort code-points [ 100 101 ];
    }
    dscp dscp_v4 {

```

```
        traffic-class real-time code-points [ 100001 100010 100011 ];
        traffic-class network-control code-points [ 010011 010100 010101 ];
        traffic-class best-effort code-points [ 101001 101010 101011 ];
    }
    exp mpls_exp {
        traffic-class real-time code-points [ 000 001 ];
        traffic-class network-control code-points [ 010 011 ];
        traffic-class best-effort code-points [ 100 101 ];
    }
    ieee-802.1 802.1p {
        traffic-class real-time code-points [ 000 001 ];
        traffic-class network-control code-points [ 010 011 ];
        traffic-class best-effort code-points [ 100 101 ];
    }
    ieee-802.1ad 802.1ad {
        traffic-class real-time code-points [ 0000 0001 1000 1001 ];
        traffic-class network-control code-points [ 0010 0011 1010 1011 ];
        traffic-class best-effort code-points [ 0100 0101 1100 1101 ];
    }
}
interfaces {
    xe-4/0/0 {
        traffic-class-map {
            inet-precedence inetp;
            exp mpls_exp;
            ieee-802.1 802.1p;
            vlan-tag inner;
        }
    }
    xe-4/0/1 {
        traffic-class-map {
            dscp dscp_v4;
            ieee-802.1ad 802.1ad;
            vlan-tag inner;
        }
    }
}
}
```

Verification

- [Verifying Mapping of Code Points to Input Traffic Classes on page 574](#)
- [Verifying Mapping of Interfaces to Traffic Class Maps on page 576](#)
- [Verifying Traffic Class Information on the Interface on page 576](#)

Verifying Mapping of Code Points to Input Traffic Classes

Purpose Verify that the code points of traffic class maps are mapped to the corresponding traffic classes.

Action In operational mode, enter the **show class-of-service traffic-class-map** command.

```
user@host> show class-of-service traffic-class-map

Traffic-class-map: inetp, Code-point type: inet-precedence, Index: 43854
  Code point      Traffic class
  000             real-time
  001             real-time
  010             network-control
  011             network-control
  100             best-effort
  101             best-effort

Traffic-class-map: dscp_v4, Code-point type: dscp, Index: 37469
  Code point      Traffic class
  010011         network-control
  010100         network-control
  010101         network-control
  100001         real-time
  100010         real-time
  100011         real-time
  101001         best-effort
  101010         best-effort
  101011         best-effort

Traffic-class-map: mpls_exp, Code-point type: exp, Index: 39622
  Code point      Traffic class
  000             real-time
  001             real-time
  010             network-control
  011             network-control
  100             best-effort
  101             best-effort

Traffic-class-map: 802.1p, Code-point type: ieee-802.1, Index: 13605
  Code point      Traffic class
  000             real-time
  001             real-time
  010             network-control
  011             network-control
  100             best-effort
  101             best-effort

Traffic-class-map: 802.1ad, Code-point type: ieee-802.1ad, Index: 13677
  Code point      Traffic class
  0000           real-time
  0001           real-time
  0010           network-control
  0011           network-control
  0100           best-effort
  0101           best-effort
  1000           real-time
  1001           real-time
  1010           network-control
  1011           network-control
  1100           best-effort
  1101           best-effort
```

Meaning The display output fields **Traffic-class-map** and **Code-point type** indicate the configured traffic class map and the type of code point information, respectively.

The fields **Code point** and **Traffic class** show the mapping between the code points and the traffic class.

Verifying Mapping of Interfaces to Traffic Class Maps

Purpose Verify that the configured interfaces are mapped to the corresponding traffic class maps.

Action In operational mode, enter the **show class-of-service forwarding-table traffic-class-map mapping** command.

```
user@host> show class-of-service forwarding-table traffic-class-map mapping
```

Interface	Index	Table Index	Table type
xe-4/0/0	162	43854	INET-Precedence
		39622	MPLS EXP
		13605	IEEE-802.1
xe-4/0/1	163	37469	DSCP
		13677	IEEE-802.1AD

Meaning The output shows that:

- Interface **xe-4/0/0** is associated with the traffic class maps **INET-Precedence**, **MPLS EXP**, and **IEEE-802.1**.
- Interface **xe-4/0/1** is associated with the traffic class maps **DSCP** and **IEEE-802.1AD**.

Verifying Traffic Class Information on the Interface

Purpose Verify the packet information based on the configured traffic class map.

Action In operational mode, enter the **show interfaces xe-4/0/0 extensive** and **show interfaces xe-4/0/1 extensive** commands.

```
user@host> show interfaces xe-4/0/0 extensive
```

```
Physical interface: xe-4/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 162, SNMP ifIndex: 541, Generation: 165
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1518, MRU: 0, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps, BPDU
Error: None, MAC-REWRITE Error: None, Loopback: None, Source filtering: Disabled,
```

```
Flow control: Enabled
```

```
...
```

```
Preclassifier statistics:
```

Traffic Class	Received Packets	Transmitted Packets	Dropped
real-time	3000	3000	0
network-control	2000	2000	0
best-effort	2000	1000	1000

```
Interface transmit statistics: Enabled
```

```
...
```

```
user@host> show interfaces xe-4/0/1 extensive
```

```
Physical interface: xe-4/0/1, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 163, SNMP ifIndex: 525, Generation: 166
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1518, MRU: 0, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps, BPDU
Error: None, MAC-REWRITE Error: None, Loopback: None, Source filtering: Disabled,
```

```
Flow control: Enabled
```

```
...
```

```
Preclassifier statistics:
```

Traffic Class	Received Packets	Transmitted Packets	Dropped
real-time	2000	2000	0
network-control	1000	1000	0
best-effort	1000	600	400

```
Interface transmit statistics: Enabled
```

```
...
```

Meaning The **Preclassifier statistics** field shows the information for received, transmitted, and dropped packets for each of the configured traffic class map.

Related Documentation

- [Ingress Oversubscription on page 564](#)
- [Configuring Traffic Class Maps on page 565](#)

Applying a Shaping Rate to Physical Interfaces Overview

Supported Platforms EX Series, T4000

On T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs and on EX Series switches, you can configure physical interfaces to shape traffic based on the rate-limited bandwidth of the total interface bandwidth. This allows you to shape the output of the physical interface, so that the interface transmits less traffic than it is physically capable of carrying.

If you do not configure a shaping rate on the physical interface, the default physical interface bandwidth is based on the channel bandwidth and the time slot allocation.

In general, the physical interface speed is the basis for calculating the various queue parameters for a physical interface such as delay buffer size, weighted round-robin (WRR) weight, drop profile, and so forth. However, when you apply a shaping rate by including the **shaping-rate** statement, the shaping rate on that physical interface becomes the basis for calculating all the queue parameters for that physical interface.

On T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs, the shaping rate value for the physical interface must be a minimum of 292 Kbps. The maximum value of shaping rate is limited by the maximum transmission rate of the interface.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring the Shaping Rate for Physical Interfaces on page 455](#)

Configuring the Shaping Rate for Physical Interfaces

Supported Platforms [EX Series, T4000](#)

To configure the shaping rate on the physical interface, either include the **shaping-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level or include the **output-traffic-control-profile** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level.

You can specify a peak bandwidth rate in bps, either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation **k** (1000), **m** (1,000,000), or **g** (1,000,000,000). For physical interfaces, the range is from 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps.

For physical interfaces on T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs, the shaping rate value for the physical interface must be a minimum of 292 Kbps. The maximum value of **shaping-rate** is limited by the maximum transmission rate of the interface.

The following are two example configurations for applying a shaping rate of 5 Gbps on a T4000 12x10 Gbps physical interface (xe-4/0/0):

Applying a shaping rate at the [edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name*] hierarchy:

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  xe-4/0/0 {
    shaping-rate 5g;
  }
}
```

Applying a shaping rate using traffic-control-profiles:

```
[edit class-of-service]
traffic-control-profiles {
  output {
    shaping-rate 5g;
  }
}
interfaces {
  xe-4/0/0 {
    output-traffic-control-profile output;
  }
}
```

To view the results of your configuration, issue the following **show** commands:

- **show class-of-service interface *interface-name***
- **show interfaces *interface-name* extensive**

Related Documentation

- [Applying a Shaping Rate to Physical Interfaces Overview on page 454](#)

PART 4

Configuring Line Card-Specific and Interface-Specific Functionality

- [Feature Support of Line Cards and Interfaces on page 583](#)
- [Configuring Class of Service for Tunnels on page 587](#)
- [Configuring Class of Service on Services PICs on page 593](#)
- [Configuring Class of Service on IQ and Enhanced IQ \(IQE\) PICs on page 609](#)
- [Configuring Class of Service on Ethernet IQ2 and Enhanced IQ2 PICs on page 657](#)
- [Configuring Class of Service on ATM Interfaces on page 699](#)
- [Configuring Class of Service on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 719](#)
- [Configuring Class of Service on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs with SFP+ on page 755](#)
- [Configuring Class of Service on Enhanced Queuing DPCs on page 767](#)
- [Configuring Class of Service on MICs, MPCs, and MLCs on page 789](#)
- [Configuring Class of Service on Aggregated, Channelized, and Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces on page 855](#)

Feature Support of Line Cards and Interfaces

- [CoS Features of the Router Hardware, PIC, MIC, and MPC Interface Families on page 583](#)
- [Scheduling on the Router Hardware, PIC, MIC, and MPC Interface Families on page 584](#)
- [Schedulers on the Router Hardware, PIC, MIC, and MPC Families on page 584](#)
- [Queuing Parameters for the Router Hardware, PIC, MIC, and MPC Interface Families on page 585](#)

CoS Features of the Router Hardware, PIC, MIC, and MPC Interface Families

Supported Platforms M Series, T Series

[Table 65 on page 583](#) compares the PIC families with regard to major CoS features. Note that this table reflects the ability to perform the CoS function *at the PIC, MIC, or MPC interface level* and not on the system as a whole.

Table 65: CoS Features of the Router Hardware and Interface Families Compared

Feature:	M320 and T Series	MIC and MPC Interfaces	IQ PICs	IQ2 PICs	IQ2E PICs	Enhanced IQ PICs
BA classification	Yes	Yes	–	–	–	Yes
ToS bit rewrites	Yes	Yes	Yes, for IEEE bits only	Yes, for IEEE bits only	Yes, for IEEE bits only	–
Ingress ToS bit rewrites	–	Yes, with firewall filter	–	–	–	Yes
Hierarchical policers	–	Yes	–	–	–	Yes

Scheduling on the Router Hardware, PIC, MIC, and MPC Interface Families

Supported Platforms M Series, T Series

Table 66 on page 584 compares the PIC, MIC, and MPC interface families with regard to scheduling abilities or features. Note that this table reflects the ability to perform the function *at the PIC, MIC, or MPC interface level* and not necessarily on the system as a whole.

In this table, the OSE PICs refer to the 10-port 10-Gigabit OSE PICs (described in some guides as the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs with SFP+).

Table 66: Scheduling on the Router Hardware and Interface Families Compared

Scheduling Feature:	M320 and T Series	MIC and MPC Interfaces	IQ PICs	IQ2 PICs	IQ2E PICs	OSE PICs on T Series	Enhanced IQ PICs
Per-unit scheduling	–	Yes, for EQ MPC	Yes	Yes	Yes	–	Yes
Physical port and logical unit shaping	–	Yes	–	Yes	Yes	–	Yes
Guaranteed rate or peak rate support	–	Yes	–	Yes, supports both CIR and PIR on the same logical unit.	Yes	Yes, at the queue level	Yes, at the logical unit
Excess rate support	–	Yes	–	–	–	Yes	Yes, at the logical unit
Shared scheduler support	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	–	–

Schedulers on the Router Hardware, PIC, MIC, and MPC Families

Supported Platforms M Series, T Series

Table 67 on page 585 compares the PIC, MIC, and MPC interface families with regard to scheduler statements or features. Note that this table reflects the ability to perform the scheduler function *at the PIC, MIC, or MPC interface level* and not necessarily on the system as a whole.

In this table, the OSE PICs refer to the 10-port 10-Gigabit OSE PICs (described in some guides as the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs with SFP+).

Table 67: Schedulers on the Router Hardware and Interface Families Compared

Scheduler Statement or Feature:	M320 and T Series	MIC and MPC Interfaces	IQ PICs	IQ2 PICs	IQ2E PICs	OSE PICs on T Series	Enhanced IQ PICs
Exact transmit rate	Yes	Yes	Yes	–	–	Yes	Yes
Rate-limit transmit rate	–	Yes	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
More than one high-priority queue	Yes	Yes	Yes	–	Yes	–	Yes
Excess priority or sharing	–	Yes	–	–	–	–	Yes
Hierarchical Scheduling	–	Yes, for EQ MPC	–	–	Yes	–	–

Queuing Parameters for the Router Hardware, PIC, MIC, and MPC Interface Families

Supported Platforms M Series, T Series

Table 68 on page 585 compares the PIC, MIC, and MPC interface families with regard to queuing parameters and features. In this table, the OSE PICs refer to the 10-port 10-Gigabit OSE PICs (described in some guides as the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs with SFP+).

Table 68: Queue Parameters on the Router Hardware and Interface Families Compared

Queuing Statement or Feature:	M320 and T Series	MIC and MPC Interfaces	IQ PICs	IQ2 PICs	IQ2E PICs	OSE PICs on T Series	Enhanced IQ PICs
Maximum number of queues	8	8	8 on M320 or T Series routers, 4 on M7, M10, M20 routers	8	8	4 ingress, 8 egress	8

Table 68: Queue Parameters on the Router Hardware and Interface Families Compared (*continued*)

Queuing Statement or Feature:	M320 and T Series	MIC and MPC Interfaces	IQ PICs	IQ2 PICs	IQ2E PICs	OSE PICs on T Series	Enhanced IQ PICs
Maximum delay buffer bandwidth	80 ms: Type 1 and 2 FPC, 50 ms: Type 3 FPC	100 ms for 1 Gbps and up; 500 ms for others	100 ms	200 ms	200 ms	–	up to 4000 ms
Packet transmit priority level	3 and 3	3 and 2	2 and 2	2	3	2	3 and 2
Maximum number of drop profiles	32 (32 samples)	64	32 (32 samples)	32	32	–	64
Packet loss priority level	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Configuring Class of Service for Tunnels

- [CoS for Tunnels Overview on page 587](#)
- [Tunneling and BA Classifiers on page 588](#)
- [Configuring CoS for Tunnels on page 588](#)
- [Example: Configuring CoS for Tunnels on page 589](#)
- [Example: Configuring a GRE Tunnel to Copy ToS Bits to the Outer IP Header on page 592](#)

CoS for Tunnels Overview

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [T Series](#)

For Adaptive Services, Link Services, and Tunnel PICs installed on Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge Routers and T Series Core Routers 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 M Series and T Series routers with enhanced FPCs, class-of-service information is preserved inside IP Security (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.

For IPsec tunnels, the IP header type-of-service (ToS) bits are copied to the outer IPsec header at encryption side of the tunnel. You can rewrite the outer ToS bits in the IPsec header using a rewrite rule. On the decryption side of the IPsec tunnel, the ToS bits in the IPsec header are not written back to the original IP header field. You can still apply a firewall filter to the ToS bits to apply a packet action on egress. For more information about ToS bits and the Multiservices PICs, see [“Multiservices PIC ToS Translation” on page 601](#). For more information about IPsec and Multiservices PICs, see the *Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

To configure CoS for tunnels, include the following statements at the **[edit class-of-service]** and **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[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);
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);
    }
  }
}
[edit interfaces]
gre-interface-name {
  unit logical-unit-number;
  copy-tos-to-outer-ip-header;
}
```

Tunneling and BA Classifiers

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, T Series

BA classifiers can be used with GRE and IP-IP tunnels on the following routers and switches:

- EX Series switches
- M7i and M10i routers
- M Series routers with E-FPC or EP-FPC
- M120 routers
- M320 routers
- T Series routers

When a GRE or IP-IP tunnel is configured on an incoming (core-facing) interface, the queue number and PLP information are carried through the tunnel. At the egress (customer-facing) interface, the packet is queued and the CoS bits rewritten based on the information carried through the tunnel.

If no BA classifier is configured in the incoming interface, the default classifier is applied. If no rewrite rule is configured, the default rewrite rule is applied.

Configuring CoS for Tunnels

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series

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

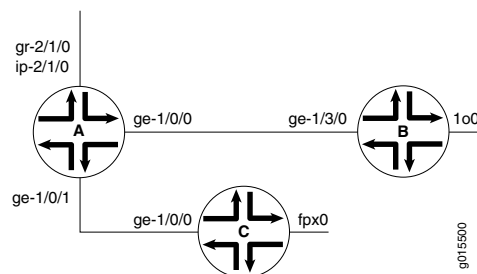
1. To configure the tunnel, include the **tunnel** statement at the **[edit interfaces *ip-fpc/pic/port* unit *logical-unit-number*]** or **[edit interfaces *gr-fpc/pic/port* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level.
2. To rewrite traffic on the outbound interface, include the **rewrite-rules** 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 the **classifiers** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level.
4. For a GRE tunnel, the default is to set the ToS bits in the outer IP header to all 0s. To copy the ToS bits from the inner IP header to the outer, include the **copy-tos-to-outer-ip-header** statement at the **[edit interfaces *gr-fpc/pic/port* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level. (This inner-to-outer ToS bits copying is already the default behavior for IP-IP tunnels.)

Example: Configuring CoS for Tunnels

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series

In [Figure 61 on page 589](#), 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 61: 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 10.11.11.11;
      destination 10.255.245.46;
    }
    family inet {
      address 10.21.21.21/24;
    }
  }
}
ip-2/1/0 {
  unit 0 {
    tunnel {
      source 10.12.12.12;
      destination 10.255.245.46;
    }
    family inet {
      address 10.22.22.22/24;
    }
  }
}

[edit routing-options]
static {
  route 10.1.1.1/32 next-hop gr-2/1/0.0;
  route 10.2.2.2/32 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 10.1.1.1/32 next-hop 10.90.0.2;  
    route 10.2.2.2/32 next-hop 10.90.0.2;  
}
```

Example: Configuring a GRE Tunnel to Copy ToS Bits to the Outer IP Header

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Unlike IP-IP tunnels, GRE tunnels do not copy the ToS bits to the outer IP header by default. To copy the inner ToS bits to the outer IP header (which is required for some tunneled routing protocols) on packets sent by the Routing Engine, include the **copy-tos-to-outer-ip-header** statement at the logical unit hierarchy level of a GRE interface. This example copies the inner ToS bits to the outer IP header on a GRE tunnel:

```
[edit interfaces]  
gr-0/0/0 {  
    unit 0 {  
        copy-tos-to-outer-ip-header;  
        family inet;  
    }  
}
```

CHAPTER 20

Configuring Class of Service on Services PICs

- [CoS on Services PICs Overview on page 593](#)
- [Configuring CoS Rules on page 595](#)
- [Configuring CoS Rule Sets on page 599](#)
- [Example: Configuring CoS Rules on page 599](#)
- [Output Packet Rewriting on page 601](#)
- [Multiservices PIC ToS Translation on page 601](#)
- [Fragmentation by Forwarding Class Overview on page 601](#)
- [Configuring Fragmentation by Forwarding Class on page 602](#)
- [Example: Configuring Fragmentation by Forwarding Class on page 603](#)
- [Associating a Fragmentation Map with an MLPPP Interface or MLFR FRF.16 DLCI on page 604](#)
- [Example: Configuring Drop Timeout Interval by Forwarding Class on page 604](#)
- [Allocating Excess Bandwidth Among Frame Relay DLCIs on Multiservices PICs on page 606](#)
- [Configuring Rate Limiting and Sharing of Excess Bandwidth on Multiservices PICs on page 607](#)

CoS on Services PICs Overview

Supported Platforms [M Series, MX Series, T Series](#)

On Adaptive Services (AS) PICs and Multiservices PICs with **lsq-** interfaces, there are additional features you can configure. One such feature is an additional method of classifying traffic flows based on applications, for example stateful firewalls and network address translation (NAT).

Application-based traffic flow classification enables you to configure a rule-based service that provides DiffServ code point (DSCP) marking and forwarding-class assignments for traffic transiting the AS PIC. The service enables you to specify matching by application, application set, source, destination address, and match direction, and uses a similar structure to other rule-based services such as stateful firewall. The service actions allow

you to associate the DSCP alias or value, forwarding-class name, system log activity, or a preconfigured application profile with the matched packet flows.



NOTE: If you configure a forwarding class map associating a forwarding class with a queue number, these maps are not supported on Multiservices link services intelligent queuing (lsq-) interfaces.

To configure class-of-service (CoS) features on the Adaptive Services PIC or Multiservices PIC, include the **cos** statement at the **[edit services]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services]
cos {
  application-profile profile-name {
    ftp {
      data {
        dscp (alias | bits);
        forwarding-class class-name;
      }
    }
    sip {
      video {
        dscp (alias | bits);
        forwarding-class class-name;
      }
      voice {
        dscp (alias | bits);
        forwarding-class class-name;
      }
    }
  }
}
rule rule-name {
  match-direction (input | output | input-output);
  term term-name {
    from {
      application-sets [ set-names ];
      applications [ application-names ];
      destination-address address;
      destination-prefix-list list-name <except>;
      source-address address;
      source-address-range source-address-range low minimum-value
        high maximum-value <except>;
      source-prefix-list list-name <except>;
    }
    then {
      application-profile profile-name;
      dscp (alias | bits);
      forwarding-class class-name;
      syslog;
      (reflexive | reverse) {
        application-profile profile-name;
        dscp (alias | bits);
        forwarding-class class-name;
        syslog;
      }
    }
  }
}
```



```

    }
  }
}
rule-set rule-set-name {
  [ rule rule-names ];
}
}

```

Configuring CoS Rules

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, T Series

To configure a CoS rule, include the **rule** *rule-name* statement at the **[edit services cos]** hierarchy level:

```

[edit services cos]
rule rule-name {
  match-direction (input | output | input-output);
  term term-name {
    from {
      application-sets [ set-names ];
      applications [ application-names ];
      destination-address address;
      destination-prefix-list list-name <except>;
      source-address address;
      source-address-range source-address-range low minimum-value high maximum-value
        <except>;
      source-prefix-list list-name <except>;
    }
    then {
      application-profile profile-name;
      dscp (alias | bits);
      forwarding-class class-name;
      syslog;
      (reflexive | reverse) {
        application-profile profile-name;
        dscp (alias | bits);
        forwarding-class class-name;
        syslog;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Each CoS rule consists of a set of terms, similar to a filter configured at the **[edit firewall]** hierarchy level. A term consists of the following:

- **from** statement—Specifies the match conditions and applications that are included and excluded.
- **then** statement—Specifies the actions and action modifiers to be performed by the router software.

In addition, each rule must include a **match-direction** statement that specifies the direction in which the rule match is applied. To configure where the match is applied, include the **match-direction** statement at the **[edit services cos rule *rule-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
match-direction (input | output | input-output);
```

If you configure **match-direction input-output**, bidirectional rule creation is allowed.

The match direction is used with respect to the traffic flow through the Services PIC. When a packet is sent to the Services PIC, direction information is carried along with it.

With an interface service set, packet direction is determined by whether a packet is entering or leaving the interface on which the service set is applied.

With a next-hop service set, packet direction is determined by the interface used to route the packet to the Services PIC. If the inside interface is used to route the packet, the packet direction is **input**. If the outside interface is used to direct the packet to the Services PIC, the packet direction is **output**. For more information on inside and outside interfaces, see the *Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

On the Services PIC, a flow lookup is performed. If no flow is found, rule processing is performed. All rules in the service set are considered. During rule processing, the packet direction is compared against rule directions. Only rules with direction information that matches the packet direction are considered.

The following sections describe CoS rule content in more detail:

- [Configuring Match Conditions in a CoS Rule on page 596](#)
- [Configuring Actions in a CoS Rule on page 597](#)

Configuring Match Conditions in a CoS Rule

To configure CoS match conditions, include the **from** statement at the **[edit services cos rule *rule-name* term *term-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services cos rule rule-name term term-name]  
from {  
  application-sets [ set-names ];  
  applications [ application-names ];  
  destination-address address;  
  destination-prefix-list list-name <except>;  
  source-address address;  
  source-address-range source-address-range low minimum-value high maximum-value  
    <except>;  
  source-prefix-list list-name <except>;  
}
```

You can use either the source address or the destination address as a match condition, in the same way that you would configure a firewall filter; for more information, see the *Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers Feature Guide for Routing Devices*.

If you omit the **from** term, the router accepts all traffic and the default protocol handlers take effect:

- User Datagram Protocol (UDP), Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), and Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) create a bidirectional flow with a predicted reverse flow.
- IP creates a unidirectional flow.

You can also include application protocol definitions that you have configured at the **[edit applications]** hierarchy level; for more information, see the *Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

- To apply one or more specific application protocol definitions, include the **applications** statement at the **[edit services cos rule rule-name term term-name from]** hierarchy level.
- To apply one or more sets of application protocol definitions you have defined, include the **application-sets** statement at the **[edit services cos rule rule-name term term-name from]** hierarchy level.



NOTE: If you include a statement that specifies application protocols, the router derives port and protocol information from the corresponding configuration at the **[edit applications]** hierarchy level; you cannot specify these properties as match conditions.

Configuring Actions in a CoS Rule

To configure CoS actions, include the **then** statement at the **[edit services cos rule rule-name term term-name]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services cos rule rule-name term term-name]
then {
  application-profile profile-name;
  dscp (alias | bits);
  forwarding-class class-name;
  syslog;
  (reflexive | reverse) {
    application-profile profile-name;
    dscp (alias | bits);
    forwarding-class class-name;
    syslog;
  }
}
```

The principal CoS actions are as follows:

- **dscp**—Marks the packet with the specified DiffServ code point (DSCP) value or alias.
- **forwarding-class**—Assigns the packet to the specified forwarding class.

You can optionally set the configuration to record information in the system logging facility by including the **syslog** statement at the **[edit services cos rule rule-name term term-name then]** hierarchy level. This statement overrides any **syslog** setting included in the service set or interface default configuration.

For information about some additional CoS actions, see the following sections:

- [Configuring Application Profiles on page 598](#)
- [Configuring Reflexive and Reverse CoS Actions on page 598](#)

Configuring Application Profiles

You can optionally define one or more application profiles for inclusion in CoS actions. To configure, include the **application-profile** statement at the **[edit services cos]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services cos]
application-profile profile-name {
  ftp {
    data {
      dscp (alias | bits);
      forwarding-class class-name;
    }
  }
  sip {
    video {
      dscp (alias | bits);
      forwarding-class class-name;
    }
    voice {
      dscp (alias | bits);
      forwarding-class class-name;
    }
  }
}
```

The **application-profile** statement includes two main components and three traffic types: **ftp** with the **data** traffic type and **sip** with the **video** and **voice** traffic types. You can set the appropriate **dscp** and **forwarding-class** values for each component within the application profile.



NOTE: The **ftp** and **sip** statements are not supported on Juniper Network MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers.

You can apply the application profile to a CoS configuration by including it at the **[edit services cos rule rule-name term term-name then]** hierarchy level.

Configuring Reflexive and Reverse CoS Actions

It is important to understand that CoS services are unidirectional. It might be necessary to specify different treatments for flows in opposite directions.

Regardless of whether a packet matches the input, output, or input-output direction, flows in both directions are created. The difference is that a forward, reverse, or forward-and-reverse CoS action is associated with each flow. You should bear in mind that the flow in the opposite direction might end up having a CoS action associated with it, which you have not specifically configured.

To control the direction in which service is applied, separate from the direction in which the rule match is applied, you can configure the **reflexive** or **reverse** statement at the **[edit services cos rule *rule-name* term *term-name* then]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services cos rule rule-name term term-name then]
(reflexive | reverse) {
  application-profile profile-name;
  dscp (alias | bits);
  forwarding-class class-name;
  syslog;
}
```

The two actions are mutually exclusive. If nothing is specified, data flows inherit the CoS behavior of the forward control flow.

- **reflexive** causes the equivalent reverse CoS action to be applied to flows in the opposite direction.
- **reverse** allows you to define the CoS behavior for flows in the reverse direction.

Configuring CoS Rule Sets

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, T Series

The **rule-set** statement defines a collection of CoS rules that determine what actions the router software performs on packets in the data stream. You define each rule by specifying a rule name and configuring terms. You then specify the order of the rules by including the **rule-set** statement at the **[edit services cos]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services cos]
rule-set rule-set-name {
  rule rule-name1;
  rule rule-name2;
  rule rule-name3;
  ...
}
```

The router software processes the rules in the order in which you specify them in the configuration. If a term in a rule matches the packet, the router performs the corresponding action and the rule processing stops. If no term in a rule matches the packet, processing continues to the next rule in the rule set. If none of the rules match the packet, the packet is dropped by default.

Example: Configuring CoS Rules

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

The following example show a CoS configuration containing two rules, one for input matching on a specified application set and the other for output matching on a specified source address:

```
[edit services]
cos {
  application-profile cosprofile {
```

```
ftp {
  data {
    dscp af11;
    forwarding-class 1;
  }
}
application-profile cosrevprofile {
  ftp {
    data {
      dscp af22;
    }
  }
}
rule cosrule {
  match-direction input;
  term costerm {
    from {
      source-address {
        any-unicast;
      }
      applications junos-ftp;
    }
    then {
      dscp af33;
      forwarding-class 3;
      application-profile cosprofile;
      reverse {
        dscp af43;
        application-profile cosrevprofile;
      }
    }
  }
}
stateful-firewall {
  rule r1 {
    match-direction input;
    term t1 {
      from {
        application-sets junos-algs-outbound;
      }
      then {
        accept;
      }
    }
    term t2 {
      then {
        accept;
      }
    }
  }
}
service-set test {
  stateful-firewall-rules r1;
  cos-rules cosrule;
  interface-service {
```

```

        service-interface sp-1/3/0;
    }
}

```

Output Packet Rewriting

Supported Platforms [M Series](#)

On M Series routers, you can configure rewrite rules to change packet header information and attach it to an output interface. Because these rules can possibly overwrite the DSCP marking configured on the AS PIC, it is important to create system-wide configurations carefully.

For example, knowing that the AS PIC or Multiservices PIC can mark packets with any ToS or DSCP value and the output interface is restricted to only eight DSCP values, rewrite rules on the output interface condense the mapping from 64 to 8 values with overall loss of granularity. In this case, you have the following options:

- Remove rewrite rules in the output interface.
- Configure the output interface to include the most important mappings.

Multiservices PIC ToS Translation

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

By default, all logical (**lsq-**) interfaces on a Multiservices PIC preserve the type-of-service (ToS) bits in an incoming packet header.

However, you can use the **translation-table** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level to replace the arriving ToS bit pattern with a user-defined value.

This feature follows exactly the same configuration rules as the Enhanced IQ PIC. For configuration details, see [“Configuring ToS Translation Tables” on page 634](#).

Fragmentation by Forwarding Class Overview

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

For Adaptive Services (AS) Physical Interface Card (PIC) link services IQ (LSQ) and virtual LSQ redundancy (**rlsq-**) interfaces, you can specify fragmentation properties for specific forwarding classes. Traffic on each forwarding class can be either multilink fragmented or interleaved. By default, traffic in all forwarding classes is fragmented.

If you do not configure fragmentation properties for particular forwarding classes in multilink Point-to-Point Protocol (MLPPP) interfaces, the fragmentation threshold you set at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* fragment-threshold]** hierarchy level is used for all forwarding classes within the MLPPP interface. For multilink Frame Relay (MLFR) FRF.16 interfaces, the fragmentation threshold you set at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* mlfr-uni-nni-bundle-options fragment-threshold]** hierarchy level is used for all forwarding classes within the MLFR FRF.16 interface. If you do not set a

maximum fragment size anywhere in the configuration, packets are still fragmented if they exceed the smallest maximum transmission unit (MTU) of all the links in the bundle.

To configure fragmentation by forwarding class, include the following statements at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
fragmentation-maps {
  map-name {
    forwarding-class class-name {
      drop-timeout milliseconds;
      fragment-threshold bytes;
      multilink-class number;
      no-fragmentation;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  interface-name {
    unit logical-unit-number {
      fragmentation-map map-name;
    }
  }
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring Fragmentation by Forwarding Class on page 602](#)
- [Associating a Fragmentation Map with an MLPPP Interface or MLFR FRF.16 DLCI on page 604](#)
- [Example: Configuring Fragmentation by Forwarding Class on page 603](#)
- [Example: Configuring Drop Timeout Interval by Forwarding Class on page 604](#)
- [fragmentation-map on page 960](#)
- [fragmentation-maps on page 961](#)

Configuring Fragmentation by Forwarding Class

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

For AS PIC link services IQ (**lsq-**) interfaces only, you can configure fragmentation properties on a particular forwarding class. To do this, include the **fragmentation-maps** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
fragmentation-maps {
  map-name {
    forwarding-class class-name {
      drop-timeout milliseconds;
      fragment-threshold bytes;
      multilink-class number;
      no-fragmentation;
    }
  }
}
```



```
}
```

To set a per-forwarding class fragmentation threshold, include the **fragment-threshold** statement in the fragmentation map. This statement sets the maximum size of each multilink fragment.

To set traffic on a particular forwarding class to be interleaved rather than fragmented, include the **no-fragmentation** statement in the fragmentation map. This statement specifies that an extra fragmentation header is not prepended to the packets received on this queue and that static link load balancing is used to ensure in-order packet delivery.

To change the resequencing interval for each fragmentation class, include the **drop-timeout** statement in the forwarding class. The interval is in milliseconds, and the default is 500 ms for link speeds of T1 or greater and 1500 ms for links slower than T1 speeds. You must also include a **multilink-class** value for resequencing fragments. If you include these statements, you cannot configure **no-fragmentation** for the forwarding class; they are mutually exclusive.

For a given forwarding class, include either the **fragment-threshold** or **no-fragmentation** statement; they are mutually exclusive.

Related Documentation

- [Fragmentation by Forwarding Class Overview on page 601](#)
- [Associating a Fragmentation Map with an MLPPP Interface or MLFR FRF.16 DLCI on page 604](#)
- [Example: Configuring Fragmentation by Forwarding Class on page 603](#)
- [Example: Configuring Drop Timeout Interval by Forwarding Class on page 604](#)
- [fragmentation-map on page 960](#)
- [fragmentation-maps on page 961](#)

Example: Configuring Fragmentation by Forwarding Class

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Configure two logical units on an LSQ interface. The logical units use two different fragmentation maps.

```
class-of-service {
  interfaces {
    lsq-1/0/0 {
      unit 1 {
        fragmentation-map frag-map-A;
      }
      unit 2 {
        fragmentation-map frag-map-B;
      }
    }
  }
  fragmentation-maps {
    frag-map-A {
      forwarding-class {
```

```
    AF {
        no-fragmentation;
    }
    EF {
        no-fragmentation;
    }
    BE {
        fragment-threshold 100;
    }
}
}
frag-map-B {
    forwarding-class {
        EF {
            fragment-threshold 200;
        }
        BE {
            fragment-threshold 200;
        }
        AF {
            fragment-threshold 200;
        }
    }
}
}
```

Associating a Fragmentation Map with an MLPPP Interface or MLFR FRF.16 DLCI

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

To associate a fragmentation map with an MLPPP interface or MLFR FRF.16 DLCI, include the **fragmentation-map** statement at the [edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*] hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
lsq-fpc/pic/port {
    unit logical-unit-number { # Multilink PPP
        fragmentation-map map-name;
    }
lsq-fpc/pic/port:channel { # MLFR FRF.16
    unit logical-unit-number {
        fragmentation-map map-name;
    }
}
```

For configuration examples, see the *Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

Example: Configuring Drop Timeout Interval by Forwarding Class

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

For **LSQ** interfaces configured for multiclass MLPPP, you can change the drop timeout interval that the interface waits for fragment resequencing by forwarding class. This

feature is mutually exclusive with the **no-fragmentation** statement configured for a forwarding class.

You can also disable the fragment resequencing function altogether by forwarding class. You do this by setting the **drop-timeout** interval to 0.

The **drop-timeout** interval can also be set at the bundle level. When the **drop-timeout** interval is set to 0 at the bundle level, *none* of the individual classes forward fragmented packets. Sequencing is ignored also, and packets are forwarded in the order in which they were received. The **drop-timeout** interval value configured at the bundle level overrides the values configured at the class level.

This example configures a logical unit on an LSQ interface with a fragmentation map setting different drop timeout values for each forwarding class:

- Best effort (BE)—The value of 0 means that no resequencing of fragments takes place for BE traffic.
- Expedited Forwarding (EF)—The value of 800 ms means that the multiclass MLPPP waits 800 ms for fragment to arrive on the link for EF traffic.
- Assured Forwarding (AF)—The absence of the timeout statements means that the default timeouts of 500 ms for links at T1 and higher speeds and 1500 ms for lower speeds are in effect for AF traffic.
- Network Control (NC)—The value of 100 ms means that the multiclass MLPPP waits 100 ms for fragment to arrive on the link for NC traffic.

```
class-of-service {
  interfaces {
    lsq-1/0/0 {
      unit 1 {
        fragmentation-map Timeout_Frag_Map;
      }
    }
  }
  fragmentation-maps {
    Timeout_Frag_Map {
      forwarding-class {
        BE {
          drop-timeout 0; # No resequencing of fragments for this class
          multilink-class 3;
          fragment-threshold 128;
        }
        EF {
          drop-timeout 800; # Timer set to 800 milliseconds for this class
          multilink-class 2;
        }
        AF {
          multilink-class 1;
          fragment-threshold 256; # Default timeout in effect for this class
        }
        NC {
          drop-timeout 100; # Timer set to 100 milliseconds for this class
          multilink-class 0;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

        fragment-threshold 512;
    }
}
}
}
}

```

Allocating Excess Bandwidth Among Frame Relay DLCIs on Multiservices PICs

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, T Series

By default, all logical (**lsq-**) interfaces on a Multiservices PIC share bandwidth equally in the excess region (that is, bandwidth available once these interfaces have exhausted their committed information rate (CIR)).

However, you can include the **excess-rate** statement to control an independent set of parameters for bandwidth sharing in the excess region of a frame relay data-link connection identifier (DLCI) on a Multiservices PIC. Include the **excess-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profile *traffic-control-profile-name*]** hierarchy level.

```

[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profile traffic-control-profile-name]
  excess-rate percent percentage;

```

There are several limitations to this feature:

- The excess bandwidth comes from bandwidth not used by any DLCIs (that is, bandwidth above the CIR). Therefore, only FRF.16 is supported.
- Only CIR mode is supported (you must configure a CIR on at least one DLCI).
- Only the **percent** option is supported for **lsq-** interfaces. The **priority** option is not supported for DLCIs.
- You cannot configure this feature if you also include one of the following statements in the configuration:
 - **scheduler-map**
 - **shaping-rate**
- If you oversubscribe the DLCIs, then the bandwidth can only be distributed equally.
- The **excess-priority** statement is not supported. However, for consistency, this statement will not result in a commit error.
- This feature is only supported on the Multiservices 100, Multiservices 400, and Multiservices 500 PICs.

This example configures excess bandwidth sharing in the ratio of 70 to 30 percent for two frame relay DLCIs. Only FRF.16 interfaces are supported.

Configuring the Frame Relay DLCIs

You must configure the per-unit scheduler.

```

[edit interfaces]
lsq-1/3/0:0 {
  per-unit-scheduler;
}

```

```

    unit 0 {
        dlc1 100;
    }
    unit 1 {
        dlc1 200;
    }
}

```

Configuring the Traffic Control Profile

Only the **percent** option is supported.

```

[edit class-of-service]
traffic-control-profiles {
    tc_70 {
        excess-rate percent 70;
    }
    tc_30 {
        excess-rate percent 30;
    }
}

```

Applying the Traffic Control Profiles

Only FRF.16 is supported.

```

[edit interfaces]
lsq-1/3/0 {
    unit 0 {
        output-traffic-control-profile tc_70;
    }
    unit 1 {
        output-traffic-control-profile tc_30;
    }
}

```

Configuring Rate Limiting and Sharing of Excess Bandwidth on Multiservices PICs

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

On Multiservices PICs, you can limit the transmit rate of a logical interface (**lsq-**) in the same way as other types of queuing PICs. You can also assign a percentage of the excess bandwidth to the logical interfaces. As with other types of PICs, the strict-high queue (voice) can “starve” low and medium priority queues. To prevent the strict-high queue from starving other queues, rate-limit the queue.

To rate-limit logical interfaces on a Multiservices PIC, include the **transmit-rate** statement with the **rate-limit** option at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers *scheduler-name*]** hierarchy level:

```

[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]
transmit-rate (rate | percent percentage | remainder) rate-limit;

```

You can also make the excess strict-high bandwidth available for other queues. You can split the excess bandwidth among multiple queues, but the total excess bandwidth assigned to these queues can only add up to 100 percent. The excess-bandwidth **priority** statement option is not supported on the Multiservices PIC. For more information about

excess bandwidth sharing, see [“Configuring Excess Bandwidth Sharing on IQE PICs” on page 638](#).

To share excess bandwidth among Multiservices PICs, include the **excess-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers *scheduler-name*]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]  
  excess-rate percent percentage;
```

Both of these rate-limiting and excess bandwidth sharing features apply to egress traffic only, and only for per-unit schedulers. Hierarchical schedulers and shared schedulers are not supported.

You must still complete the configuration by configuring the scheduler map and applying it to the Multiservices PIC interface.

This example configures a rate limit and excess bandwidth sharing for a Multiservices PIC interface.

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers]  
scheduler0 {  
  transmit-rate percent 10 rate-limit;  
  priority strict-high;  
  excess-rate percent 30;  
}  
scheduler1 {  
  transmit-rate percent 1m rate-limit;  
  priority high;  
  excess-rate percent 70;  
}  
  
[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps]  
scheduler0 {  
  forwarding-class ef scheduler scheduler0;  
  forwarding-class af scheduler scheduler1;  
}  
  
[edit class-of-service interfaces lsq-1/3/0]  
unit 0 {  
  scheduler-map scheduler0;  
}  
unit 1 {  
  scheduler-map scheduler1;  
}
```

CHAPTER 21

Configuring Class of Service on IQ and Enhanced IQ (IQE) PICs

- [CoS on Enhanced IQ PICs Overview on page 609](#)
- [Calculation of Expected Traffic on IQE PIC Queues on page 610](#)
- [BA Classifiers and ToS Translation Tables on page 631](#)
- [Configuring Layer 2 Policing on IQE PICs on page 632](#)
- [Configuring ToS Translation Tables on page 634](#)
- [Configuring Excess Bandwidth Sharing on IQE PICs on page 638](#)
- [Configuring Low-Latency Static Policers on IQE PICs on page 641](#)
- [Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to Physical Interfaces on IQ PICs on page 643](#)
- [Applying Scheduler Maps to Packet Forwarding Component Queues on page 648](#)
- [Assigning Default Frame Relay Rewrite Rule to IQE PICs on page 654](#)
- [Defining Custom Frame Relay Rewrite Rule on IQE PICs on page 654](#)

CoS on Enhanced IQ PICs Overview

Supported Platforms [M Series, T Series](#)

The Enhanced IQ (IQE) PIC family supports a series of non-channelized and channelized interfaces that run at a large variety of speeds. Sophisticated Class-of-Service (CoS) techniques are available for the IQE PICs at the channel level. These techniques include policing based on type-of-service (ToS) bits, five priority levels, two shaping rates (the guaranteed rate and shaping rate), a shared scheduling option, DiffServ code point (DSCP) rewrite on egress, and configurable delay buffers for queuing. All of these features, with numerous examples, are discussed in this chapter. For a comparison of the capabilities of IQE PICs with other types of PICs, see *Hardware Capabilities and Limitations*.

For information about CoS components that apply generally to all interfaces, see [“Understanding How Class of Service Manages Congestion and Controls Service Levels in the Network” on page 3](#). For general information about configuring interfaces, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

IQE PICs can be used in Juniper Networks M40e, M120, M320 Multiservice Edge Routers and T Series Core Routers to supply enhanced CoS capabilities for edge aggregation.

The same interface configuration syntax is used for basic configuration, and other CoS statements are applied at channel levels. Some configuration statements are available only in Junos OS Release 9.3 and later, as noted in this chapter.

Calculation of Expected Traffic on IQE PIC Queues

Supported Platforms [M Series, T Series](#)

This topic discusses the following topics related to calculating the expected traffic flow on IQE PIC queues:

- [Excess Bandwidth Calculations Terminology on page 610](#)
- [Excess Bandwidth Basics on page 610](#)
- [Logical Interface Modes on IQE PICs on page 612](#)
- [Default Rates for Queues on IQE PICs on page 616](#)
- [Sample Calculations of Excess Bandwidth Sharing on IQE PICs on page 618](#)

Excess Bandwidth Calculations Terminology

The following terms are used in this discussion of IQE PIC queue calculations:

- CIR mode—A physical interface is in CIR mode when one of more of its “children” (logical interfaces in this case) have a guaranteed rate configured, but some logical interfaces have a shaping rate configured.
- Default mode—A physical interface is in default mode if none of its “children” (logical interfaces in this case) have a guaranteed rate or shaping rate configured.
- Excess mode—A physical interface is in excess mode when one of more of its “children” (logical interfaces in this case) have an excess rate configured.
- PIR mode—A physical interface is in PIR mode if none of its “children” (logical interfaces in this case) have a guaranteed rate configured, but some logical interfaces have a shaping rate configured.

Excess Bandwidth Basics

This basic example illustrates the interaction of the guaranteed rate, the shaping rate, and the excess rate applied to four queues. The same concepts extend to logical interfaces (units) and cases in which the user does not configure an explicit value for these parameters (in that case, the system uses implicit parameters).

In this section, the term “not applicable” (NA) means that the feature is not explicitly configured. All traffic rates are in megabits per second (Mbps).

The hardware parameters derived from the configured rates are relatively straightforward except for the excess weight. The excess rate is translated into an absolute value called the excess weight. The scheduler for an interface picks a logical unit first, and then a queue within the logical unit for transmission. Logical interfaces and queues that are within their guaranteed rates are picked first, followed by those in the excess region. If the transmission rate for a logical interface or queue is more than the shaping rate, the scheduler skips the logical interface or queue. Scheduling in the guaranteed region uses

straight round-robin, whereas scheduling in the excess region uses weighed round-robin (WRR) based on the excess weights. The excess weights are in the range from 1 to 127, but they are transparent to the user and subject to change with implementation. The weights used in this example are for illustration only.

This example uses a logical interface with a transmit rate (CIR) of 10 Mbps and a shaping rate (PIR) of 10 Mbps. The user has also configured percentage values of transmit rate (CIR), shaping rate (PIR), and excess rate as shown in [Table 69 on page 611](#).

Table 69: Basic Example of Excess Bandwidth

Queue	Transmit Rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Traffic Sent To Queue
Q0	5%	5%	10%	10 Mbps
Q1	30%	80%	50%	10 Mbps
Q2	10%	15%	30%	10 Mbps
Q3	15%	35%	30%	10 Mbps

The values used by the hardware based on these parameters are shown in [Table 70 on page 611](#).

Table 70: Hardware Use of Basic Example Parameters

Queue	Transmit Rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Weight	Expected Traffic Rate
Q0	0.5 Mbps	0.5 Mbps	10	0.5 Mbps
Q1	3 Mbps	8 Mbps	50	5.19 Mbps
Q2	1 Mbps	1.5 Mbps	30	1.5 Mbps
Q3	1.5 Mbps	3.5 Mbps	30	2.81 Mbps
Totals:	6 Mbps	13.5 Mbps	120	10 Mbps (maximum output)

There are a number of important points regarding excess bandwidth calculations:

- The guaranteed rates should add up to less than the logical interface guaranteed rate (10 Mbps).
- Shaping rates (PIRs) can be oversubscribed.
- Excess rates can be oversubscribed. This rate is only a ratio at which the sharing occurs.
- Each queue receives the minimum of the guaranteed bandwidth because each queue is transmitting at its full burst if it can.
- The excess (remaining) bandwidth is shared among the queues in the ratio of their excess rates. In this case, the excess bandwidth is the logical interface bandwidth minus the sum of the queue transmit rates, or 10 Mbps – 6 Mbps = 4 Mbps.

- However, transmission rates are capped at the shaping rate (PIR) of the queue. For example, Queue 0 gets 0.5 Mbps.
- Queue 0 also gets a guaranteed transmit rate (CIR) of 0.5 Mbps and is eligible for excess bandwidth calculated as 4 Mbps (10 Mbps – 6 Mbps) multiplied by 10/127. However, because the shaping rate (PIR) for Queue 0 is 0.5 Mbps, the expected traffic rate is capped at 0.5 Mbps.
- Queue 1 gets its guaranteed transmit rate (CIR) of 3 Mbps. Because Queue 0 has already been dealt with, Queue 1 is eligible for sharing the excess bandwidth along with Queue 2 and Queue 3. So Queue 1 is entitled to an excess bandwidth of 4 Mbps multiplied by $50 / (30 + 30 + 50)$, or 1.81 Mbps.
- In the same way, Queue 2 is eligible for its guaranteed transmit rate (CIR) of 1 Mbps and an excess bandwidth of 4 Mbps multiplied by $30 / (30 + 30 + 50)$, or 1.09 Mbps. However, because Queue 2 has a shaping rate (PIR) of 1.5 Mbps, the bandwidth of Queue 2 is capped at 1.5 Mbps. The additional 0.59 Mbps can be shared by Queue 1 and Queue 3.
- Queue 3 is eligible for an excess of 4 Mbps multiplied by $30 / (30 + 30 + 50)$, or 1.09 Mbps. This total of 2.59 Mbps is still below the shaping rate (PIR) for Queue 3 (3.5 Mbps).
- The remaining bandwidth of 0.59 Mbps (which Queue 2 could not use) is shared between Queue 1 and Queue 3 in the ratio 50/30. So Queue 3 can get 0.59 multiplied by $30 / (50 + 30)$, or 0.22 Mbps. This gives a total of 2.81 Mbps.
- Therefore, Queue 1 gets 3 Mbps + 1.82 Mbps + $(0.59 \text{ Mbps} * 50 / (50 + 30))$, or approximately 5.19 Mbps.

Logical Interface Modes on IQE PICs

On IQE PICs, scheduling occurs level-by-level. That is, based on the parameters configured on the logical interface, the scheduler first picks a logical interface to transmit from. Then, based on the configuration of the underlying queues, the IQE PIC selects one of the queues to transmit from. Therefore, it is important to understand how different logical interface parameters are configured or derived (not explicitly configured), and also how the same values are established at the queue level.

In the following examples, assume that the bandwidth available at the physical interface level is 400 Mbps and there are four logical interfaces (units) configured. A per-unit scheduler is configured, so the logical interfaces operate in different modes depending on the parameters configured.

If no class-of-service parameters are configured on any of the logical interfaces, the interface is in default mode. In default mode, the guaranteed rate (CIR) available at the physical interface (400 Mbps) is divided equally among the four logical interfaces. Each of the four gets a guaranteed rate (CIR) of 100 Mbps. Because none of the four logical interfaces have a shaping rate (PIR) configured, each logical interface can transmit up to the maximum of the entire 400 Mbps. Because there is no excess rate configured on any of the logical interfaces, each of the four gets an equal, minimum excess weight of 1. The configured and hardware-derived bandwidths for this default mode example are shown in [Table 71 on page 613](#).

Table 71: Default Mode Example for IQE PICs

Logical Interface	Configured			Hardware		
	Guaranteed rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Guaranteed Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight
Unit 0	NA	NA	NA	100 Mbps	400 Mbps	1
Unit 1	NA	NA	NA	100 Mbps	400 Mbps	1
Unit 2	NA	NA	NA	100 Mbps	400 Mbps	1
Unit 3	NA	NA	NA	100 Mbps	400 Mbps	1

If a subset of the logical interfaces (units) have a shaping rate (PIR) configured, but none of them have a guaranteed rate (CIR) or excess rate, then the physical interface is in PIR mode. Furthermore, if the sum of the shaping rates on the logical interfaces is less than or equal to the physical interface bandwidth, the physical interface is in undersubscribed PIR mode. If the sum of the shaping rates on the logical interfaces is more than the physical interface bandwidth, the physical interface is in oversubscribed PIR mode. These modes are the same as on other PICs, where only a shaping rate and guaranteed rate can be configured.

In undersubscribed PIR mode, the logical interfaces with a configured shaping rate receive preferential treatment over those without a configured shaping rate. For logical interfaces with a shaping rate configured, the guaranteed rate is set to the shaping rate. For the logical interfaces without a shaping rate, the remaining logical interface bandwidth is distributed equally among them. Excess weights for the logical interfaces with a shaping rate are set to an implementation-dependent value proportional to the shaping rate. Excess weights for the logical interfaces without a shaping rate are set to the minimum weight (1). However, although the excess weights for the configured logical interfaces are never used because the logical interfaces cannot transmit above their guaranteed rates, the excess weights are still determined for consistency with oversubscribed mode. Also, logical interfaces without a configured shaping rate can transmit up to a maximum of the physical bandwidth of the other queues that are not transmitting. Therefore, the shaping rate (PIR) is set to the physical interface bandwidth on these interfaces.

The configured and hardware-derived bandwidths for the undersubscribed PIR mode example are shown in [Table 72 on page 613](#). Note that the sum of the shaping rates configured on the logical interfaces (500 Mbps) is more than the physical interface bandwidth (400 Mbps).

Table 72: Undersubscribed PIR Mode Example for IQE PICs

Logical Interface	Configured			Hardware		
	Guaranteed rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Guaranteed Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight
Unit 0	NA	100 Mbps	NA	100 Mbps	100 Mbps	127

Table 72: Undersubscribed PIR Mode Example for IQE PICs (*continued*)

Logical Interface	Configured			Hardware		
	Guaranteed rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Guaranteed Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight
Unit 1	NA	200 Mbps	NA	200 Mbps	200 Mbps	63
Unit 2	NA	NA	NA	50 Mbps	400 Mbps	1
Unit 3	NA	NA	NA	50 Mbps	400 Mbps	1

In the oversubscribed PIR mode, where the sum of the configured shaping rates on the logical interfaces exceeds the physical interface bandwidth, we cannot set the guaranteed rate to the shaping rate because this might result in the sum of the guaranteed rates exceeding the physical interface bandwidth, which is not possible. In this mode, we want the logical interfaces with shaping rates configured to share the traffic proportionally when these logical interfaces are transmitting at full capacity. This could not happen if the guaranteed rate was set to the shaping rate. Instead, in hardware, we set the guaranteed rates to a “scaled down” shaping rate, so that the sum of the guaranteed rates of the logical interfaces do not exceed the physical interface bandwidth. Because there is no remaining bandwidth once this is done, the other logical interfaces receive a guaranteed rate of 0. Excess weights are set proportionally to the shaping rates and for logical interfaces without a shaping rate, the excess weight is set to a minimum value (1). Finally, the shaping rate is set to the shaping rate configured on the logical interface or to the physical interface bandwidth otherwise.



NOTE: When the sum of shaping rate at a logical interface is greater than the interface's bandwidth and a rate limit is applied to one of the logical interface queues, the bandwidth limit for the queue is based on a scaled down logical interface shaping rate value rather than the configured logical interface shaping rate.

The configured and hardware-derived bandwidths for the oversubscribed PIR mode example are shown in [Table 73 on page 614](#). Note that the sum of the shaping rates configured on the logical interfaces (300 Mbps) is less than the physical interface bandwidth (400 Mbps).

Table 73: Oversubscribed PIR Mode Example for IQE PICs

Logical Interface	Configured			Hardware		
	Guaranteed rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Guaranteed Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight
Unit 0	NA	100 Mbps	NA	80 Mbps	100 Mbps	50
Unit 1	NA	150 Mbps	NA	120 Mbps	150 Mbps	76

Table 73: Oversubscribed PIR Mode Example for IQE PICs (*continued*)

Logical Interface	Configured			Hardware		
	Guaranteed rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Guaranteed Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight
Unit 2	NA	250 Mbps	NA	200 Mbps	250 Mbps	127
Unit 3	NA	NA	NA	0 Mbps	400 Mbps	1

If none of the logical interfaces have an excess rate configured, but at least one of the logical interfaces has a guaranteed rate (CIR) configured, then the physical interface is in CIR mode. In this case, the guaranteed rates are set in hardware to the configured guaranteed rate on the logical interface. For logical interfaces that do not have a guaranteed rate configured, the guaranteed rate is set to 0. The hardware shaping rate is set to the value configured on the logical interface or to the full physical interface bandwidth otherwise. The excess weight is calculated proportional to the configured guaranteed rates. Logical interfaces without a configured guaranteed rate receive a minimum excess weight of 1.

The configured and hardware-derived bandwidths for the CIR mode example are shown in [Table 74 on page 615](#). In CIR mode, the shaping rates are ignored in the excess weight calculations. So although logical unit 1 has an explicitly configured PIR and logical unit 3 does not, they both receive the minimum excess weight of 1.

Table 74: CIR Mode Example for IQE PICs

Logical Interface	Configured			Hardware		
	Guaranteed rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Guaranteed Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight
Unit 0	50 Mbps	100 Mbps	NA	50 Mbps	100 Mbps	127
Unit 1	NA	150 Mbps	NA	0 Mbps	150 Mbps	1
Unit 2	100 Mbps	NA	NA	100 Mbps	400 Mbps	63
Unit 3	NA	NA	NA	0 Mbps	400 Mbps	1

If one of the logical interfaces has an excess rate configured, then the physical interface is in excess rate mode. Strictly speaking, this mode only matters for the calculation of excess weights on the logical interface. The hardware guaranteed and shaping rates are determined as described previously. In excess rate mode, the excess weights are set to a value based on the configured excess rate. Logical interfaces which do not have excess rates configured receive a minimum excess weight of 1.



NOTE: Because the excess rate only makes sense above the guaranteed rate, you cannot configure an excess rate in PIR mode (PIR mode has only shaping rates configured). You must configure at least one guaranteed rate (CIR) on a logical interface to configure an excess rate.

The excess rate is configured as a percentage in the range from 1 through 100. The configured value is used to determine the excess weight in the range from 1 through 127.

The configured and hardware-derived bandwidths for the excess rate mode example are shown in [Table 75 on page 616](#). When an excess rate is configured on one or more logical interfaces, the shaping rate and the guaranteed rate are both ignored in the excess weight calculations. So logical unit 2 gets a minimum excess weight of 1, even though it has a guaranteed rate configured.

Table 75: Excess Rate Mode Example for IQE PICs

Logical Interface	Configured			Hardware		
	Guaranteed rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Guaranteed Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight
Unit 0	50 Mbps	100 Mbps	20%	50 Mbps	100 Mbps	50
Unit 1	NA	150 Mbps	50%	0 Mbps	150 Mbps	127
Unit 2	100 Mbps	NA	NA	100 Mbps	400 Mbps	1
Unit 3	NA	NA	50%	0 Mbps	400 Mbps	127

Default Rates for Queues on IQE PICs

The IQE PIC operates at the queue level as well as at the logical unit level. This section discusses how the IQE PIC derives hardware values from the user configuration parameters. First, the default behavior without explicit configuration is investigated, along with the rules used to derive hardware parameters from the scheduler map configuration of the transmit rate, shaping rate, and excess rate. For more information about configuring schedulers and scheduler maps, see [“Schedulers Overview” on page 227](#).

When you do not configure any CoS parameters, a default scheduler map is used to establish four queues: best-effort, expedited-forwarding, assured-forwarding, and network-control. Each queue has the default transmit rate, shaping rate, and excess rate shown in [Table 76 on page 616](#).

Table 76: Default Queue Rates on the IQE PIC

Queue	Transmit Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Rate
best-effort (Q0)	95%	100%	95%
expedited-forwarding (Q1)	0%	100%	0%

Table 76: Default Queue Rates on the IQE PIC (*continued*)

Queue	Transmit Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Rate
assured-forwarding (Q2)	0%	100%	0%
network-control (Q3)	5%	100%	5%

When you configure a scheduler map to change the defaults, the IQE PIC hardware derives the values for each of the three major parameters: transmit rate, shaping rate, and excess rate.

The transmit rate is determined as follows:

- If a transmit rate is configured, then:
 - If the transmit rate is configured as an absolute bandwidth value, the configured value is used by the hardware.
 - If the transmit rate is configured as a percentage, then the percentage is used to calculate an absolute value used by the hardware, based on the guaranteed rate (CIR) configured at the logical interface or physical interface level. The CIR itself can be a default, configured, or derived value.
 - If the transmit rate is configured as a remainder, then the remaining value of the logical interface (unit) guaranteed rate (CIR) is divided equally among the queues configured as remainder.
- If a transmit rate is not configured, then the default transmit rate is derived based on remainder (for backward compatibility).
- If an excess rate is configured on any of the queues in a scheduler map, then the transmit rate on the queue is set to 0.

The shaping rate is determined as follows:

- If a shaping rate is configured:
 - If the shaping rate is configured as an absolute bandwidth value, the configured value is used by the hardware.
 - If the shaping rate is configured as a percentage, then the percentage is used to calculate an absolute value used by the hardware, based on the guaranteed rate (CIR) configured at the logical interface or physical interface level. Although it seems odd to base a shaping rate (PIR) on the CIR instead of a PIR, this is done so the shaping rate can be derived on the same basis as the transmit rate.
- If a shaping rate is not configured, then the default shaping rate is set to the shaping rate configured at the logical interface or physical interface level.

The excess rate is determined as follows:

- If an excess rate is configured on a queue, the value is used to derive an excess weight used by the IQE PIC hardware. The excess weight determines the proportional share of the excess bandwidth for which each queue can contend. The excess rate can be:
 - Percentage in the range from 1 through 100. This value is scaled to a hardware excess weight. Excess rates can add up to more than 100% for all queues under a logical or physical interface.
- If an excess rate is not configured on a queue, then the default excess rate is one of the following:
 - If a transmit rate is configured on any of the queues, then the excess weight is proportional to the transmit rates. Queues that do not have a transmit rate configured receive a minimum weight of 1.
 - If a transmit rate is not configured on any of the queues, but some queues have a shaping rate, then the excess weight is proportional to the shaping rates. Queues that do not have a shaping rate configured receive a minimum weight of 1.
 - If no parameters are configured on a queue, then the queue receives a minimum weight of 1.

Sample Calculations of Excess Bandwidth Sharing on IQE PICs

The following four examples show calculations for the PIR mode. In PIR mode, the transmit rate and shaping rate calculations are based on the shaping rate of the logical interface. All calculations assume that one logical interface (unit) is configured with a shaping rate (PIR) of 10 Mbps and a scheduler map with four queues.

The first example has only a shaping rate (PIR) configured on the queues, as shown in [Table 77 on page 618](#).

Table 77: PIR Mode, with No Excess Configuration

Queue	Transmit Rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Traffic Sent To Queue
Q0	NA	80%	NA	10 Mbps
Q1	NA	50%	NA	1 Mbps
Q2	NA	40%	NA	0 Mbps
Q3	NA	30%	NA	5 Mbps

The way that the IQE PIC hardware interprets these parameters is shown in [Table 78 on page 619](#).

Table 78: PIR Mode, with No Excess Hardware Behavior

Queue	Transmit Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight	Expected Output Rate
Q0	2.5 Mbps	8.0 Mbps	50	6 Mbps
Q1	2.5 Mbps	5.0 Mbps	31	1 Mbps
Q2	2.5 Mbps	4.0 Mbps	25	0 Mbps
Q3	2.5 Mbps	3.0 Mbps	19	3 Mbps

In this first example, all four queues are initially serviced round-robin. Because there are no transmit rates configured on any of the queues, they receive a default “remainder” transmit rate of 2.5 Mbps per queue. But because there are shaping rates configured, the excess weights are calculated based on the shaping rates. For the traffic sent to each queue, Queue 0 and Queue 3 get their transmit rates of 2.5 Mbps and Queue 1 gets 1 Mbps. The remaining 4 Mbps is excess bandwidth and is divided between Queue 0 and Queue 3 in the ratio of the shaping rates (80/30). So Queue 3 expects an excess bandwidth of $4 \text{ Mbps} * (30\% / (80\% + 30\%)) = 1.09 \text{ Mbps}$. However, because the shaping rate on Queue 3 is 3 Mbps, Queue 3 can transmit only 3 Mbps and Queue 0 receives the remaining excess bandwidth and can transmit at 6 Mbps.

Note that if there were equal transmit rates explicitly configured, such as 2.5 Mbps for each queue, the excess bandwidth would be split based on the transmit rate (equal in this case), as long as the result is below the shaping rate for the queue.

The second example has a shaping rate (PIR) and transmit rate (CIR) configured on the queues, as shown in [Table 79 on page 619](#).

Table 79: PIR Mode with Transmit Rate Configuration

Queue	Transmit Rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Traffic Sent To Queue
Q0	50%	80%	NA	10 Mbps
Q1	40%	50%	NA	5 Mbps
Q2	10%	20%	NA	5 Mbps
Q3	NA	5%	NA	1 Mbps

The way that the IQE PIC hardware interprets these parameters is shown in [Table 80 on page 619](#).

Table 80: PIR Mode with Transmit Rate Hardware Behavior

Queue	Transmit Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight	Expected Output Rate
Q0	5.0 Mbps	8.0 Mbps	63	5 Mbps

Table 80: PIR Mode with Transmit Rate Hardware Behavior (*continued*)

Queue	Transmit Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight	Expected Output Rate
Q1	4.0 Mbps	5.0 Mbps	50	4 Mbps
Q2	1.0 Mbps	2.0 Mbps	12	1 Mbps
Q3	0.0 Mbps	0.5 Mbps	1	0.0 Mbps

In this second example, because the transmit rates are less than the shaping rates, each queue receives its transmit rate.

The third example also has a shaping rate (PIR) and transmit rate (CIR) configured on the queues, as shown in [Table 81 on page 620](#).

Table 81: Second PIR Mode with Transmit Rate Configuration Example

Queue	Transmit Rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Traffic Sent To Queue
Q0	50%	80%	NA	10 Mbps
Q1	40%	50%	NA	5 Mbps
Q2	5%	20%	NA	0 Mbps
Q3	NA	5%	NA	1 Mbps

The way that the IQE PIC hardware interprets these parameters is shown in [Table 82 on page 620](#).

Table 82: Second PIR Mode with Transmit Rate Hardware Behavior Example

Queue	Transmit Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight	Expected Output Rate
Q0	5.0 Mbps	8.0 Mbps	66	5.27 Mbps
Q1	4.0 Mbps	5.0 Mbps	53	4.23 Mbps
Q2	0.5 Mbps	2.0 Mbps	13	0.0 Mbps
Q3	0.5 Mbps	0.5 Mbps	1	0.5 Mbps

In this third example, all four queues are initially serviced round-robin. However, Queue 2 has no traffic sent to its queue. So Queue 0, Queue 1, and Queue 3 all get their respective transmit rates, a total of 9.5 Mbps. The remaining 0.5 Mbps is used by Queue 3, because the transmit rate is the same as the shaping rate. Once this traffic is sent, Queue 0 and Queue 1 share the excess bandwidth in the ratio of their transmit rates, which total 9 Mbps. In this case, Queue 0 = 5 Mbps + $(0.5 \text{ Mbps} * 5/9)$ = 5.27 Mbps. Queue 1 = 4 Mbps + $(0.5 \text{ Mbps} * 4/9)$ = 4.23 Mbps.

The fourth example has a shaping rate (PIR), transmit rate (CIR), and excess rate configured on the queues, as shown in [Table 83 on page 621](#).

Table 83: PIR Mode with Transmit Rate and Excess Rate Configuration

Queue	Transmit Rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Traffic Sent To Queue
Q0	30%	80%	50%	10 Mbps
Q1	25%	50%	10%	5 Mbps
Q2	10%	20%	30%	0 Mbps
Q3	5%	5%	NA	1 Mbps

The way that the IQE PIC hardware interprets these parameters is shown in [Table 84 on page 621](#).

Table 84: PIR Mode with Transmit Rate and Excess Rate Hardware Behavior

Queue	Transmit Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight	Expected Output Rate
Q0	3.0 Mbps	8.0 Mbps	70	6.33 Mbps
Q1	2.5 Mbps	5.0 Mbps	14	3.17 Mbps
Q2	1.0 Mbps	2.0 Mbps	42	0.0 Mbps
Q3	0.5 Mbps	0.5 Mbps	1	0.5 Mbps

In this fourth example, all four queues are initially serviced round-robin. Queue 3 gets 0.5 Mbps of guaranteed bandwidth but cannot transmit more because the shaping rate is the same. Queue 2 has no traffic to worry about at all. Queue 0 and Queue 1 get the respective transmit rates of 3.0 Mbps and 2.5 Mbps. The excess bandwidth of 4 Mbps is divided between Queue 0 and Queue 1 in the ratio on their excess rates. So Queue 1 gets 2.5 Mbps (the guaranteed rate) + 4 Mbps (the excess) + $(10\% / (50\% + 10\%)) = 3.17$ Mbps. Queue 0 gets the rest, for a total of 6.33 Mbps.

You can configure only an excess rate on the queues, as shown in [Table 85 on page 621](#).

Table 85: Excess Rate Configuration

Queue	Transmit Rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Traffic Sent To Queue
Q0	NA	NA	50%	10 Mbps
Q1	NA	NA	40%	10 Mbps
Q2	NA	NA	30%	10 Mbps
Q3	NA	NA	20%	10 Mbps

The way that the IQE PIC hardware interprets these excess rate parameters is shown in [Table 86 on page 622](#).

Table 86: Excess Rate Hardware Behavior

Queue	Transmit Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight	Expected Output Rate
Q0	0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	45	3.57 Mbps
Q1	0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	40	2.86 Mbps
Q2	0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	30	2.14 Mbps
Q3	0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	20	1.43 Mbps

In this excess rate example, there are no transmit or shaping rates configured on any of the queues, only excess rates, so bandwidth division happens only on the basis of the excess rates. Note that all the transmit (guaranteed) rates are set to 0. Usually, when there are no excess rates configured, the queue transmit rate is calculated by default. But when there is an excess rate configured on any of the queues, the transmit rate is set to 0. The excess bandwidth (all bandwidths in this case) is shared in the ratio of the excess weights. So Queue 0 receives $10 \text{ Mbps} * (50 / (50 + 40 + 30 + 20)) = 3.57 \text{ Mbps}$.

It is possible to configure rate limits that result in error conditions. For example, consider the configuration shown in [Table 87 on page 622](#).

Table 87: PIR Mode Generating Error Condition

Queue	Transmit Rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Traffic Sent To Queue
Q0	NA	80%	NA	10 Mbps
Q1	NA	50%	NA	5 Mbps
Q2	NA	20%	NA	5 Mbps
Q3	NA	5%	NA	1 Mbps

The way that the IQE PIC hardware interprets these parameters is shown in [Table 88 on page 622](#).

Table 88: PIR Mode Generating Error Condition Behavior

Queue	Transmit Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight	Expected Output Rate
Q0	2.5 Mbps	8.0 Mbps	818	4.03 Mbps
Q1	2.5 Mbps	5.0 Mbps	511	3.47 Mbps
Q2	2.5 Mbps	2.0 Mbps	255	2 Mbps

Table 88: PIR Mode Generating Error Condition Behavior (*continued*)

Queue	Transmit Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight	Expected Output Rate
Q3	2.5 Mbps	0.5 Mbps	51	0.1 Mbps

In the error example, note that the shaping rates calculated on Queue 2 and Queue 3 are less than the transmit rates on those queues (2.0 Mbps and 0.5 Mbps are each less than 2.5 Mbps). This is an error condition and results in a syslog error message.

The following set of five examples involve the IQE PIC operating in CIR mode. In CIR mode, the transmit rate and shaping rate calculations are based on the transmit rate of the logical interface. All calculations assume that the logical interface has a shaping rate (PIR) of 20 Mbps and a transmit rate (CIR) of 10 Mbps. The scheduler map has four queues.

The first example has only a shaping rate (PIR) with no excess rate configured on the queues, as shown in [Table 89 on page 623](#).

Table 89: CIR Mode with No Excess Rate Configuration

Queue	Transmit Rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Traffic Sent To Queue
Q0	NA	80%	NA	10 Mbps
Q1	NA	70%	NA	10 Mbps
Q2	NA	40%	NA	10 Mbps
Q3	NA	30%	NA	10 Mbps



NOTE: The transmit rate (CIR) of 10 Mbps is configured on the logical interface (unit) not the queues in the scheduler map. This is why the queue transmit rates are labeled NA.

The way that the IQE PIC hardware interprets these parameters is shown in [Table 90 on page 623](#).

Table 90: CIR Mode with No Excess Rate Hardware Behavior

Queue	Transmit Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight	Expected Output Rate
Q0	2.5 Mbps	8.0 Mbps	50	6.76 Mbps
Q1	2.5 Mbps	7.0 Mbps	31	6.23 Mbps
Q2	2.5 Mbps	4.0 Mbps	25	4.0 Mbps
Q3	2.5 Mbps	3.0 Mbps	19	3.0 Mbps

In this first example, all four queues split the 10-Mbps transmit rate equally and each get a transmit rate of 2.5 Mbps. However, the shaping rate on the interface is 20 Mbps. The 10-Mbps excess bandwidth is divided among the queues in the ratio of their shaping rates. But Queue 2 and Queue 3 are shaped at 3.0 and 4.0 Mbps, respectively, so they cannot use more bandwidth and get those rates. This accounts for 2 Mbps (the 7 Mbps shaped bandwidth minus the 5 Mbps guaranteed bandwidth for Queue 2 and Queue 3) of the 10-Mbps excess, leaving 8 Mbps for Queue 0 and Queue 1. So Queue 0 and Queue 1 share the 8-Mbps excess bandwidth in the ratio of their shaping rates, which total 15 Mbps. In this case, Queue 0 = $8.0 \text{ Mbps} \times 8/15 = 4.26 \text{ Mbps}$, for a total of $2.5 \text{ Mbps} + 4.26 \text{ Mbps} = 6.76 \text{ Mbps}$. Queue 1 = $8.0 \text{ Mbps} \times 7/15 = 3.73 \text{ Mbps}$, for a total of $2.5 \text{ Mbps} + 3.73 \text{ Mbps} = 6.23 \text{ Mbps}$.

The second example has only a few shaping rates (PIR) with no excess rate configured on the queues, as shown in [Table 91 on page 624](#).

Table 91: CIR Mode with Some Shaping Rates and No Excess Rate Configuration

Queue	Transmit Rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Traffic Sent To Queue
Q0	NA	80%	NA	10 Mbps
Q1	NA	50%	NA	5 Mbps
Q2	NA	NA	NA	10 Mbps
Q3	NA	NA	NA	1 Mbps



NOTE: If a configuration results in the calculated transmit rate of the queue exceeding the shaping rate of the queue, an error message is generated. For example, setting the shaping rate on Queue 2 and Queue 3 in the above example to 20 percent and 5 percent, respectively, generates an error message because the calculated transmit rate for these queues (2.5 Mbps) is more than their calculated shaping rates (2.0 Mbps and 0.5 Mbps).

The way that the IQE PIC hardware interprets these parameters is shown in [Table 92 on page 624](#).

Table 92: CIR Mode with Some Shaping Rates and No Excess Rate Hardware Behavior

Queue	Transmit Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight	Expected Output Rate
Q0	2.5 Mbps	8.0 Mbps	78	8.0 Mbps
Q1	2.5 Mbps	5.0 Mbps	48	5.0 Mbps
Q2	2.5 Mbps	20 Mbps	1	6.0 Mbps
Q3	2.5 Mbps	20 Mbps	1	1.0 Mbps

In this second example, all four queues split the 10-Mbps transmit rate equally and each get a transmit rate of 2.5 Mbps. Because of their configured queue shaping rates, Queue 0 and Queue 1 receive preference over Queue 2 and Queue 3 for the excess bandwidth. Queue 0 (8.0 Mbps) and Queue 1 (5.0 Mbps) account for 13 Mbps of the 20 Mbps shaping rate on the logical interface. The remaining 7 Mbps is divided equally between Queue 2 and Queue 3. However, because Queue 3 only has 1 Mbps to send, Queue 2 uses the remaining 6 Mbps.

The third example has shaping rates (PIR) and transmit rates with no excess rate configured on the queues, as shown in [Table 93 on page 625](#).

Table 93: CIR Mode with Shaping Rates and Transmit Rates and No Excess Rate Configuration

Queue	Transmit Rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Traffic Sent To Queue
Q0	50%	80%	NA	10 Mbps
Q1	40%	50%	NA	5 Mbps
Q2	10%	20%	NA	5 Mbps
Q3	NA	10%	NA	1 Mbps

The way that the IQE PIC hardware interprets these parameters is shown in [Table 94 on page 625](#).

Table 94: CIR Mode with Shaping Rates and Transmit Rates and No Excess Rate Hardware Behavior

Queue	Transmit Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight	Expected Output Rate
Q0	5.0 Mbps	8.0 Mbps	63	8.0 Mbps
Q1	4.0 Mbps	5.0 Mbps	50	5.0 Mbps
Q2	1.0 Mbps	2.0 Mbps	12	2.0 Mbps
Q3	0.0 Mbps	0.5 Mbps	1	0.5 Mbps

In this third example, the first three queues get their configured transmit rates and are serviced in round-robin fashion. This adds up to 10 Mbps, leaving a 10-Mbps excess from the logical interface shaping rate of 20 Mbps. The excess is shared in the ratio of the transmit rates, or 5:4:1:0. Therefore, Queue 0 receives 5 Mbps + $(5 * 10/10) = 10$ Mbps. This value is greater than the 8 Mbps shaping rate on Queue 0, so Queue 0 is limited to 8 Mbps. Queue 1 receives 4 Mbps + $(4 * 10/10) = 8$ Mbps. This value is greater than the 5 Mbps shaping rate on Queue 1, so Queue 1 is limited to 5 Mbps. Queue 2 receives 1 Mbps + $(1 * 10/10) = 2$ Mbps. This value is equal to the 2 Mbps shaping rate on Queue 2, so Queue 2 receives 2 Mbps. This still leaves 5 Mbps excess bandwidth, which can be used by Queue 3. Note that in this example bandwidth usage never reaches the shaping rate configured on the logical interface (20 Mbps).

The fourth example has shaping rates (PIR) and transmit rates with no excess rate configured on the queues. However, in this case the sum of the shaping rate percentages configured on the queues multiplied by the transmit rate configured on the logical interface is greater than the shaping rate configured on the logical interface. The configuration is shown in [Table 95 on page 626](#).

Table 95: CIR Mode with Shaping Rates Greater Than Logical Interface Shaping Rate Configuration

Queue	Transmit Rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Traffic Sent To Queue
Q0	50%	80%	NA	10 Mbps
Q1	40%	70%	NA	10 Mbps
Q2	10%	50%	NA	10 Mbps
Q3	NA	50%	NA	10 Mbps

The way that the IQE PIC hardware interprets these parameters is shown in [Table 96 on page 626](#).

Table 96: CIR Mode with Shaping Rates Greater Than Logical Interface Shaping Rate Hardware Behavior

Queue	Transmit Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight	Expected Output Rate
Q0	5.0 Mbps	8.0 Mbps	63	8.0 Mbps
Q1	4.0 Mbps	7.0 Mbps	50	7.0 Mbps
Q2	1.0 Mbps	5.0 Mbps	12	5.0 Mbps
Q3	0.0 Mbps	5.0 Mbps	1	0.0 Mbps

In this fourth example, the first three queues get their configured transmit rates and are serviced in round-robin fashion. This adds up to 10 Mbps, leaving a 10-Mbps excess from the logical interface shaping rate of 20 Mbps. The excess is shared in the ratio of the transmit rates, or 5:4:1:0. Therefore, Queue 0 receives 5 Mbps + $(5 * 10/10) = 10$ Mbps. This value is greater than the 8 Mbps shaping rate on Queue 0, so Queue 0 is limited to 8 Mbps. Queue 1 receives 4 Mbps + $(4 * 10/10) = 8$ Mbps. This value is greater than the 7 Mbps shaping rate on Queue 1, so Queue 1 is limited to 7 Mbps. Queue 2 receives 1 Mbps + $(1 * 10/10) = 2$ Mbps. This value is less than the 5 Mbps shaping rate on Queue 2, so Queue 2 receives 2 Mbps. This still leaves 3 Mbps excess bandwidth, which can be used by Queue 2 (below its shaping rate) and Queue 3 (also below its shaping rate) in the ratio 1:0 (because of the transmit rate configuration). But 1:0 means Queue 3 cannot use this bandwidth, and Queue 2 utilizes 2 Mbps + $(3 \text{ Mbps} * 1/1) = 5$ Mbps. This is equal to the shaping rate of 5 Mbps, so Queue 2 receives 5 Mbps.

The fifth example has excess rates and transmit rates, but no shaping rates (PIR) configured on the queues. The configuration is shown in [Table 97 on page 627](#).

Table 97: CIR Mode with Excess Rate Configuration

Queue	Transmit Rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Traffic Sent To Queue
Q0	30%	NA	50%	10 Mbps
Q1	25%	NA	10%	10 Mbps
Q2	NA	NA	30%	10 Mbps
Q3	10%	NA	NA	10 Mbps

The way that the IQE PIC hardware interprets these parameters is shown in [Table 98 on page 627](#).

Table 98: CIR Mode with Excess Rate Hardware Behavior

Queue	Transmit Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight	Expected Output Rate
Q0	3.0 Mbps	20 Mbps	70	10.5 Mbps
Q1	2.5 Mbps	20 Mbps	14	4.0 Mbps
Q2	0.0 Mbps	20 Mbps	42	4.5 Mbps
Q3	1.0 Mbps	20 Mbps	1	1.0 Mbps

In this fifth example, Queue 2 does not have a transmit rate configured. If there were no excess rates configured, then Queue 2 would get a transmit rate equal to the remainder of the bandwidth (3.5 Mbps in this case). However, because there is an excess rate configured on some of the queues on this logical interface, the transmit rate for Queue 2 is set to 0 Mbps. The others queues get their transmit rates and there leaves 13.5 Mbps of excess bandwidth. This bandwidth is divided among Queue 0, Queue 1, and Queue 3 in the ratio of their excess rates. So Queue 0, for example, gets $3.0 \text{ Mbps} + 13.5 \text{ Mbps} * (50 / (50 + 10 + 30)) = 10.5 \text{ Mbps}$.

Four other examples calculating expected traffic distribution are of interest. The first case has three variations, so there are six more examples in all.

- Oversubscribed PIR mode at the logical interface with transmit rates, shaping rates, and excess rates configured at the queues (this example has three variations).
- CIR mode at the logical interface (a non-intuitive case is used).
- Excess priority configured.
- Default excess priority used.

The first three examples all concern oversubscribed PIR mode at the logical interface with transmit rates, shaping rates, and excess rates configured at the queues. They all use a configuration with a physical interface having a shaping rate of 40 Mbps. The physical interface has two logical units configured, logical unit 1 and logical unit 2, with

a shaping rate of 30 Mbps and 20 Mbps, respectively. Because the sum of the logical interface shaping rates is more than the shaping rate on the physical interface, the physical interface is in oversubscribed PIR mode. The CIRs (transmit rates) are set to the scaled values of 24 Mbps and 16 Mbps, respectively.

Assume that logical unit 1 has 40 Mbps of traffic to be sent. The traffic is capped at 30 Mbps because of the shaping rate of 30 Mbps. Because the CIR is scaled down to 24 Mbps, the remaining 6 Mbps (30 Mbps – 24 Mbps) qualifies as excess bandwidth.

The following three examples consider different parameters configured in a scheduler map and the expected traffic distributions that result.

The first example uses oversubscribed PIR mode with only transmit rates configured on the queues. The configuration is shown in [Table 99 on page 628](#).

Table 99: Oversubscribed PIR Mode with Transmit Rate Configuration

Queue	Transmit Rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Traffic Sent To Queue
Q0	40%	NA	NA	15 Mbps
Q1	30%	NA	NA	10 Mbps
Q2	25%	NA	NA	10 Mbps
Q3	5%	NA	NA	5 Mbps

The way that the IQE PIC hardware interprets these parameters is shown in [Table 100 on page 628](#).

Table 100: Oversubscribed PIR Mode with Transmit Rate Hardware Behavior

Queue	Transmit Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight	Expected Output Rate
Q0	9.6 Mbps	30 Mbps	50	12 Mbps
Q1	7.2 Mbps	30 Mbps	38	9 Mbps
Q2	6.0 Mbps	30 Mbps	31	7.5 Mbps
Q3	1.2 Mbps	30 Mbps	6	1.5 Mbps

The first example has hardware queue transmit rates based on the parent (logical interface unit 1) transmit rate (CIR) value of 24 Mbps. Because there are no excess rates configured, the excess weights are determined by the transmit rates. Therefore, both the logical interface CIR and excess bandwidth are divided in the ratio of the transmit rates. This is essentially the same as the undersubscribed PIR mode and the traffic distribution should be the same. The only difference is that the result is achieved as a combination of guaranteed rate (CIR) and excess rate sharing.

The second example also uses oversubscribed PIR mode, but this time with only excess rate configured on the queues. In other words, the same ratios are established with excess rate percentages instead of transmit rate percentages. In this case, when excess rates are configured, queues without a specific transmit rate are set to 0 Mbps. So the entire bandwidth qualifies as excess at the queue level and the bandwidth distribution is based on the configured excess rates. The expected output rate results are exactly the same as in the first example, except the calculation is based on different parameters.

The third example also uses oversubscribed PIR mode, but with both transmit rates and excess rates configured on the queues. The configuration is shown in [Table 101 on page 629](#).

Table 101: Oversubscribed PIR Mode with Transmit Rate and Excess Rate Configuration

Queue	Transmit Rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Traffic Sent To Queue
Q0	40%	NA	50%	15 Mbps
Q1	30%	NA	50%	12 Mbps
Q2	25%	NA	NA	8 Mbps
Q3	5%	NA	NA	5 Mbps

The way that the IQE PIC hardware interprets these parameters is shown in [Table 102 on page 629](#).

Table 102: Oversubscribed PIR Mode with Transmit Rate and Excess Rate Hardware Behavior

Queue	Transmit Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight	Expected Output Rate
Q0	9.6 Mbps	30 Mbps	63	12.6 Mbps
Q1	7.2 Mbps	30 Mbps	63	10.2 Mbps
Q2	6.0 Mbps	30 Mbps	1	6.0 Mbps
Q3	1.2 Mbps	30 Mbps	1	1.2 Mbps

The third example has the configured queue transmit rate (CIR) divided according to the ratio of the transmit rates based on the logical interface unit 1 CIR of 25 Mbps. The rest of the excess bandwidth divided according the ratio of the excess rates. The excess 6-Mbps bandwidth is divided equally between Queue 0 and Queue 1 because the excess rates are both configured at 50%. This type of configuration is not recommended, however, because the CIR on the logical interface is a system-derived value based on the PIRs of the other logical units and the traffic distribution at the queue level is based on this value and, therefore, not under direct user control. We recommend that you either configure excess rates without transmit rates at the queue level when in PIR mode, or also define a CIR at the logical interface if you want to configure a combination of transmit rates and excess rates at the queue level. That is, you should use configurations of the CIR mode with excess rates types.

The fourth example uses CIR mode at the logical interface. For this example, assume that a physical interface is configured with a 40-Mbps shaping rate and logical interfaces unit 1 and unit 2. Logical interface unit 1 has a PIR of 30 Mbps and logical interface unit 2 has a PIR of 20 Mbps and a CIR of 10 Mbps. The configuration at the queue level of logical interface unit 1 is shown in [Table 103 on page 630](#).

Table 103: CIR Mode with Transmit Rate and Excess Rate Configuration

Queue	Transmit Rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Traffic Sent To Queue
Q0	40%	NA	50%	15 Mbps
Q1	30%	NA	50%	12 Mbps
Q2	25%	NA	NA	8 Mbps
Q3	5%	NA	NA	5 Mbps

The way that the IQE PIC hardware interprets these parameters is shown in [Table 104 on page 630](#).

Table 104: CIR Mode with Transmit Rate and Excess Rate Hardware Behavior

Queue	Transmit Rate	Shaping Rate	Excess Weight	Expected Output Rate
Q0	0 Mbps	30 Mbps	63	15 Mbps
Q1	0 Mbps	30 Mbps	63	12 Mbps
Q2	0 Mbps	30 Mbps	1	1.5 Mbps
Q3	0 Mbps	30 Mbps	1	1.5 Mbps

The fourth example might be expected to divide the 40 Mbps of traffic between the two logical units in the ratio of the configured transmit rates. But note that because the logical interfaces are in CIR mode, and logical interface unit 1 does not have a CIR configured, the hardware CIR is set to 0 Mbps at the queue level. Bandwidth distribution happens based only on the excess weights. So Queue 0 and Queue 1 get to transmit up to 15 Mbps and 12 Mbps, respectively, while the remaining 3 Mbps is divided equally by Queue 2 and Queue 3.



NOTE: We recommend configuring a CIR value explicitly for the logical interface if you are configuring transmit rates and excess rates for the queues.

The fifth example associates an excess priority with the queues. Priorities are associated with every queue and propagated to the parent node (logical or physical interface). That is, when the scheduler picks a logical interface, the scheduler considers the logical interface priority as the priority of the highest priority queue under that logical interface. On the IQE PIC, you can configure an excess priority for every queue. The excess priority

can differ from the priority used for guaranteed traffic and applies only to traffic in the excess region. The IQE PIC has three “regular” priorities and two excess priorities (high and low, which is the default). The excess priorities are lower than the regular priorities. For more information about configuring excess bandwidth sharing and priorities, see [“Configuring IQE PIC Excess Bandwidth Sharing” on page 640](#).

Consider a logical interface configured with a shaping rate of 10 Mbps and a guaranteed rate of 10 Mbps. At the queue level, parameters are configured as shown in [Table 105 on page 631](#).

Table 105: Excess Priority Configuration

Queue	Transmit Rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Excess Rate	Traffic Sent To Queue
Q0	40%	NA	50%	10 Mbps
Q1	30%	NA	50%	10 Mbps
Q2	25%	NA	NA	0 Mbps
Q3	5%	NA	NA	1 Mbps

In this fifth example, Queue 0 is configured with an excess priority of **high** and all other queues have the default excess priority (**low**). Because there is no traffic on Queue 2, there is an excess bandwidth of 2.5 Mbps. Because Queue 0 has a higher excess priority, Queue 0 gets the entire excess bandwidth. So the expected output rates on the queues are 4 Mbps + 2.5 Mbps = 6.5 Mbps for Queue 0, 3 Mbps for Queue 1, 0 Mbps for Queue 2, and 0.5 Mbps for Queue 3. Note that this behavior is different than regular priorities. With regular priorities, the transmission is still governed by transmit rates and the priority controls only the order in which the packets are picked up by the scheduler. So without excess configuration, if Queue 0 had a regular priority of **high** and there was 10 Mbps of traffic on all four queues, the traffic distribution would be 4 Mbps for Queue 0, 3 Mbps for Queue 1, 2.5 Mbps for Queue 2, and 0.5 Mbps for Queue 3 instead of giving all 10 Mbps to Queue 0. Excess priority traffic distributions are governed first by the excess priority and then by the excess rates. Also note that in this example, although the queues are in the excess region because they are transmitting above their configured transmit rates, the logical interface is still within its guaranteed rate. So at the logical interface level, the priority of the queues get promoted to a regular priority and this priority is used by the scheduler at the logical interface level.

The sixth and final example considers the effects of the default excess priority. When the excess priority for a queue is not configured explicitly, the excess priority is based on the regular priority. A regular priority of **high** maps to an excess priority of **high**. All other regular priorities map to an excess priority of **low**. When there is no regular priority configured, the regular and excess priorities are both set to **low**.

BA Classifiers and ToS Translation Tables

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

On some PICs, the behavior aggregate (BA) translation tables are included for every logical interface (unit) protocol family configured on the logical interface. The proper default translation table is active even if you do not include any explicit translation tables. You can display the current translation table values with the **show class-of-service classifiers** command.

On Juniper Networks M40e, M120, M320 Multiservice Edge Routers, and T Series Core Routers with Enhanced IQ (IQE) PICs, or on any router or switch with IQ2 or Enhanced IQ2 (IQ2E) PICs, you can replace the type-of-service (ToS) bit value on the incoming packet header on a logical interface with a user-defined value. The new ToS value is used for all class-of-service processing and is applied before any other class-of-service or firewall treatment of the packet. The PIC uses the **translation-table** statement to determine the new ToS bit values.

You can configure a physical interface (port) or logical interface (unit) with up to three translation tables. For example, you can configure a port or unit with BA classification for IPv4 DSCP, IPv6 DSCP, and MPLS EXP. The number of frame relay data-link connection identifiers (DLCIs) (units) that you can configure on each PIC varies based on the number and type of BA classification tables configured on the interfaces.

For more information on configuring ToS translation tables, along with examples, see [“Configuring ToS Translation Tables” on page 634](#).

Configuring Layer 2 Policing on IQE PICs

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [T Series](#)

The IQE PIC can police traffic at Layer 2 in a hierarchical manner. *Policing* is the practice of making sure that different streams of incoming traffic conform to certain parameters and limits. If the incoming traffic exceeds the established boundaries, that traffic can be marked or even ignored, depending on configuration. Hierarchical policing maintains two rates: an aggregate rate and a high-priority rate. The traffic is marked differently depending on service class (currently, the classes are expedited forwarding and nonexpedited forwarding). The expedited traffic has an additional rate configured, the guaranteed rate (CIR), which is only marked above that limit. If there is no expedited traffic present, then the non-expedited traffic is able to use the aggregate bandwidth rate before being marked with a packet loss priority. When expedited traffic is present, it is marked above the guaranteed rate, but also uses bandwidth from the nonexpedited range.

For example, consider an aggregate rate of 10 Mbps and a high-priority rate of 2 Mbps of a Fast Ethernet interface. The guaranteed rate is also set at 2 Mbps for expedited forwarding traffic. If there is no expedited traffic present, then nonexpedited traffic can use up to 10 Mbps before being marked. When expedited forwarding traffic is present, the expedited traffic is guaranteed 2 Mbps (of the 10 Mbps) without being marked, but is marked above the 2 Mbps limit. In this case, the nonexpedited forwarding traffic can use the remaining 8 Mbps before being marked.

This section discusses the following IQE PIC Layer 2 policing topics:

- [Layer 2 Policer Limitations on page 633](#)
- [Example: Configuring Layer 2 Policers on IQE PICs on page 633](#)

Layer 2 Policer Limitations

Layer 2 policers configured on IQE PICs have the following limitations:

- Only one kind of policer is supported on a physical or logical interface. For example, a hierarchical or two- or three-color policer in the same direction on the same logical interface is not supported.
- Applying policers to both physical port and logical interface (policer chaining) is not supported.
- If there is no behavior aggregate classification, there is a limit of 64 policers per interface. (Usually, there will be a single policer per DLCI in frame relay and other logical interface types.)
- The policer should be independent of behavior aggregate classification. (Without a behavior aggregate, all traffic is treated as either expedited or non-expedited forwarding, depending on configuration.)
- With a behavior aggregate, traffic not matching any classification bits (such as DSCP or EXP) is policed as nonexpedited forwarding traffic.
- Only two levels of traffic policing are supported: **aggregate** and **premium**.

Example: Configuring Layer 2 Policers on IQE PICs

To configure Layer 2 policing on the IQE PIC, for each forwarding class include the **class** statement with the **policing-priority** option at the **[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]** hierarchy level. One forwarding class has the **premium** option and the others are configured as **normal**.

```
[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]
{
  class fc1 queue-num 0 priority high policing-priority premium;
  class fc2 queue-num 1 priority low policing-priority normal;
  class fc3 queue-num 2 priority low policing-priority normal;
  class fc4 queue-num 3 priority low policing-priority normal;
}
```

You must also configure the **aggregate** and **premium** statements in the firewall filter performing the policing.

```
[edit firewall]
hierarchical-policer hier_example1 {
  aggregate {
    if-exceeding {
      bandwidth-limit 70m;
      burst-size-limit 1800;
    }
    then {
      discard;
    }
  }
  premium {
    if-exceeding {
      bandwidth-limit 70m;
    }
  }
}
```

```
        burst-size-limit 3600;
    }
    then {
        discard;
    }
}
}
```

You must also apply the policer to the logical or physical interface on the IQE PIC:

```
[edit interfaces]
so-6/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
        layer2-policer {
            input-hierarchical-policer hier_example1; # Apply policer to logical unit.
        }
        family inet {
            address 10.0.22.1/30;
        }
        family iso;
        family mpls;
    }
}

so-5/0/0 {
    layer2-policer {
        input-hierarchical-policer hier_example1; # Apply policer to physical interface.
    }
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.0.22.1/30;
        }
        family iso;
        family mpls;
    }
}
```

For SONET/SDH physical interfaces, the hierarchical policer configuration statements will only be visible for IQE PICs.

Configuring ToS Translation Tables

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [T Series](#)

On the IQE PICs, the behavior aggregate (BA) translation tables are included for every logical interface (unit) protocol family configured on the logical interface. The proper default translation table is active even if you do not include any explicit translation tables. You can display the current translation table values with the **show class-of-service classifiers** command.

On M40e, M120, M320, and T Series routers with IQE PICs, or on any system with IQ2 or Enhanced IQ2 PICs, you can replace the ToS bit value on the incoming packet header on a logical interface with a user-defined value. The new ToS value is used for all class-of-service processing and is applied before any other class-of-service or firewall

treatment of the packet. On the IQE PIC, the values configured with the **translation-table** statement determines the new ToS bit values.

Four types of translation tables are supported: IP precedence, IPv4 DSCP, IPv6 DSCP, and MPLS EXP. You can configure a maximum of eight tables for each supported type. If a translation table is enabled for a particular type of traffic, then behavior aggregate (BA) classification of the same type must be configured for that logical interface. In other words, if you configure an IPv4 translation table, you must configure IPv4 BA classification on the same logical interface.

To configure ToS translation on the IQE PIC, include the **translation-table** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
translation-table {
  (to-dscp-from-dscp | to-dscp-ipv6-from-dscp-ipv6 | to-exp-from-exp |
   to-inet-precedence-from-inet-precedence) table-name {
    to-code-point value from-code-points (* | [ values ]);
  }
}
```

The **from-code-points** statement establishes the values to match on the incoming packets. The **default** option is used to match all values not explicitly listed, and, as a single entry in the translation table, to mark all incoming packets on an interface the same way. The **to-code-point** statement establishes the target values for the translation. If an incoming packet header ToS bit configuration is not covered by the translation table list and a ***** option is not specified, the ToS bits in the incoming packet header are left unchanged.

You can define many translation tables, as long as they have distinct names. You apply a translation table to a logical interface at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** hierarchy level. Translation tables always translate “like to like.” For example, a translation table applied to MPLS traffic can only translate from received EXP bit values to new EXP bit values. That is, translation tables cannot translate (for instance) from DSCP bits to INET precedence code points.

On the IQE PIC, incoming ToS bit translation is subject to the following rules:

- Locally generated traffic is not subject to translation.
- The **to-dscp-from-dscp** translation table type is not supported if an Internet precedence classifier is configured.
- The **to-inet-precedence-from-inet-precedence** translation table type is not supported if a DSCP classifier is configured.
- The **to-dscp-from-dscp** and **to-inet-precedence-from-inet-precedence** translation table types cannot be configured on the same unit.
- The **to-dscp-from-dscp** and **to-inet-precedence-from-inet-precedence** translation table types are supported for IPv4 packets.
- Only the **to-dscp-ipv6-from-dscp-ipv6** translation table type is supported for IPv6 packets.
- Only the **to-exp-from-exp** translation table type is supported for MPLS packets.



NOTE: Translation tables are not supported if fixed classification is configured on the logical interface.

The following example translates incoming DSCP values to the new values listed in the table. All incoming DSCP values other than 111111, 111110, 000111, and 100111 are translated to 000111.

```
[edit class-of-service]
translation-table {
  to-dscp-from-dscp dscp-trans-table {
    to-code-point 000000 from-code-points 111111;
    to-code-point 000001 from-code-points 111110;
    to-code-point 111000 from-code-points [ 000111 100111 ];
    to-code-point 000111 from-code-points *;
  }
}
```

You must apply the translation table to the logical interface input on the Enhanced IQ PIC:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces so-1/0/0 unit 0]
translation-table to-dscp-from-dscp dscp-trans-table;
```

A maximum of 32 distinct translation tables are supported on each IQE PIC. However, this maximum is limited by the number of classifiers configured along with translation tables because on the IQE PIC the hardware tables are not always merged. For example, if a translation table and a classifier are both configured on the same logical interface (such as **unit 0**), there is only one hardware table and only one table added to the 32 translation table limit. However, if the translation table is configured on **unit 0** and the classifier on **unit 1** on the same physical interface, then two hardware tables are used and these two tables count toward the 32 maximum.

If you try to configure mutually exclusive translation tables on the same interface unit, you will get a warning message when you display or commit the configuration:

```
ge-0/1/1 {
  unit 0 {
    translation-table {
      ##
      ## Warning: to-dscp-from-dscp and
to-inet-precedence-from-inet-precedence not allowed on same unit
      ##
      to-inet-precedence-from-inet-precedence inet-trans-table;
      to-dscp-from-dscp dscp-trans-table;
    }
  }
}
```

You can issue the following operational mode commands to verify your configuration:

- **show class-of-service translation-table**
- **show class-of-service interface *interface-name***

To verify that the correct values are configured, use the **show class-of-service translation-table** command. The **show class-of-service translation-table** command displays the code points of all translation tables configured. All values are displayed, not just those configured:

```
user@host> show class-of-service translation-table
Translation Table: dscp-trans-table, Translation table type: dscp-to-dscp, Index:
6761
  From Code point    To Code Point
000000              000111
000001              000111
000010              000111
000011              000111
000100              000111
000101              000111
000110              000111
000111              111000
001000              000111
001001              000111
001010              000111
001011              000111
001100              000111
001101              000111
001110              000111
001111              000111
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011000              000111
011001              000111
011010              000111
011011              000111
011100              000111
011101              000111
011110              000111
011111              000111
100000              000111
100001              000111
100010              000111
100011              000111
100100              000111
100101              000111
100110              000111
100111              111000
101000              000111
101001              000111
101010              000111
101011              000111
101100              000111
101101              000111
101110              000111
101111              000111
110000              000111
110001              000111
110010              000111
110011              000111
```

110100	000111
110101	000111
110110	000111
110111	000111
111000	000111
111001	000111
111010	000111
111011	000111
111100	000111
111101	000111
111110	000001
111111	000000

To verify that the configured translation table is applied to the correct interface, use the **show class-of-service interface *interface-name*** command. The **show class-of-service interface *interface-name*** command displays the translation tables applied to the IQE interface:

```
user@host> show class-of-service interface ge-0/1/1
Physical interface: ge-0/1/1, Index: 156 From Code point To Code Point
  Queues supported: 4, Queues in use: 4
    Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2
    Chassis scheduler map: <default-chassis>, Index: 4

Logical interface: so-2/3/0.0, Index: 68
  Object      Name           Type           Index
  Rewrite     exp-default    exp (mpls-any) 29
  Classifier   dscp-default   dscp           7
  Classifier   exp-default    exp            10
  Translation Table exp-trans-table EXP_TO_EXP      61925
```

ToS translation on the IQE PIC is a form of behavior aggregate (BA) classification. The IQE PIC does not support multifield classification of packets at the PIC level. For more information about multifield classification, see [“Overview of Assigning Service Levels to Packets Based on Multiple Packet Header Fields” on page 89](#).

Configuring Excess Bandwidth Sharing on IQE PICs

Supported Platforms [M Series, T Series](#)

The IQE PIC gives users more control over excess bandwidth sharing. You can set a shaping rate and a guaranteed rate on a queue or logical interface and control the excess bandwidth (if any) that can be used after all bandwidth guarantees have been satisfied. This section discusses the following topics related to excess bandwidth sharing on the IQE PIC:

- [IQE PIC Excess Bandwidth Sharing Overview on page 638](#)
- [Configuring IQE PIC Excess Bandwidth Sharing on page 640](#)

IQE PIC Excess Bandwidth Sharing Overview

On some types of PICs, including the IQ and IQ2, and Enhanced Queuing DPCs, you can configure either a committed information rate (CIR) using the **guaranteed-rate** statement

or a peak information rate (PIR) using the **shaping-rate** statement. You can configure both a PIR and CIR, and in most cases the CIR is less than the value of PIR. For bursty traffic, the CIR represents the average rate of traffic per unit time and the PIR represents the maximum amount of traffic that can be transmitted in a given interval. In other words, the PIR (**shaping-rate**) establishes the maximum bandwidth available. The CIR (**guaranteed-rate**) establishes the minimum bandwidth available if all sources are active at the same time. Theoretically, the PIR or CIR can be established at the queue, logical interface, or physical interface level. In this section, the PIRs or CIRs apply at the queue or logical interface (or both) levels.



NOTE: You can configure a shaping rate at the physical interface, logical interface, or queue level. You can configure a guaranteed rate or excess rate only at the logical interface and queue level.

Once all of the bandwidth guarantees (the sum of the CIRs at that level) are met, there could still be some excess bandwidth available for use. In existing PICs, you have no control over how this excess bandwidth is used. For example, consider the situation shown in [Table 106 on page 639](#) regarding a 10-Mbps physical interface. This example assumes that all queues are of the same priority. Also, if you do not specify a priority for the excess bandwidth, the excess priority is the same as the normal priority.

Table 106: Default Handling of Excess Traffic

Queue	Transmit Rate (CIR)	Shaping Rate (PIR)	Traffic Rate	Guaranteed Rate (Total = 6 Mbps)	Maximum Rate	Excess Bandwidth (Part of 4 Mbps Excess)	Expected Transmit Rate (Guarantee + Excess)
Q0	10%	80%	10 Mbps	1 Mbps	8 Mbps	0.73 Mbps	1.73 Mbps
Q1	20%	50%	10 Mbps	2 Mbps	5 Mbps	1.45 Mbps	3.45 Mbps
Q2	5%	5%	10 Mbps	0.5 Mbps	0.5 Mbps	0 Mbps	0.5 Mbps
Q3	25%	NA ("100%")	10 Mbps	2.5 Mbps	10 Mbps	1.82 Mbps	4.32 Mbps

A 10-Mbps interface (the Traffic Rate column) has four queues, and the guaranteed rates are shown as percentages (Transmit Rate column) and in bits per second (Guaranteed Rate column). The table also shows the shaping rate (PIR) as a percentage (Shaping Rate column) and the actual maximum possible transmitted rate (Traffic Rate column) on the oversubscribed interface. Note the guaranteed rates (CIRs) add up to 60 percent of the physical port speed or 6 Mbps. This means that there are 4 Mbps of “excess” bandwidth that can be used by the queues. This excess bandwidth is used as shown in the last two columns. One column (the Excess Bandwidth column) shows the bandwidth partitioned to each queue as a part of the 4-Mbps excess. The excess 4 Mbps bandwidth is shared in the ratio of the transmit rate (CIR) percentages of 10, 20, 5, and 25, adjusted for granularity. The last column shows the transmit rate the users can expect: the sum

of the guaranteed rate plus the proportion of the excess bandwidth assigned to the queue.

Note that on PICs other than the IQE PICs the user has no control over the partitioning of the excess bandwidth. Excess bandwidth partitioning is automatic, simply assuming that the distribution and priorities of the excess bandwidth should be the same as the distribution and priorities of the other traffic. However, this might not always be the case and the user might want more control over excess bandwidth usage.

For more information on how excess bandwidth sharing is handled on the Enhanced Queuing DPC, see [“Configuring Excess Bandwidth Sharing” on page 775](#).

Configuring IQE PIC Excess Bandwidth Sharing

On PICs other than IQE PICs, you can limit a queue’s transmission rate by including the **transmit-rate** statement with the **exact** option at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]** hierarchy level. However, on the IQE PIC, you can set a shaping rate independent of the transmit rate by including the **shaping-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]** hierarchy level. Also, other PICs share excess bandwidth (bandwidth left over once the guaranteed transmit rate is met) in an automatic, nonconfigurable fashion. You cannot configure the priority of the queues for the excess traffic on other PICs either.

To share excess bandwidth on IQE PICs, include the **excess-rate** statement along with the **guaranteed-rate** statement (to define the CIR) and the **shaping-rate** statement (to define the PIR):

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profile profile-name]  
[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]  
  excess-rate percent percentage;  
  guaranteed-rate (percent percentage | rate);  
  shaping-rate (percent percentage | rate);
```

To apply these limits to a logical interface, configure the statements at the **[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profile *profile-name*]** hierarchy level. To apply these limits to a specific queue, configure the statements at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers *scheduler-name*]** hierarchy level. You must also complete the configuration by applying the scheduler map or traffic control profile correctly.

You configure the excess rate as a percentage from 1 through 100. By default, excess bandwidth is automatically distributed as on other PIC types.

You can also configure a high or low priority for excess bandwidth by including the **excess-priority** statement with the **high** or **low** option at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers *scheduler-name*]** hierarchy level. This statement establishes the priority at the queue level, which then applies also at the logical and physical interface levels.

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]  
  excess-priority (high | low);
```



NOTE: You cannot configure an excess rate for a logical interface if there is no guaranteed rate configured on any logical interface belonging to the physical interface.

The following example configures the excess rate in a traffic control profile:

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles]
for-unit-0-percent {
  shaping-rate 10k;
  guaranteed-rate 1k;
  excess-rate percent 30;
}
for-unit-1-proportion {
  shaping-rate 20k;
  guaranteed-rate 10k;
  excess-rate percent 35;
}
```

The following example configures the excess rate in a scheduler.

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers]
scheduler-for-excess-low {
  transmit-rate 1m;
  shaping-rate 5m;
  excess-rate percent 30;
  excess-priority low;
}
scheduler-for-excess-high {
  transmit-rate percent 20;
  shaping-rate percent 30;
  excess-rate percent 25;
  excess-priority high;
}
```



NOTE: All of these parameters apply to egress traffic only and only for per-unit schedulers. That is, there is no hierarchical or shared scheduler support.

You can issue the following operational mode commands to verify your configuration:

- **show class-of-service scheduler-map**
- **show class-of-service traffic-control-profile**

Configuring Low-Latency Static Policers on IQE PICs

Supported Platforms M Series, T Series

You can rate-limit the strict-high and high queues on the IQE PIC. Without this limiting, traffic that requires low latency (delay) such as voice can block the transmission of medium-priority and low-priority packets. Unless limited, high and strict-high traffic is always sent before lower priority traffic, causing the lower priority queues to “starve” and cause timeouts and unnecessarily resent packets.

On the IQE PIC you can rate-limit queues before the packets are queued for output. All packets exceeding the configured rate limit are dropped, so care is required when establishing this limit. This model is also supported on IQ2 PICs and is the only way to

perform egress policing on IQE PICs. This feature introduces no new configuration statements.

Although intended for low-latency traffic classes such as voice, the configuration allows any queue to be rate-limited. However, the configuration requires the rate-limited queue to have either a high or strict-high priority.



NOTE: You can configure a low-latency static policer for only one rate-limited queue per scheduler map. You can configure up to 1024 low-latency static policers.

This example limits the transmit rate of a strict-high expedited-forwarding queue to 1 Mbps. The scheduler and scheduler map are defined, and then applied to the traffic at the **[edit interfaces]** and **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy levels:

```
[edit class-of-service]
schedulers {
  scheduler-1 {
    transmit-rate 1m rate-limit;
    priority strict-high;
  }
}
scheduler-maps {
  scheduler-map-1 {
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler scheduler-1;
  }
}
```

```
[edit interfaces]
so-2/0/0 {
  per-unit-scheduler;
  encapsulation frame-relay;
  unit 0 {
    dlci 1;
  }
}
```

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  so-2/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      scheduler-map scheduler-map-1;
      shaping-rate 2m;
    }
  }
}
```

You can issue the following operational mode commands to verify your configuration (the first shows the rate limit in effect):

- **show class-of-service scheduler-map *scheduler-map-name***
- **show class-of-service interface *interface-name***

Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to Physical Interfaces on IQ PICs

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, T Series

For IQ PICs, you can configure physical interfaces to shape traffic based on the rate-limited bandwidth of the total interface bandwidth. This allows you to shape the output of the physical interface, so that the interface transmits less traffic than it is physically capable of carrying.

If you do not configure a shaping rate on the physical interface, the default physical interface bandwidth is based on the channel bandwidth and the time slot allocation.

To configure shaping on the interface, include the **shaping-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name]
  shaping-rate rate;
```

You can specify a peak bandwidth rate in bps, either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation **k** (1000), **m** (1,000,000), or **g** (1,000,000,000). For physical interfaces, the range is from 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps. For the IQ2 Gigabit Ethernet PIC, the minimum is 80,000 bps, and for the IQ2 10 Gigabit Ethernet PIC, the minimum is 160,000 bps. (For logical interfaces, the range is 1000 through 32,000,000,000 bps.) The sum of the bandwidths you allocate to all physical interfaces on a PIC must not exceed the bandwidth of the PIC.



NOTE: For MX Series routers, the shaping rate value for the physical interface at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level must be a minimum of 160 Kbps.

If you configure a shaping rate that exceeds the physical interface bandwidth, the new configuration is ignored, and the previous configuration remains in effect. For example, if you configure a shaping rate that is 80 percent of the physical interface bandwidth, then change the configuration to 120 percent of the physical interface bandwidth, the 80 percent setting remains in effect. This holds true unless the PIC is restarted, in which case the default bandwidth goes into effect. As stated previously, the default bandwidth is based on the channel bandwidth and the time slot allocation.

Optionally, you can instead configure scheduling and rate shaping on logical interfaces, as described in [“Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to DLCIs and VLANs” on page 267](#). In general, logical and physical interface traffic shaping is mutually exclusive. You can include the **shaping-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level or the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level, but not both. For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2E PICs, you can configure hierarchical traffic shaping, meaning the shaping is performed on both the physical interface and the logical interface. For more information, see [“Configuring Hierarchical Input Shapers” on page 685](#).

To view the results of your configuration, issue the following **show** commands:

- **show class-of-service interface *interface-name***
- **show interfaces *interface-name* extensive**
- **show interfaces queue**

For more information, see the following sections:

- [Shaping Rate Calculations on page 644](#)
- [Examples: Applying a Scheduler Map and Shaping Rate to Physical Interfaces on page 644](#)

Shaping Rate Calculations

For shaping rate and WRR, the information included in the calculations varies by PIC type, as shown in [Table 107 on page 644](#).



NOTE: The 10-port 10-Gigabit Oversubscribed Ethernet (OSE) PICs and Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs are unique in supporting ingress scheduling and shaping. The calculations shown for 10-port 10-Gigabit OSE and Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs apply to both ingress and egress scheduling and shaping. For other PICs, the calculations apply to egress scheduling and shaping only.

For more information, see “[CoS on Enhanced IQ2 PICs Overview](#)” on page 658.

Table 107: Shaping Rate and WRR Calculations by PIC Type

PIC Type	Platform	Shaping Rate and WRR Calculations Include
10-port 10-Gigabit OSE PIC	T Series Core Routers	For ingress and egress: L3 header + L2 header + frame check sequence (FCS) + interpacket gap (IPG) + preamble
Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC	All	For ingress and egress: L3 header + L2 header + frame check sequence (FCS)
Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC	All	L3 header + L2 header + FCS
IQ PIC with a SONET/SDH interface	All	L3 header+ L2 header + FCS

Examples: Applying a Scheduler Map and Shaping Rate to Physical Interfaces

<p>Applying a Shaping Rate to a Clear-Channel T1 Interface on a Channelized T1 IQ PIC</p>	<pre>[edit interfaces] ct1-2/1/0 { no-partition interface-type t1; } t1-2/1/0 { unit 0 {</pre>
--	--

	<pre> family inet { address 10.40.1.1/30; } } } </pre>
	<pre> [edit class-of-service] interfaces { t1-2/1/0 { shaping-rate 3000; } } </pre>
Applying a Scheduler Map and Shaping Rate to a DSO Channel of a Channelized T1 Interface on a Channelized T1 IQ PIC	<pre> [edit interfaces] ct1-0/0/9 { partition 1 timeslots 1-2 interface-type ds; } ds-0/0/9:1 { no-keepalives; unit 0 { family inet { address 10.10.1.1/30; } } } </pre>
	<pre> [edit class-of-service] interfaces { ds-0/0/9:1 { scheduler-map sched_port_1; shaping-rate 2000; } } </pre>
Applying a Shaping Rate to a Clear-Channel E1 Interface on a Channelized E1 IQ PIC	<pre> [edit interfaces] ce1-2/1/0 { no-partition interface-type e1; } e1-2/1/0 { unit 0 { family inet { address 10.40.1.1/30; } } } </pre>
	<pre> [edit class-of-service] interfaces { e1-2/1/0 { shaping-rate 4000; } } </pre>
Applying a Scheduler Map and Shaping Rate	<pre> [edit interfaces] ce1-1/3/1 { </pre>

to DS0 Channels of a
Channelized E1
Interface on a
Channelized E1 IQ PIC

```
partition 1 timeslots 1-4 interface-type ds;
partition 2 timeslots 5-6 interface-type ds;
}
ds-1/3/1:1 {
  no-keepalives;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.1.1/30;
    }
  }
}
ds-1/3/1:2 {
  no-keepalives;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.1.5/30;
    }
  }
}

[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  ds-1/3/1:1 {
    scheduler-map sched_port_1;
    shaping-rate 1000;
  }
  ds-1/3/1:2 {
    scheduler-map sched_port_1;
    shaping-rate 1500;
  }
}
```

Applying a Scheduler
Map and Shaping Rate
to a Clear-Channel T3
Interface on a
Channelized DS3 IQ
PIC

```
[edit interfaces]
ct3-2/1/0 {
  no-partition;
}
t3-2/1/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.40.1.1/30;
    }
  }
}

[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  t3-2/1/0 {
    shaping-rate 2500;
    unit 0 {
      scheduler-map sched_port_1;
    }
  }
}
```

Applying a Scheduler
Map and Shaping Rate
to Fractional T1
Interfaces on a
Channelized DS3 IQ
PIC

```
[edit interfaces]
ct3-1/1/3 {
  partition 1-3 interface-type t1;
}
t1-1/1/3:1 {
  t1-options {
    timeslots 1-2;
  }
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.1.1/30;
    }
  }
}
t1-1/1/3:2 {
  t1-options {
    timeslots 3-6;
  }
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.1.5/30;
    }
  }
}
t1-1/1/3:3 {
  t1-options {
    timeslots 7-12;
  }
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.1.9/30;
    }
  }
}

[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  t1-1/1/3:1 {
    scheduler-map sched_port_1;
    shaping-rate 1200;
  }
  t1-1/1/3:2 {
    scheduler-map sched_port_1;
    shaping-rate 1300;
  }
  t1-1/1/3:3 {
    scheduler-map sched_port_1;
    shaping-rate 1400;
  }
}
```

Applying a Scheduler
Map and Shaping Rate
to a DS0 Channel of a
T1 Interface in a

```
[edit interfaces]
ct3-2/1/3 {
  partition 1 interface-type ct1;
}
```

```

Channelized T3      ct1-2/1/3:1 {
Interface on a      partition 1 timeslots 1-4 interface-type ds;
Channelized DS3 IQ  }
PIC                 ds-2/1/3:1 {
                    unit 0 {
                        family inet {
                            address 10.20.144.1/30;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
    ds-2/1/3:1 {
        scheduler-map sched_port_1;
        shaping-rate 1100;
    }
}

```

Applying Scheduler Maps to Packet Forwarding Component Queues

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

On Intelligent Queuing (IQ) and Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) interfaces, as well as on the 10x10GE MIC with SFP+, the traffic that is fed from the packet forwarding components into the PIC uses low packet loss priority (PLP) by default and is distributed evenly across the four chassis queues (not PIC queues), regardless of the scheduling configuration for each logical interface. This default behavior can cause traffic congestion.

The default chassis scheduler allocates resources for queue 0 through queue 3, with 25 percent of the bandwidth allocated to each queue. When you configure the chassis to use more than four queues, you must configure and apply a custom chassis scheduler to override the default. To apply a custom chassis scheduler, include the **scheduler-map-chassis** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces at-fpc/pic/*]** hierarchy level.

To control the aggregated traffic transmitted from the chassis queues into the PIC, you can configure the chassis queues to derive their scheduling configuration from the associated logical interface's. Include the **scheduler-map-chassis derived** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces type-fpc/pic/*]** hierarchy level:

```

[edit class-of-service interfaces type-fpc/pic/*]
scheduler-map-chassis derived;

```



CAUTION: If you include the **scheduler-map-chassis derived** statement in the configuration, packet loss might occur when you subsequently add or remove logical interfaces at the **[edit interfaces interface-name]** hierarchy level.

When fragmentation occurs on the egress interface, the first set of packet counters displayed in the output of the **show interfaces queue** command show the post-fragmentation values. The second set of packet counters (under

the **Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues** field) show the pre-fragmentation values. For more information about the **show interfaces queue** command, see the [CLI Explorer](#).

You can include both the **scheduler-map** and the **scheduler-map-chassis derived** statements in the same interface configuration. The **scheduler-map** statement controls the scheduler inside the PIC, while the **scheduler-map-chassis derived** statement controls the aggregated traffic transmitted into the entire PIC. For the Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC, include both statements.

For more information about the **scheduler-map** statement, see “[Applying Scheduler Maps to Physical Interfaces](#)” on page 231. For information about logical interface scheduling configuration, see “[Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to DLCIs and VLANs](#)” on page 267.

Generally, when you include the **scheduler-map-chassis** statement in the configuration, you must use an interface wildcard for the interface name, as in **type-fpc/pic/***. The wildcard must use this format—for example, **so-1/2/***, which means all interfaces on FPC slot 1, PIC slot 2. There is one exception—you can apply the chassis scheduler map to a specific interface on the Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC only.

According to Junos OS wildcard rules, specific interface configurations override wildcard configurations. For chassis scheduler map configuration, this rule does not apply; instead, specific interface CoS configurations are added to the chassis scheduler map configuration. For more information about how wildcards work with chassis scheduler maps, see “[Examples: Scheduling Packet Forwarding Component Queues](#)” on page 650. For general information about wildcards, see the *Junos OS Administration Library for Routing Devices*.



NOTE: The interface applies wildcard configuration only if you do not add any specific configuration. If you add the specific interface configuration, then the interface deletes the applied wildcard configuration and applies the specified configuration.

For more information, see the following sections:

- [Applying Custom Schedulers to Packet Forwarding Component Queues](#) on page 649
- [Examples: Scheduling Packet Forwarding Component Queues](#) on page 650

Applying Custom Schedulers to Packet Forwarding Component Queues

Optionally, you can apply a custom scheduler to the chassis queues instead of configuring the chassis queues to automatically derive their scheduling configuration from the logical interfaces on the PIC.

To assign a custom scheduler to the packet forwarding component queues, include the **scheduler-map-chassis** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces type-fpc/ pic]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces type-fpc/pic/*]
scheduler-map-chassis map-name;
```

When you apply a custom scheduler map to packet forwarding component queues, or when you modify the configuration of a custom scheduler map that is already applied to packet forwarding component queues, packets already in the chassis queues might be dropped. The amount of packet loss is not deterministic and depends on the offered traffic load at the time you apply or modify the custom scheduler map.

For information about defining the scheduler map referenced by *map-name*, see “Configuring Scheduler Maps” on page 230.

Examples: Scheduling Packet Forwarding Component Queues

Applying a Chassis Scheduler Map to a 2-Port IQ PIC

Apply a chassis scheduler map to interfaces **so-0/1/0** and **so-0/1/1**.

According to customary wildcard rules, the **so-0/1/0** configuration overrides the **so-0/1/*** configuration, implying that the chassis scheduler map **MAP1** is not applied to **so-0/1/0**. However, the wildcard rule is not obeyed in this case; the chassis scheduler map applies to both interfaces **so-0/1/0** and **so-0/1/1**.

```
[edit]
class-of-service {
  interfaces {
    so-0/1/0 {
      unit 0 {
        classifiers {
          inet-precedence default;
        }
      }
    }
    so-0/1/* {
      scheduler-map-chassis derived;
    }
  }
}
```

Not Recommended: Using a Wildcard for Gigabit Ethernet IQ Interfaces When Applying a Chassis Scheduler Map

On a Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC, you can apply the chassis scheduler map at both the specific interface level and the wildcard level. We do not recommend this because the wildcard chassis scheduler map takes precedence, which might not be the desired effect. For example, if you want to apply the chassis scheduler map **MAP1** to port 0 and **MAP2** to port 1, we do not recommend the following:

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  ge-0/1/0 {
    scheduler-map-chassis MAP1;
  }
  ge-0/1/* {
    scheduler-map-chassis MAP2;
  }
}
```

Recommended: Identifying Gigabit

Instead, we recommend this configuration:

```
[edit class-of-service]
```


Ethernet IQ Interfaces Individually When Applying a Chassis Scheduler Map

```
interfaces {
  ge-0/1/0 {
    scheduler-map-chassis MAP1;
  }
  ge-0/1/1 {
    scheduler-map-chassis MAP2;
  }
}
```

Configuring ATM CoS with a Normal Scheduler and a Chassis Scheduler

For ATM2 IQ interfaces, the CoS configuration differs significantly from that of other interface types. For more information about ATM CoS, see [“CoS on ATM Interfaces Overview” on page 699](#).

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  at-1/2/* {
    scheduler-map-chassis derived;
  }
}

[edit interfaces]
at-1/2/0 {
  atm-options {
    vpi 0;
    linear-red-profiles red-profile-1 {
      queue-depth 35000 high-plp-threshold 75 low-plp-threshold 25;
    }
    scheduler-maps map-1 {
      vc-cos-mode strict;
      forwarding-class best-effort {
        priority low;
        transmit-weight percent 25;
        linear-red-profile red-profile-1;
      }
    }
  }
  unit 0 {
    vci 0.128;
    shaping {
      vbr peak 20m sustained 10m burst 20;
    }
    atm-scheduler-map map-1;
    family inet {
      address 192.168.0.100/32 {
        destination 192.168.0.101;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring Two T3 Interfaces on a Channelized DS3 IQ PIC

```
[edit interfaces]
ct3-3/0/0 {
  no-partition interface-type t3; # use entire port 0 as T3
}
ct3-3/0/1 {
  no-partition interface-type t3; # use entire port 1 as T3
}
```

```

}
t3-3/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.100.1/30;
    }
  }
}
t3-3/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.101.1/30;
    }
  }
}
}

```

Applying Normal Schedulers to Two T3 Interfaces

Configure a scheduler for the aggregated traffic transmitted into both T3 interfaces.

```

[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  t3-3/0/0 {
    scheduler-map sched-qct3-0;
  }
  t3-3/0/1 {
    scheduler-map sched-qct3-1;
  }
}
scheduler-maps {
  sched-qct3-0 {
    forwarding-class best-effort scheduler be-qct3-0;
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler ef-qct3-0;
    forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler as-qct3-0;
    forwarding-class network-control scheduler nc-qct3-0;
  }
  sched-qct3-1 {
    forwarding-class best-effort scheduler be-qct3-1;
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler ef-qct3-1;
    forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler as-qct3-1;
    forwarding-class network-control scheduler nc-qct3-1;
  }
  sched-chassis-to-q {
    forwarding-class best-effort scheduler be-chassis;
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler ef-chassis;
    forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler as-chassis;
    forwarding-class network-control scheduler nc-chassis;
  }
}
schedulers {
  be-qct3-0 {
    transmit-rate percent 40;
  }
  ef-qct3-0 {
    transmit-rate percent 30;
  }
  as-qct3-0 {
    transmit-rate percent 20;
  }
}

```

```

}
nc-qct3-0 {
    transmit-rate percent 10;
}
...
}

```

Applying a Chassis Scheduler to Two T3 Interfaces

Bind a scheduler to the aggregated traffic transmitted into the entire PIC. The chassis scheduler controls the traffic from the packet forwarding components feeding the interface `t3-3/0/*`.

```

[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
    t3-3/0/* {
        scheduler-map-chassis derived;
    }
}

```

Not Recommended: Using a Wildcard for Logical Interfaces When Applying a Scheduler

Do not apply a scheduler to a logical interface using a wildcard. For example, if you configure a logical interface (unit) with one parameter, and apply a scheduler map to the interface using a wildcard, the logical interface will not apply the scheduler. The following configuration will commit correctly but will not apply the scheduler map to interface `so-3/0/0.0`:

```

[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
    so-3/0/* {
        unit 0 {
            scheduler-map MY_SCHED_MAP;
        }
    }
    so-3/0/0 {
        unit 0 {
            shaping-rate 100m;
        }
    }
}

```

Recommended: Identifying Logical Interfaces Individually When Applying a Scheduler

Always apply the scheduler to a logical interface without the wildcard:

```

[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
    so-3/0/0 {
        unit 0 {
            scheduler-map MY_SCHED_MAP;
            shaping-rate 100m;
        }
    }
}

```



NOTE: This same wildcard behavior applies to classifiers and rewrites as well as schedulers.

Assigning Default Frame Relay Rewrite Rule to IQE PICs

Supported Platforms M10i, M120, M320, M7i, MX Series, T Series

On the Enhanced IQ (IQE) PICs with the Frame Relay encapsulation, you can rewrite the discard eligibility (DE) bit based on the loss priority of the Frame Relay traffic. A rewrite rule sets the DE bit to the class-of-service (CoS) value **0** or **1**, based on the assigned loss priority of low, medium-low, medium-high, or high for each outgoing frame.

The default Frame Relay rewrite rule contains the following settings:

```
loss-priority low code-point 0;
loss-priority medium-low code-point 0;
loss-priority medium-high code-point 1;
loss-priority high code-point 1;
```

The default rule sets the DE CoS value to **0** for each outgoing frame with the loss priority set to low or medium-low. The default rule sets the DE CoS value to **1** for each outgoing frame with the loss priority set to medium-high or high.

To assign the default Frame Relay rewrite rule to an interface:

1. Include the **frame-relay-de default** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces interface *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* loss-priority-rewrites]** hierarchy level.

For example:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces so-1/0/0 unit 0 loss-priority-rewrites]
user@host# set frame-relay-de default;
```

2. Verify the configuration in operational mode.

```
user@host> show class-of-service loss-priority-rewrite
Loss-priority-rewrite: frame-relay-de-default, Code point type: frame-relay-de,
Index: 38
  Loss priority      Code point
  low                0
  high               1
  medium-low         0
  medium-high        1
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Frame Relay Overview](#)
 - [show class-of-service loss-priority-rewrite on page 1168](#)

Defining Custom Frame Relay Rewrite Rule on IQE PICs

Supported Platforms M10i, M120, M320, M7i, MX Series, T Series

For Juniper Networks device interfaces with the Frame Relay encapsulation, you can rewrite the discard eligibility (DE) bit based on the loss priority of the Frame Relay traffic. A rewrite rule sets the DE bit to the class-of-service (CoS) value **0** or **1** based on the assigned loss priority of low, medium-low, medium-high, or high for each outgoing frame.

To define a Frame Relay DE bit rewrite rule:

1. Specify the rewrite rule for Frame Relay DE bit based on the loss priority at the **[edit class-of-service loss-priority-rewrites]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service loss-priority-rewrites]
user@host# set frame-relay-de name loss-priority level code-point [ alias | bits ];
```

For example:

```
[edit class-of-service loss-priority-rewrites]
user@host# set frame-relay-de fr_rw loss-priority low code-point 0;
user@host# set frame-relay-de fr_rw loss-priority high code-point 0;
user@host# set frame-relay-de fr_rw loss-priority medium-low code-point 1;
user@host# set frame-relay-de fr_rw loss-priority medium-high code-point 1;
```



NOTE: The rewrite rule does not take effect until you apply it to a logical interface.

2. Apply a rule to a logical interface.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number
  loss-priority-rewrites]
user@host# set frame-relay-de name;
```

For example:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces so-1/0/0 unit 0 loss-priority-rewrites]
user@host# set frame-relay-de fr_rw;
```

3. Verify the configuration in operational mode.

```
user@host> show class-of-service loss-priority-rewrite
Loss-priority-rewrite: frame-relay-de-fr_rw, Code point type: frame-relay-de,
Index: 38
  Loss priority      Code point
  low                0
  high               0
  medium-low         1
  medium-high        1
```

- Related Documentation**
- [frame-relay-de on page 964](#)
 - [show class-of-service loss-priority-rewrite on page 1168](#)

CHAPTER 22

Configuring Class of Service on Ethernet IQ2 and Enhanced IQ2 PICs

- [CoS on Enhanced IQ2 PICs Overview on page 658](#)
- [CoS Features and Limitations on IQ2 and IQ2E PICs \(M Series and T Series\) on page 659](#)
- [Differences Between Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs on page 660](#)
- [Shaping Granularity Values for Enhanced Queuing Hardware on page 662](#)
- [Ethernet IQ2 PIC RTT Delay Buffer Values on page 664](#)
- [Configuring BA Classifiers for Bridged Ethernet on page 664](#)
- [Setting the Number of Egress Queues on IQ2 and Enhanced IQ2 PICs on page 666](#)
- [Configuring the Number of Schedulers for Ethernet IQ2 PICs on page 666](#)
- [Applying Scheduler Maps to Packet Forwarding Component Queues on page 668](#)
- [Configuring a Policer Overhead on page 674](#)
- [CoS for L2TP Tunnels on Ethernet Interface Overview on page 675](#)
- [Configuring CoS for L2TP Tunnels on Ethernet Interfaces on page 676](#)
- [Configuring LNS CoS for Link Redundancy on page 677](#)
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- [Configuring Traffic Control Profiles for Shared Scheduling and Shaping on page 680](#)
- [Configuring Shaping on 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs on page 683](#)
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- [Configuring a Separate Input Scheduler for Each Interface on page 685](#)
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- [Understanding Burst Size Configuration on IQ2 and IQ2E Interfaces on page 688](#)
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- [Example: Configuring a CIR and a PIR on Ethernet IQ2 Interfaces on page 689](#)
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- [Configuring Rate Limits on IQ2 and Enhanced IQ2 PICs on page 695](#)

- [Simple Filters Overview on page 696](#)
- [Example: Configuring a Simple Filter on page 697](#)

CoS on Enhanced IQ2 PICs Overview

Supported Platforms [M Series, T Series](#)

Some PICs, such as the Gigabit Ethernet Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) and Ethernet Enhanced IQ2 (IQ2E) PICs, have eight egress queues enabled by default on platforms that support eight queues.

The IQ2E PICs preserve all of the features of the IQ2 PICs, such as the default support for eight egress queues on platforms that support eight queues.

The IQ2E PICs add features such as the ability to perform hierarchical scheduling. You can mix IQ2 and IQ2E PICs on the same router.

The IQ2E PICs offer:

- Three levels of hierarchical CoS
- More granularity than a high priority queue
- 16,000 queues
- 2,000 schedulers with 8 queues
- 4,000 schedulers with 4 queues

The IQ2E PICs also offer automatic scheduler allocation across ports, so there is no need to reset the PIC when this changes. Random early detection (RED) keeps statistics on a per-drop-profile basis, improving the ability to perform network capacity planning.

When you include the **per-unit-scheduler** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level, each logical interface (unit) gets a dedicated scheduler (one scheduler is reserved for overflow). You can include the **per-session-scheduler** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level to shape Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) sessions. The behavior of these two-port scheduler modes is the same as in IQ2 PICs. However, IQ2E PICs use hierarchical schedulers and not shared schedulers; IQ2E PICs do not support the **shared-scheduler** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level.

For more information about configuring hierarchical schedulers, including examples, see [“Configuring Hierarchical Schedulers for CoS” on page 308](#).

You can shape traffic at the physical interface (port), logical interface (unit), or interface set (set of units) levels. Shaping is not supported at the queue level. However, you can include the **transmit-rate** statement with the **rate-limit** option at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers *scheduler-name*]** hierarchy level to police the traffic passing through a queue (but only in the egress direction). See [“Configuring Rate Limits on IQ2 and Enhanced IQ2 PICs” on page 695](#).

At the physical interface (port) level, you can configure only a shaping rate (PIR). At the logical interface (unit) and interface set levels, you can configure both a shaping rate

and a guaranteed rate (CIR). Note that the guaranteed rates at any level must be consistent with the parent level's capacity. In other words, the sum of the guaranteed rates on the logical interface (units) should be less than the guaranteed rate on the interface set, and the sum of the guaranteed rates on the logical interface (units) and interface sets should be less than the guaranteed rate on the physical interface (port).

You can control the rate of traffic that passes through the interface by configuring a policer overhead. When you configure a policer overhead, the configured policer overhead value is added to the length of the final Ethernet frame. This calculated length of the frame is used to determine the policer or the rate limit action. It does this because the policer overhead needs to be applied to policers just like shaping overhead is accounted for by shapers. The policer overhead is to be configured on the interface so that it is accounted for in the total packet length when policing traffic. See [“Configuring a Policer Overhead” on page 674](#)

The weighed RED (WRED) decision on the IQ2E PICs is done at the queue level. Once the accept or drop decision is made and the packet is queued, it is never dropped. Four drop profiles are associated with each queue: low, low-medium, medium-high, and high. WRED statistics are available for each loss priority (this feature is not supported on the IQ2 PICs). Also in contrast to the IQ2 PICs, the IQ2E PICs support WRED scaling profiles, allowing a single drop profile to be reused with a wide range of values. This practice increases the effective number of WRED drop profiles.

The IQ2E PICs provide four levels of strict priorities: strict-high, high, medium-high (medium-low) and low. In contrast to the IQ2 PICs, which support only one strict-high queue, the IQ2E PICs do not restrict the number of queues with a given priority. There is priority propagation among three levels: the logical interface, the logical interface set, and the physical port. These features are the same as those supported by Enhanced Queuing Dense Port Concentrators (DPCs) for Juniper Network MX Series Ethernet Services Routers. For more information about configuring these features, see [“Enhanced Queuing DPC Hardware Properties” on page 767](#).

The IQ2E PIC's queues are serviced with modified deficit round-robin (MDRR), as with the Enhanced Queuing DPCs. Excess bandwidth (bandwidth available after all guaranteed rates have been satisfied) can be shared equally or in proportion to the guaranteed rates. For more information about excess bandwidth sharing, see [“Configuring Excess Bandwidth Sharing” on page 775](#).

Related Documentation

- [egress-policer-overhead on page 926](#)
- [ingress-policer-overhead on page 981](#)

CoS Features and Limitations on IQ2 and IQ2E PICs (M Series and T Series)

Supported Platforms [M Series, T Series](#)

This topic describes CoS scaling and performance parameters that apply to IQ2 and IQ2E PICs on M series and T series routers.

Rewrite Operations

802.1p or 802.1ad rewrite operations are done on the PIC. A total of eight rewrite markers of each type are supported on the PIC. For other rewrite operations, the numbers are the same as for any other M series FPCs. See [“CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers” on page 461](#) for details.

Classification

Classification is done on the PIC. There are eight classifier tables of each type (ieee-802.1p, mpls-exp, inet-precedence, dscp, and dscp-ipv6) supported per PIC.

For each classifier type, one table is reserved for a default classifier. This table is used when no classifier is configured, or when the number of tables configured exceeds eight.

Differences Between Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs

Supported Platforms [M Series, MX Series, T Series](#)

Because Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs and Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs use different architectures, they differ in the following ways:

- Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs support a transmission rate within a queue, but do not support an exact rate within a queue. You can apply a weight to a queue, but you cannot put an upper limit on the queue transmission rate that is less than the logical interface can support. Consequently, including the **exact** option with the **transmit-rate (rate | percent percent)** statement at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]** hierarchy level is not supported for Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 interfaces.
- Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs support only one queue in the scheduler map with **medium-high**, **high**, or **strict-high** priority. If more than one queue is configured with **medium-high**, **high**, or **strict-high** priority, the commit operation fails.
- To ensure that protocol control traffic (such as OSPF, BGP, and RIP) are not dropped at the oversubscribed ingress direction, the software puts control protocol packets into a separate control scheduler. There is one control scheduler per port. These control schedulers are implemented as strict-high priority, so they transmit traffic until they are empty.
- On Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs, you can configure a single traffic-control profile to contain both a PIR (the **shaping-rate** statement) and a CIR (the **guaranteed-rate** statement). On Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, these statements are mutually exclusive.
- Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs support only two fill levels in the RED drop profile. The recommended definition of the RED drop profile is as follows:

```
class-of-service {
  drop-profiles {
    drop-iq2-example1 {
      fill-level 20 drop-probability 0;
      fill-level 100 drop-probability 80;
    }
  }
}
```

This configuration defines a drop profile with a linear drop probability curve when the fill level is between 20 and 100 percent, and a maximum drop probability of 80 percent.

You can configure more than two fill levels in a drop profile, but the software only uses the points (**min_fill_level**, 0) and (**max_fill_level**, **max_probability**) and ignores other fill levels. The drop probability at the minimum fill level is set to 0 percent even if you configure a non-zero drop probability value at the minimum fill level. The following example shows a sample configuration and the software implementation:

Configuration	<pre> class-of-service { drop-profiles { drop-iq2-example2 { fill-level 30 drop-probability 10; fill-level 40 drop-probability 20; fill-level 100 drop-probability 80; } } } </pre>
Implementation	<pre> class-of-service { drop-profiles { drop-iq2-example2-implementation { fill-level 30 drop-probability 0; fill-level 100 drop-probability 80; } } } </pre>

If you configure more than two fill levels, a system log message warns you that the software supports only two fill levels and displays the drop profile that is implemented.

Though the **interpolate** statement is supported in the definition of a RED drop profile, we do not recommend using it. The following example shows a sample configuration and the software implementation:

Configuration	<pre> class-of-service { drop-profiles { drop-iq2-example3 { interpolate { fill-level [30 50 80]; drop-probability [10 20 40]; } } } } </pre>
Implementation	<pre> class-of-service { drop-profiles { drop-iq2-example3-implementation { fill-level 2 drop-probability 0; fill-level 100 drop-probability 100; } } } </pre>

When you use the **interpolate** statement and the maximum fill level is not 100 percent, the software adds the point (100, 100). Therefore, the drop-iq2-example3 drop profile is implemented as:

The implemented minimum fill level is not 30 percent as configured, but 2 percent because of the 64-point interpolation.

Shaping Granularity Values for Enhanced Queuing Hardware

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, T Series

Due to the limits placed on shaping thresholds used in the hierarchy, there is a granularity associated with the Enhanced IQ2 (IQ2E) PIC and the Enhanced Queuing (EQ) DPC. For these hardware models, the shaper accuracies differ at various levels of the hierarchy, with shapers at the logical interface level (Level 3) being more accurate than shapers at the interface set level (Level 2) or the port level (Level 1). [Table 108 on page 662](#) shows the accuracy of the logical interface shaper at various rates for Ethernet ports operating at 1 Gbps.

Table 108: Shaper Accuracy of 1-Gbps Ethernet at the Logical Interface Level

Range of Logical Interface Shaper	Step Granularity
Up to 4.096 Mbps	16 Kbps
4.096 to 8.192 Mbps	32 Kbps
8.192 to 16.384 Mbps	64 Kbps
16.384 to 32.768 Mbps	128 Kbps
32.768 to 65.535 Mbps	256 Kbps
65.535 to 131.072 Mbps	512 Kbps
131.072 to 262.144 Mbps	1024 Kbps
262.144 to 1 Gbps	4096 Kbps

[Table 109 on page 662](#) shows the accuracy of the logical interface shaper at various rates for Ethernet ports operating at 10 Gbps.

Table 109: Shaper Accuracy of 10-Gbps Ethernet at the Logical Interface Level

Range of Logical Interface Shaper	Step Granularity
Up to 10.24 Mbps	40 Kbps
10.24 to 20.48 Mbps	80 Kbps
10.48 to 40.96 Mbps	160 Kbps
40.96 to 81.92 Mbps	320 Kbps

Table 109: Shaper Accuracy of 10-Gbps Ethernet at the Logical Interface Level (*continued*)

Range of Logical Interface Shaper	Step Granularity
81.92 to 163.84 Mbps	640 Kbps
163.84 to 327.68 Mbps	1280 Kbps
327.68 to 655.36 Mbps	2560 Kbps
655.36 to 2611.2 Mbps	10240 Kbps
2611.2 to 5222.4 Mbps	20480 Kbps
5222.4 to 10 Gbps	40960 Kbps

[Table 110 on page 663](#) shows the accuracy of the interface set shaper at various rates for Ethernet ports operating at 1 Gbps.

Table 110: Shaper Accuracy of 1-Gbps Ethernet at the Interface Set Level

Range of Interface Set Shaper	Step Granularity
Up to 20.48 Mbps	80 Kbps
20.48 Mbps to 81.92 Mbps	320 Kbps
81.92 Mbps to 327.68 Mbps	1.28 Mbps
327.68 Mbps to 1 Gbps	20.48 Mbps

[Table 111 on page 663](#) shows the accuracy of the interface set shaper at various rates for Ethernet ports operating at 10 Gbps.

Table 111: Shaper Accuracy of 10-Gbps Ethernet at the Interface Set Level

Range of Interface Set Shaper	Step Granularity
Up to 128 Mbps	500 Kbps
128 Mbps to 512 Mbps	2 Mbps
512 Mbps to 2.048 Gbps	8 Mbps
2.048 Gbps to 10 Gbps	128 Mbps

[Table 112 on page 664](#) shows the accuracy of the physical port shaper at various rates for Ethernet ports operating at 1 Gbps.

Table 112: Shaper Accuracy of 1-Gbps Ethernet at the Physical Port Level

Range of Physical Port Shaper	Step Granularity
Up to 64 Mbps	250 Kbps
64 Mbps to 256 Mbps	1 Mbps
256 Mbps to 1 Gbps	4 Mbps

[Table 113 on page 664](#) shows the accuracy of the physical port shaper at various rates for Ethernet ports operating at 10 Gbps.

Table 113: Shaper Accuracy of 10-Gbps Ethernet at the Physical Port Level

Range of Physical Port Shaper	Step Granularity
Up to 640 Mbps	2.5 Mbps
640 Mbps to 2.56 Gbps	10 Mbps
2.56 Gbps to 10 Gbps	40 Mbps

Ethernet IQ2 PIC RTT Delay Buffer Values

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

The following table shows the round-trip time (RTT) delay buffer values for IQ2 PICs, which are nonstandard and vary by PIC type and direction. The values are rounded up slightly to account for oversubscription.

Table 114: RTT Delay Buffers for IQ2 PICs

IQ2 PIC Type	Ingress Buffer (ms)	Egress Buffer (ms)
4-port Gigabit Ethernet (Type 1)	200	300
8-port Gigabit Ethernet (Type 2)	175	200
8-port Gigabit Ethernet (Type 3)	35	225
1-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet (Type 3)	25	190

Configuring BA Classifiers for Bridged Ethernet

Supported Platforms [M Series](#)

On M120 and M320 routers equipped with IQ2 PICs, you can configure BA classification based on the IEEE 802.1 bits for bridged Ethernet over Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), and frame relay for VPLS applications. The BA classification is applied to the first (outer) tag when tagged frames are received. Untagged

frames are bypassed and a value of 000 for the classification IEEE 802.1p bits is assumed. There is no support for circuit cross-connect (CCC), and only port-mode VPLS is supported (in port-mode VPLS, only VLANs on a single physical port are included in the VPLS instance). There is no support for multilink PPP bonding with VPLS. For bridging over frame relay, only frames that do not preserve the frame check sequence (FCS) field are supported. Frames that preserve the FCS field are silently discarded.

The bridging over PPP function is restricted:

- There is no support for “tinygram” compression and expansion.
- Frames received with preserved FCS bits are silently discarded.
- Bridge control frames are also classified based on header bit values.
- Both tagged and untagged frames are classified and forwarded. The peer must discard frame types that are not supported.

This example applies an IEEE 802.1p classifier named **ppp-ether-vpls-classifier** to an interface (**so-1/2/3**) with Ethernet VPLS over PPP encapsulation. Note that the interface and CoS configuration must be consistent to support the feature. You must also configure the classifier and other CoS parameters such as forwarding classes.

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  so-1/2/3 {
    unit 0 {
      classifiers {
        ieee-802.1 ppp-ether-vpls-classifier;
      }
    }
  }
}

[edit interfaces]
so-1/2/3 {
  encapsulation ether-vpls-over-ppp;
  unit 0 {
    family vpls;
  }
}
```

On routers with IQ2 or IQ2E PICs, you can perform BA classification based on the value of the inner VLAN tag in an Ethernet frame. To configure BA classification based on the inner VLAN tag value, include the **inner** option at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* classifiers ieee-802.1 classifier-name vlan-tag]** hierarchy level. You must configure the inner VLAN tag for the logical interface with the **inner** option at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-interface-name* vlan-tag]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces ge-2/2/2 unit 0]
classifiers ieee-802.1 inner-vlan-tag-ba-classifier {
  vlan-tag inner;
}
```

Setting the Number of Egress Queues on IQ2 and Enhanced IQ2 PICs

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 4-port and 8-port Type 2 PICs are oversubscribed, which means the amount of traffic coming to the PIC can be more than the maximum bandwidth from the PIC to the Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC).

By default, PICs on M320, MX Series, and T Series routers support a maximum of four egress queues per interface. Some PICs, such as the IQ2 and IQ2E PICs, have eight egress queues enabled by default on platforms that support eight queues. You configure the number of egress queues as four or eight by including the **max-queues-per-interface** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-slot-number]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-slot-number]
max-queues-per-interface (4 | 8);
```

The numerical value can be 4 or 8.

For more information about configuring egress queues, see [“Enabling Eight Queues on Interfaces” on page 193](#).

Configuring the Number of Schedulers for Ethernet IQ2 PICs

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

You can oversubscribe the Ethernet IQ2 family of PICs. Because of the bursty nature of Ethernet use, traffic received by the PIC can be several orders of magnitude greater than the maximum bandwidth leaving the PIC and entering the router. Several configuration statements apply only to Ethernet IQ2 PICs and allow the PIC to intelligently handle the oversubscribed traffic.



NOTE: The total of the input guaranteed rates for oversubscribed IQ2 PICs is limited to the FPC or PIC bandwidth.

This section discusses the following topics:

- [Ethernet IQ2 PIC Schedulers on page 666](#)
- [Example: Configuring a Scheduler Number for an Ethernet IQ2 PIC Port on page 667](#)

Ethernet IQ2 PIC Schedulers

By default, each Ethernet IQ2 PIC is allocated a fixed number of the 1024 available schedulers for each port during PIC initialization. For example, the 8-port Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC is allocated 128 schedulers for each port. This number cannot be changed after the PIC is operational and can limit the utilization of shapers among the ports. Each of the 1024 schedulers is mapped at the logical interface (unit) level, and each scheduler map can support up to eight forwarding classes.

Schedulers are allocated in multiples of four. Three schedulers are reserved on each port. One is for control traffic, one is for port-level shaping, and the last is for unshaped logical interface traffic. These are allocated internally and automatically. The fourth scheduler is added when VLANs are configured.

When you configure schedulers for a port on an Ethernet IQ2 PIC:

- The three reserved schedulers are added to the configured value, which yields four schedulers per port.
- The configured value is adjusted upward to the nearest multiple of 4 (schedulers are allocated in multiples of 4).
- After all configured schedulers are allocated, any remaining unallocated schedulers are partitioned equally across the other ports.
- Any remaining schedulers that cannot be allocated meaningfully across the ports are allocated to the last port.

If the configured scheduler number is changed, the Ethernet IQ2 PIC is restarted when the configuration is committed.



NOTE: If you deactivate and reactivate a port configured with a non-default number of schedulers then the whole Ethernet IQ2 PIC restarts.

To configure the number of schedulers assigned to a port on an Ethernet IQ2 PIC, include the **schedulers** statement for the Ethernet IQ2 PIC interface at the **[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port]
schedulers number;
```

You can configure between 1 and 1024 schedulers on a port.

Example: Configuring a Scheduler Number for an Ethernet IQ2 PIC Port

This example allocates 100 schedulers to port 1 on an 8-port Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC. The example shows the final scheduler allocation numbers for each port on the PIC. By default, each port would have been allocated $1024 / 8 = 128$ schedulers.

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-1/2/1 {
  schedulers 100;
}
```

This configuration results in the port and scheduler configuration shown in [Table 115 on page 667](#).

Table 115: Scheduler Allocation for an Ethernet IQ2 PIC

Ethernet IQ2 PIC Port	Number of Allocated Schedulers
0	128

Table 115: Scheduler Allocation for an Ethernet IQ2 PIC (*continued*)

Ethernet IQ2 PIC Port	Number of Allocated Schedulers
1	104 (100 configured, plus 3 reserved, rounded up to multiple of 4: $100 + 3 + 1 = 104$)
2	128
3	128
4	128
5	128
6	128
7	152 (128 plus the 24 remaining that cannot be meaningfully allocated to other ports)

Applying Scheduler Maps to Packet Forwarding Component Queues

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

On Intelligent Queuing (IQ) and Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) interfaces, as well as on the 10x10GE MIC with SFP+, the traffic that is fed from the packet forwarding components into the PIC uses low packet loss priority (PLP) by default and is distributed evenly across the four chassis queues (not PIC queues), regardless of the scheduling configuration for each logical interface. This default behavior can cause traffic congestion.

The default chassis scheduler allocates resources for queue 0 through queue 3, with 25 percent of the bandwidth allocated to each queue. When you configure the chassis to use more than four queues, you must configure and apply a custom chassis scheduler to override the default. To apply a custom chassis scheduler, include the **scheduler-map-chassis** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces at-fpc/pic/*]** hierarchy level.

To control the aggregated traffic transmitted from the chassis queues into the PIC, you can configure the chassis queues to derive their scheduling configuration from the associated logical interface's. Include the **scheduler-map-chassis derived** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces type-fpc/pic/*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces type-fpc/pic/*]
scheduler-map-chassis derived;
```



CAUTION: If you include the **scheduler-map-chassis derived** statement in the configuration, packet loss might occur when you subsequently add or remove logical interfaces at the **[edit interfaces interface-name]** hierarchy level.

When fragmentation occurs on the egress interface, the first set of packet counters displayed in the output of the `show interfaces queue` command show the post-fragmentation values. The second set of packet counters (under the **Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues** field) show the pre-fragmentation values. For more information about the `show interfaces queue` command, see the [CLI Explorer](#).

You can include both the **scheduler-map** and the **scheduler-map-chassis derived** statements in the same interface configuration. The **scheduler-map** statement controls the scheduler inside the PIC, while the **scheduler-map-chassis derived** statement controls the aggregated traffic transmitted into the entire PIC. For the Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC, include both statements.

For more information about the **scheduler-map** statement, see “[Applying Scheduler Maps to Physical Interfaces](#)” on page 231. For information about logical interface scheduling configuration, see “[Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to DLCIs and VLANs](#)” on page 267.

Generally, when you include the **scheduler-map-chassis** statement in the configuration, you must use an interface wildcard for the interface name, as in **type-fpc/pic/***. The wildcard must use this format—for example, **so-1/2/***, which means all interfaces on FPC slot 1, PIC slot 2. There is one exception—you can apply the chassis scheduler map to a specific interface on the Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC only.

According to Junos OS wildcard rules, specific interface configurations override wildcard configurations. For chassis scheduler map configuration, this rule does not apply; instead, specific interface CoS configurations are added to the chassis scheduler map configuration. For more information about how wildcards work with chassis scheduler maps, see “[Examples: Scheduling Packet Forwarding Component Queues](#)” on page 650. For general information about wildcards, see the *Junos OS Administration Library for Routing Devices*.



NOTE: The interface applies wildcard configuration only if you do not add any specific configuration. If you add the specific interface configuration, then the interface deletes the applied wildcard configuration and applies the specified configuration.

For more information, see the following sections:

- [Applying Custom Schedulers to Packet Forwarding Component Queues](#) on page 669
- [Examples: Scheduling Packet Forwarding Component Queues](#) on page 670

Applying Custom Schedulers to Packet Forwarding Component Queues

Optionally, you can apply a custom scheduler to the chassis queues instead of configuring the chassis queues to automatically derive their scheduling configuration from the logical interfaces on the PIC.

To assign a custom scheduler to the packet forwarding component queues, include the **scheduler-map-chassis** statement at the [edit class-of-service interfaces *type-fpc/pic*] hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces type-fpc/pic/*]
scheduler-map-chassis map-name;
```

When you apply a custom scheduler map to packet forwarding component queues, or when you modify the configuration of a custom scheduler map that is already applied to packet forwarding component queues, packets already in the chassis queues might be dropped. The amount of packet loss is not deterministic and depends on the offered traffic load at the time you apply or modify the custom scheduler map.

For information about defining the scheduler map referenced by *map-name*, see “Configuring Scheduler Maps” on page 230.

Examples: Scheduling Packet Forwarding Component Queues

Applying a Chassis Scheduler Map to a 2-Port IQ PIC

Apply a chassis scheduler map to interfaces **so-0/1/0** and **so-0/1/1**.

According to customary wildcard rules, the **so-0/1/0** configuration overrides the **so-0/1/*** configuration, implying that the chassis scheduler map **MAP1** is not applied to **so-0/1/0**. However, the wildcard rule is not obeyed in this case; the chassis scheduler map applies to both interfaces **so-0/1/0** and **so-0/1/1**.

```
[edit]
class-of-service {
  interfaces {
    so-0/1/0 {
      unit 0 {
        classifiers {
          inet-precedence default;
        }
      }
    }
    so-0/1/* {
      scheduler-map-chassis derived;
    }
  }
}
```

Not Recommended: Using a Wildcard for Gigabit Ethernet IQ Interfaces When Applying a Chassis Scheduler Map

On a Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC, you can apply the chassis scheduler map at both the specific interface level and the wildcard level. We do not recommend this because the wildcard chassis scheduler map takes precedence, which might not be the desired effect. For example, if you want to apply the chassis scheduler map **MAP1** to port 0 and **MAP2** to port 1, we do not recommend the following:

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  ge-0/1/0 {
    scheduler-map-chassis MAP1;
  }
  ge-0/1/* {
    scheduler-map-chassis MAP2;
  }
}
```

Recommended: Identifying Gigabit Ethernet IQ Interfaces Individually When Applying a Chassis Scheduler Map	<p>Instead, we recommend this configuration:</p> <pre>[edit class-of-service] interfaces { ge-0/1/0 { scheduler-map-chassis MAP1; } ge-0/1/1 { scheduler-map-chassis MAP2; } }</pre>
Configuring ATM CoS with a Normal Scheduler and a Chassis Scheduler	<p>For ATM2 IQ interfaces, the CoS configuration differs significantly from that of other interface types. For more information about ATM CoS, see “CoS on ATM Interfaces Overview” on page 699.</p> <pre>[edit class-of-service] interfaces { at-1/2/* { scheduler-map-chassis derived; } } [edit interfaces] at-1/2/0 { atm-options { vpi 0; linear-red-profiles red-profile-1 { queue-depth 35000 high-plp-threshold 75 low-plp-threshold 25; } scheduler-maps map-1 { vc-cos-mode strict; forwarding-class best-effort { priority low; transmit-weight percent 25; linear-red-profile red-profile-1; } } } } unit 0 { vci 0.128; shaping { vbr peak 20m sustained 10m burst 20; } atm-scheduler-map map-1; family inet { address 192.168.0.100/32 { destination 192.168.0.101; } } }</pre>
Configuring Two T3 Interfaces on a	<pre>[edit interfaces] ct3-3/0/0 { no-partition interface-type t3; # use entire port 0 as T3</pre>

```

Channelized DS3 IQ
PIC
}
ct3-3/0/1 {
    no-partition interface-type t3; # use entire port 1 as T3
}
t3-3/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.0.100.1/30;
        }
    }
}
t3-3/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.0.101.1/30;
        }
    }
}

```

Applying Normal Schedulers to Two T3 Interfaces

Configure a scheduler for the aggregated traffic transmitted into both T3 interfaces.

```

[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
    t3-3/0/0 {
        scheduler-map sched-qct3-0;
    }
    t3-3/0/1 {
        scheduler-map sched-qct3-1;
    }
}
scheduler-maps {
    sched-qct3-0 {
        forwarding-class best-effort scheduler be-qct3-0;
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler ef-qct3-0;
        forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler as-qct3-0;
        forwarding-class network-control scheduler nc-qct3-0;
    }
    sched-qct3-1 {
        forwarding-class best-effort scheduler be-qct3-1;
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler ef-qct3-1;
        forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler as-qct3-1;
        forwarding-class network-control scheduler nc-qct3-1;
    }
    sched-chassis-to-q {
        forwarding-class best-effort scheduler be-chassis;
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler ef-chassis;
        forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler as-chassis;
        forwarding-class network-control scheduler nc-chassis;
    }
}
schedulers {
    be-qct3-0 {
        transmit-rate percent 40;
    }
    ef-qct3-0 {
        transmit-rate percent 30;
    }
}

```

```

    }
    as-qct3-0 {
        transmit-rate percent 20;
    }
    nc-qct3-0 {
        transmit-rate percent 10;
    }
    ...
}

```

Applying a Chassis Scheduler to Two T3 Interfaces

Bind a scheduler to the aggregated traffic transmitted into the entire PIC. The chassis scheduler controls the traffic from the packet forwarding components feeding the interface **t3-3/0/***.

```

[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
    t3-3/0/* {
        scheduler-map-chassis derived;
    }
}

```

Not Recommended: Using a Wildcard for Logical Interfaces When Applying a Scheduler

Do not apply a scheduler to a logical interface using a wildcard. For example, if you configure a logical interface (unit) with one parameter, and apply a scheduler map to the interface using a wildcard, the logical interface will not apply the scheduler. The following configuration will commit correctly but will not apply the scheduler map to interface **so-3/0/0.0**:

```

[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
    so-3/0/* {
        unit 0 {
            scheduler-map MY_SCHED_MAP;
        }
    }
    so-3/0/0 {
        unit 0 {
            shaping-rate 100m;
        }
    }
}

```

Recommended: Identifying Logical Interfaces Individually When Applying a Scheduler

Always apply the scheduler to a logical interface without the wildcard:

```

[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
    so-3/0/0 {
        unit 0 {
            scheduler-map MY_SCHED_MAP;
            shaping-rate 100m;
        }
    }
}

```



NOTE: This same wildcard behavior applies to classifiers and rewrites as well as schedulers.

Configuring a Policer Overhead

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Configuring a policer overhead allows you to control the rate of traffic sent or received on an interface. When you configure a policer overhead, the configured policer overhead value (bytes) is added to the length of the final Ethernet frame. This calculated length of frame is used to determine the policer or the rate limit action. Therefore, the policer overhead enables you to control the rate of traffic sent or received on an interface. You can configure the policer overhead to rate-limit queues and Layer 2 and MAC policers. The policer overhead and the shaping overhead can be configured simultaneously on an interface.

This feature is supported on M Series and T Series routers with IQ2 PICs or IQ2E PICs, and on MX Series DPCs.

To configure a policer overhead for controlling the rate of traffic sent or received on an interface:

1. In the **[edit chassis]** hierarchy level in configuration mode, create the interface on which to add the policer overhead to input or output traffic.

```
[edit chassis]
user@host# edit fpc fpc pic pic
```

For example:

```
[edit chassis]
user@host# edit fpc 0 pic 1
```

2. Configure the policer overhead to control the input or output traffic on the interface. You could use either statement or both the statements for this configuration.

```
[edit chassis fpc fpc pic pic]
user@host# set ingress-policer-overhead bytes;
user@host# set egress-policer-overhead bytes;
```

For example:

```
[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 1]
user@host# set ingress-policer-overhead 10;
user@host# set egress-policer-overhead 20;
```

3. Verify the configuration:

```
[edit chassis]
user@host# show
fpc 0 {
  pic 1 {
    ingress-policer-overhead 10;
    egress-policer-overhead 20;
```



```
}
}
```



NOTE: When the configuration for the policer overhead bytes on a PIC is changed, the PIC goes offline and then comes back online. In addition, the configuration in the CLI is on a per-PIC basis and, therefore, applies to all the ports on the PIC.

Related Documentation

- [egress-policer-overhead on page 926](#)
- [ingress-policer-overhead on page 981](#)

CoS for L2TP Tunnels on Ethernet Interface Overview

Supported Platforms [M10i, M120, M7i](#)

For effective packet tunneling, CoS is implemented over L2TP tunnels. For Ethernet interfaces, CoS is supported for L2TP session traffic to a LAC on platforms configured as an LNS that include egress IQ2 or IQ2E PICs.

This feature is supported on the following platforms:

- M7i and M10i routers
- M120 routers

To enable session-aware CoS on an L2TP interface, include the **per-session-scheduler** statement at the **[edit interfaces unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level.

After CoS is configured on an L2TP tunnel, Junos OS dynamically creates a traffic shaper for the traffic-shaping-profile and the L2TP tunnel based on the tunnel identification number. This ensures that the packets are monitored at the LAC and classified to allow the traffic flow to be adjusted on congested networks.

This feature has the following limitations:

- Only 991 shapers are supported on each IQ2 or IQ2E PIC.
- For a 4-port IQ2E PIC, you can configure up to 1976 shapers for an 8-queue session and 3952 shapers for a 4-queue session.
- For an 8-port IQ2E PIC, you can configure up to 1912 shapers for an 8-queue session and up to 3824 shapers for a 4-queue session.
- Sessions in excess of the maximum supported values specified for the PICs cannot be shaped (but they can be policed).
- There is no support for PPP multilinks.
- The overall traffic rate cannot exceed the L2TP traffic rate, or else random drops result.
- There is no support for logical interface scheduling and shaping at the ingress because all schedulers are now reserved for L2TP.

- There is no support for physical interface rate shaping at the ingress.
- You cannot delete or deactivate the primary Ethernet interface on which the tunnel is established.

You can provide policing support for sessions with more than the maximum supported value on each IQ2 or IQ2E PIC. Each session can have four or eight different classes of traffic (queues). Each class needs its own policer; for example, one for voice and one for data traffic.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring CoS for L2TP Tunnels on Ethernet Interfaces on page 676](#)
- [Configuring LNS CoS for Link Redundancy on page 677](#)
- [Example: Configuring L2TP LNS CoS Support for Link Redundancy on page 678](#)

Configuring CoS for L2TP Tunnels on Ethernet Interfaces

Supported Platforms [M10i](#), [M120](#), [M7i](#)

The Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) is often used to carry traffic securely between an L2TP Network Server (LNS) to an L2TP Access Concentrator (LAC). CoS is supported for L2TP session traffic to a LAC on platforms configured as an LNS that include egress IQ2 and IQ2E Ethernet PICs. The following routers support this feature:

- M7i and M10i routers
- M120 routers

To configure CoS for L2TP on Ethernet interfaces:

1. Configure L2TP services on the Ethernet interface.

[[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]
user@host# set per-session-scheduler
3. Configure the traffic manager in the IQ2 or IQ2E PIC to enable per-session CoS support.

[edit chassis fpc *slot-number* pic *pic-number*]
user@host# set traffic-manager mode-session-shaping
4. (Optional) To fine tune the system, you may also set the traffic-manager mode to session-shaping and configure the value of ingress-shaping-overhead parameter from 50 through 130 depending on your network requirement.

[edit chassis fpc *slot-number* pic *pic-number*]
user@host# set traffic-manager ingress-shaping-overhead value mode-session-shaping



NOTE: If you deactivate or delete the primary Ethernet interface on which the L2TP tunnel is configured, the tunnel with sessions having CoS is torn down.

After CoS is enabled for L2TP tunnels on Ethernet interface, you can run the **show class-of-service l2tp-session** command to verify the mapping of CoS with the configured L2TP session.

Related Documentation

- [L2TP Minimum Configuration](#)
- [Configuring CoS for L2TP Tunnels on ATM Interfaces on page 706](#)
- [CoS for L2TP Tunnels on Ethernet Interface Overview on page 675](#)
- [Configuring LNS CoS for Link Redundancy on page 677](#)
- [Example: Configuring L2TP LNS CoS Support for Link Redundancy on page 678](#)
- [show class-of-service l2tp-session on page 1170](#)

Configuring LNS CoS for Link Redundancy

Supported Platforms [EX Series, M Series, MX Series](#)

You can configure multiple ports on the same IQ2 and IQ2E PICs to support link redundancy for CoS on L2TP tunnels configured on an Ethernet interface. Link redundancy is useful when the active port is unavailable due to events such as:

- Disconnection of the cable
- Rebooting of the remote end system
- Traffic re-routing through a different port due to network conditions

When link redundancy is enabled in such scenarios, the L2TP tunnels and its session are maintained by switching traffic to another port configured on the same IQ2 or IQ2E PIC.

To configure multiple ports (IQ and IQ2PE PIC) on an Ethernet interface for redundancy with CoS, configure per-session-scheduler for all Ethernet ports:

```
user@host#edit interfaces ge-2/0/0 unit 0 per-session-scheduler
user@host#edit interfaces ge-2/0/1 unit 0 per-session-scheduler
```

You can similarly configure all the ports on the IQ2 or IQ2E PIC to support link redundancy for CoS on L2TP tunnels.



NOTE:

- If one or more redundancy ports is removed from the configuration, the tunnels established through those redundancy ports also go down.
- You must configure per-session-scheduler for all the ports that are to be used for redundancy. If you do not do so, new tunnels or sessions with CoS do not get established.

Related Documentation

- [per-session-scheduler on page 1029](#)

Example: Configuring L2TP LNS CoS Support for Link Redundancy

Supported Platforms [EX Series, M Series, MX Series](#)

This example shows how link redundancy is supported when CoS for L2TP is configured on Ethernet interfaces.



NOTE: In this example, support for link redundancy is demonstrated by manually disabling the interface. However, link redundancy is also supported when the interface goes down due to events such as disconnection of the cable or rebooting of the remote end system.

- [Requirements on page 678](#)
- [Overview on page 678](#)
- [Configuration on page 679](#)
- [Verification on page 680](#)

Requirements

Before you begin:

- Configure service and loopback interfaces.
- Configure CoS for L2TP.

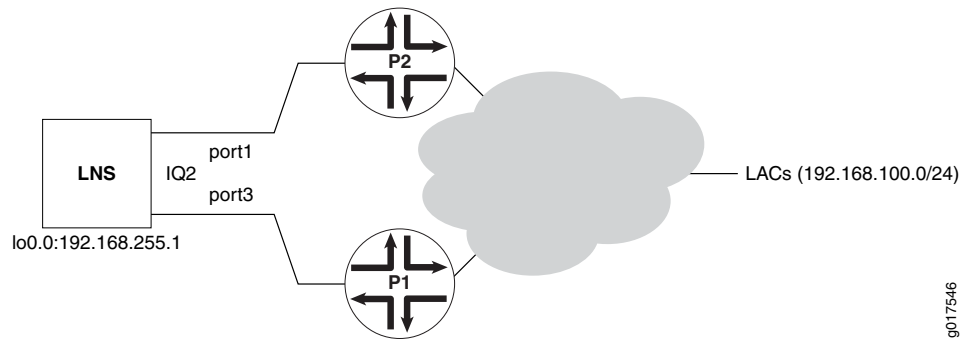
This feature applies to M Series Multiservice Edge Router running Junos OS Release 12.1 or later and EX Series switches.

Overview

Junos OS now supports link redundancy for CoS configured on an L2TP LNS. In this example, we verify that an L2TP tunnel does not go down when the Ethernet interface, through which the tunnels and its sessions with CoS are established, goes down.

[Figure 62 on page 679](#) shows a sample scenario in which L2TP access concentrator (LAC) devices operate on one side of an L2TP tunnel. LAC devices are configured with the address range of 192.168.100.0 with a subnet mask of 24. The LAC devices are connected to two backbone routers, P1 and P2. These two routers, P1 and P2, are connected over two Gigabit Ethernet ports on a single Ethernet IQ2 PIC to an L2TP network server (LNS). The LNS device is a router running Junos OS that supports redundancy for terminating L2TP sessions configured with CoS parameters. The CoS settings are applied on the interfaces using a RADIUS server when the L2TP session is set up. One of the Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on the IQ2 PIC present on the LNS device, ge-0/3/1, is connected to P1, while the other interface, ge-0/3/3, is linked to P2. Such a method of connection enables the subscriber sessions that reach the LAC devices to be forwarded to one of the two ports of the IQ2 PIC on the LNS device.

Figure 62: Topology to Verify Link Redundancy Support for L2TP LNS CoS



g017546

Configuration

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Ethernet interfaces for redundancy:

1. Configure Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
```

```
user@host# set ge-0/3/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.1.1/30
```

```
user@host# set ge-0/3/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.1.5/30
```

```
user@host# set ge-0/3/1 unit 0 per-session-scheduler
```

```
user@host# set ge-0/3/3 unit 0 per-session-scheduler
```

2. Configure static routing options.

```
[edit routing-options]
```

```
user@host# set static route 192.168.100.0/24 next-hop [ 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.6 ]
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

Verify that CoS is now implemented over L2TP on an Ethernet interface and the LAC is reachable.

1. Verify that LAC is reachable.

```
user@host> show route 192.168.100.1
```

```
inet.0: 14 destinations, 14 routes (14 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
192.168.100.0/24    *[Static/5] 1d 02:09:09
                   to 192.168.1.2 via ge-0/3/1.0
                   > to 192.168.1.6 via ge-0/3/3.0
```

2. Bring up an L2TP session and verify that L2TP sessions come up.

```
user@host> show services l2tp session
```

```
Interface: sp-1/3/0, Tunnel group: GEN-TUN-GRP-BIO, Tunnel local ID: 44806
```

```
Local Remote Interface State Bundle Username
```

```
ID ID unit
```

```
12491 33795 1 Established - test1
```

3. Send a traffic stream towards the subscriber.
4. Verify that the shaping at the subscriber end is as per the shaping rate configured.

```
user@host# show class-of-service l2tp-session
```

```
L2TP Session Username: test1, Index: 12491
```

```
Physical interface: ge-0/3/3, Index: 131
```

```
Queues supported: 4, Queues in use: 4
```

```
Scheduler map: GEN-SCHED-MAP-EF-65%, Index: 5212
Shaping rate: 2162200 bps
Encapsulation Overhead: 6, Cell Overhead: Enabled
```

In the output of the **show class-of-service l2tp-session** command, ge-0/3/3, index 131 represents the port used to establish the L2TP tunnel to which the current L2TP session belongs. It does not represent the port that was active when the L2TP session came up.

Verification

Verify that, when CoS is configured on an L2TP tunnel, link redundancy works if one of the ports on which the L2TP tunnel is established goes down.

- [Bring Down ge-0/3/3 Interface Through Which the L2TP Tunnel Is Established on page 680](#)
- [Verify LAC Reachability and the Status of L2TP Sessions on page 680](#)

Bring Down ge-0/3/3 Interface Through Which the L2TP Tunnel Is Established

Purpose Bring down the interface through which the L2TP session and its tunnels are established.

Action [edit interfaces]
user@host# set ge-0/3/3 disable
user@host# commit

Verify LAC Reachability and the Status of L2TP Sessions

Purpose Verify that link redundancy works and the L2TP session does not go down when the active port on the IQ2 PIC is down. Verify that the traffic flow is unaffected after it is switched to another port configured on the same IQ2 or IQ2E PIC.

Action user@host> show route 192.168.100.1
inet.0: 14 destinations, 14 routes (14 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

192.168.100.0/24 *[Static/5] 1d 02:35:09
to 192.168.1.2 via ge-0/3/1.0

user@host> show services l2tp session
Interface: sp-1/3/0, Tunnel group: GEN-TUN-GRP-BIO, Tunnel local ID: 44806
Local Remote Interface State Bundle Username
ID ID unit
12491 33795 1 Established - test1

Related Documentation • [Configuring LNS CoS for Link Redundancy on page 677](#)

Configuring Traffic Control Profiles for Shared Scheduling and Shaping

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Shared scheduling and shaping allows you to allocate separate pools of shared resources to subsets of logical interfaces belonging to the same physical port. You configure this by first creating a traffic-control profile, which specifies a shaping rate and references a scheduler map. You must then share this set of shaping and scheduling resources by applying an instance of the traffic-control profile to a subset of logical interfaces. You can apply a separate instance of the same (or a different) traffic-control profile to another subset of logical interfaces, thereby allocating separate pools of shared resources.

To configure a traffic-control profile, perform the following steps:

1. Include the **shaping-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles *profile-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name]
  shaping-rate (percent percentage | rate);
```

You can configure the shaping rate as a percentage from 1 through 100 or as an absolute rate from 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000 bits per second (bps). The shaping rate corresponds to a peak information rate (PIR). For more information, see [“Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth” on page 241](#).

2. Include the **scheduler-map** statement at the **[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles *profile-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name]
  scheduler-map map-name;
```

For information about configuring schedulers and scheduler maps, see [“Configuring Schedulers” on page 230](#) and [“Configuring Scheduler Maps” on page 230](#). Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 interfaces support up to eight forwarding classes and queues.

3. Include the **delay-buffer-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles *profile-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name]
  delay-buffer-rate (percent percentage | rate);
```

You can configure the delay-buffer rate as a percentage from 1 through 100 or as an absolute rate from 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000 bits per second. The delay-buffer rate controls latency. For more information, see [“Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth” on page 241](#) and [“Providing a Guaranteed Minimum Rate” on page 253](#).

4. Include the **guaranteed-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles *profile-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name]
  guaranteed-rate (percent percentage | rate);
```

You can configure the guaranteed rate as a percentage from 1 through 100 or as an absolute rate from 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps. The guaranteed rate corresponds to a committed information rate (CIR). For more information, see [“Providing a Guaranteed Minimum Rate” on page 253](#).

You must now share an instance of the traffic-control profile.

To share an instance of the traffic-control profile, perform the following steps:

1. Include the **shared-scheduler** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]  
shared-scheduler;
```

This statement enables logical interfaces belonging to the same physical port to share one set of shaping and scheduling resources.



NOTE: On each physical interface, the **shared-scheduler** and **per-unit-scheduler** statements are mutually exclusive. Even so, you can configure one logical interface for each shared instance. This effectively provides the functionality of per-unit scheduling.

2. To apply the traffic-control profile to an input interface, include the **input-traffic-control-profile** and **shared-instance** statements at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]  
input-traffic-control-profile profile-name shared-instance instance-name;
```

These statements are explained in Step 3.

3. To apply the traffic-control profile to an output interface, include the **output-traffic-control-profile** and **shared-instance** statements at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]  
output-traffic-control-profile profile-name shared-instance instance-name;
```

The profile name references the traffic-control profile you configured in Step 1 through Step 4 of the “Configuring Traffic Control Profiles for Shared Scheduling and Shaping” section. The shared-instance name does not reference a configuration. It can be any text string you wish to apply to multiple logical interfaces that you want to share the set of resources configured in the traffic-control profile. Each logical interface shares a set of scheduling and shaping resources with other logical interfaces that are on the same physical port and that have the same shared-instance name applied.

This concept is demonstrated in “[Example: Configuring Shared Resources on Ethernet IQ2 Interfaces](#)” on page 690.



NOTE: You cannot include the **output-traffic-control-profile** statement in the configuration if either the **scheduler-map** or **shaping-rate** statement is included in the logical interface configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Scheduling and Shaping in Hierarchical CoS Queues for Traffic Routed to GRE Tunnels on page 485](#)

Configuring Shaping on 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs

Supported Platforms M Series, T Series

The 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC (which has **xe-** interfaces) is unlike other Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs in that it does not have oversubscription. The bandwidth from the PIC to the FPC is sufficient to transmit the full line rate. However, the 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC has the same hardware architecture as other Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs and supports all the same class-of-service (CoS) features. For more information, see the PIC guide for your routing platform.

To handle oversubscribed traffic, you can configure input shaping and scheduling based on Layer 2, MPLS, and Layer 3 packet fields. Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs also support simple filters, accounting, and policing. This chapter discusses input and output shaping and scheduling. For information about accounting and policing, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.



NOTE: The CoS functionality supported on Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs is not available across aggregated Ethernet links. However, if you configure a CoS scheduler map on the link bundle, the configuration is honored by the individual links within that bundle.

Therefore, CoS behaves as configured on a per-link level, but not across the aggregated links. For example, if you configure a shaping transmit rate of 100 Mbps on an aggregated Ethernet bundle with three ports (by applying a scheduler for which the configuration includes the `transmit-rate` statement with the `exact` option at the [edit class-of-service schedulers *scheduler-name*] hierarchy level), each port is provisioned with a 33.33 Mbps shaping transmit rate.

You can configure shaping for aggregated Ethernet interfaces that use interfaces originating from Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs. However, you cannot enable shaping on aggregated Ethernet interfaces when the aggregate bundle combines ports from IQ and IQ2 PICs.

By default, transmission scheduling is not enabled on logical interfaces. Logical interfaces without shaping configured share a default scheduler. This scheduler has a committed information rate (CIR) that equals 0. (The CIR is the guaranteed rate.) The default scheduler has a peak information rate (PIR) that equals the physical interface shaping rate. The default operation can be changed by configuring the software.



NOTE: For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 interfaces, the logical interface egress statistics displayed in the `show interfaces` command output might not accurately reflect the traffic on the wire when output shaping is applied. Traffic management output shaping might drop packets after they are tallied by the Output bytes and Output packets logical interface counters. However, correct values display for both of these Transit statistics when per-unit scheduling is enabled for the Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 physical interface, or when a single logical interface is actively using a shared scheduler.

To configure input and output shaping and scheduling, include the following statements at the `[edit class-of-service]` and `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy levels of the configuration:

```
[edit class-of-service]
traffic-control-profiles profile-name {
  delay-buffer-rate (percent percentage | rate);
  excess-rate percent percentage;
  guaranteed-rate (percent percentage | rate);
  scheduler-map map-name;
  shaping-rate (percent percentage | rate);
}
interfaces {
  interface-name {
    input-scheduler-map map-name;
    input-shaping-rate rate;
    scheduler-map map-name; # Output scheduler map
    shaping-rate rate; # Output shaping rate
  }
  unit logical-unit-number {
    input-scheduler-map map-name;
    input-shaping-rate (percent percentage | rate);
    scheduler-map map-name;
    shaping-rate (percent percentage | rate);
    input-traffic-control-profile profile-name shared-instance instance-name;
    output-traffic-control-profile profile-name shared-instance instance-name;
  }
}

[edit interfaces interface-name]
per-unit-scheduler;
shared-scheduler;
```



NOTE: As indicated by the preceding configuration, the `scheduler-map` and `shaping-rate` statements can be included at the `[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]` hierarchy level. However, we do not recommend this configuration. Include the `output-traffic-control-profile` statement instead.

Related Documentation

- [Simple Filter Overview](#)

- *How Simple Filters Evaluate Packets*
- *Guidelines for Configuring Simple Filters*
- *Guidelines for Applying Simple Filters*

Configuring Hierarchical Input Shapers

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, T Series

You can apply input shaping rates to both the physical interface and its logical interfaces. The rate specified at the physical level is distributed among the logical interfaces based on their input shaping-rate ratio.

To configure an input shaper on the physical interface, include the **input-shaping-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name]  
input-shaping-rate rate;
```

To configure an input shaper on the logical interface, include the **input-shaping-rate** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]  
input-shaping-rate (percent percentage | rate);
```

For each logical interface, you can specify a percentage of the physical rate or an actual rate. The software converts actual rates into percentages of the physical rate.

Configuring a Separate Input Scheduler for Each Interface

Supported Platforms M Series, T Series

As an alternative to shared input traffic-control profiles, you can configure each interface to use its own input scheduler. For each physical interface, you can apply an input scheduler map to the physical interface or its logical interfaces, but not both.

For information about configuring schedulers and scheduler maps, see “[Configuring Schedulers](#)” on page 230 and “[Configuring Scheduler Maps](#)” on page 230. Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 interfaces support up to eight forwarding classes and queues.

To configure a separate input scheduler on the physical interface, include the **input-scheduler-map** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name]  
input-scheduler-map map-name;
```

To configure a separate input scheduler on a logical interface, perform the following steps:

1. Include the **input-scheduler-map** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]  
input-scheduler-map map-name;
```

2. For the corresponding physical interface, you must also include the **per-unit-scheduler** statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name*] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]  
per-unit-scheduler;
```

The **per-unit-scheduler** statement enables one set of output queues for each logical interface configured under the physical interface.

On Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC interfaces, configuration of the **per-unit-scheduler** statement requires that you configure VLAN tagging also. When you include the **per-unit-scheduler** statement, the maximum number of VLANs supported is 768 on a single-port Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC. On a dual-port Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC, the maximum number is 384.

Configuring Per-Unit Scheduling for GRE Tunnels Using IQ2 and IQ2E PICs

Supported Platforms **M Series**

M7i, M10i, M120, and M320 routers with Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) PICs and Intelligent Queuing 2 Enhanced (IQ2E) PICs support per unit scheduling for Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) tunnels, adding all the functionality of tunnel PICs to GRE tunnels. The class of service (CoS) for the GRE tunnel traffic will be applied as the traffic is looped through the IQ2 and IQ2E PIC.

Shaping is performed on full packets that pass through the GRE tunnel.

IQ2 and IQ2E PICs support all interfaces that are supported on tunnel PICs, as follows:

- *gr-fpc/pic/port*
- *vt-fpc/pic/port*
- *lt-fpc/pic/port*
- *ip-fpc/pic/port*
- *pe-fpc/pic/port*
- *pd-fpc/pic/port*
- *mt-fpc/pic/port*

The port variable is always zero.

The provided tunnel functionality is the same as that of regular tunnel PICs.

You can specify that IQ2 and IQ2E PICs work exclusively in tunnel mode or as a regular PIC. The default setting uses IQ2 and IQ2E PICs as a regular PIC. To configure exclusive tunnel mode, use the **tunnel-only** statement at the [edit chassis fpc *slot-number* pic *slot-number* tunnel-services] hierarchy level.

You can use the **show interfaces queue** *gr-fpc/pic/port* command to display statistics for the specified tunnel.

IQ2E PIC schedulers can be dynamically allocated across ports.

When IQ2 and IQ2E PICs work exclusively as a tunnel PIC, they support the same number of tunnel logical interfaces as regular tunnel PICs; for example each PIC can support 4,000 **gr-** logical interfaces.



NOTE: This feature supports only **traffic-control-profile** on **gr-** logical interfaces. It does not support Class of Service (CoS) on **gr-** logical interfaces.

Also, a scheduler is allocated for a **gr-** logical interface only when there is a **traffic-control** profile configured for it.

The **tunnel-only** statement is used to specify that the IQ2 or IQ2E PIC needs to work in tunnel mode, as follows:

```
[edit]
chassis {
  fpc slot-number {
    pic slot-number {
      tunnel-services {
        tunnel-only;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

The PIC will be automatically bounced when the tunnel services configuration is changed.

The **chassis traffic-manager** mode must have the ingress traffic manager enabled in order for the tunnel-services to work correctly.

On **gr-** interfaces, you can configure the **output-traffic-control-profile** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces gr-fpc/pic/port unit logical-unit-number]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
class-of-service {
  traffic-control-profiles {
    tcp {
      shaping-rate rate;
    }
  }
  interfaces {
    gr-fpc/pic/port {
      unit logical-unit-number {
        output-traffic-control-profile tcp
      }
    }
  }
}
```

The **gr-** logical interfaces without an explicit CoS configuration are not assigned a dedicated scheduler. These use a reserved scheduler meant for all unshaped tunnel traffic; that is, all traffic on **gr-** logical interfaces that do not have CoS configured and all traffic from other types of tunnels.

For more information on **chassis tunnel-services** configuration, see the *Junos OS Administration Library for Routing Devices*.

To view the configuration and statistics for GRE tunnel logical interfaces, use the **show interfaces queue gr-** command.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Junos OS Administration Library for Routing Devices](#)
- [CLI Explorer](#)
- [CoS on Enhanced IQ2 PICs Overview on page 658](#)

Understanding Burst Size Configuration on IQ2 and IQ2E Interfaces

Supported Platforms [M10i, M120, M320, M40e, M7i, T Series](#)

You can explicitly configure the burst size for shapers in a traffic control profile for IQ2 and IQ2E interfaces. This feature is supported on M7i, M10i, M40e, M120, M320 routers and all T Series routers.

The shaping burst size determines the maximum number of bytes that can be sent through a shaper during a burst. The guaranteed burst size determines when the scheduler moves from green to yellow.

The burst size limits the number of credits that can be accumulated for scheduling. Configuring a burst size is only useful in the case when traffic is sent after a long lull period so that credits can be accumulated until the burst size limit is reached. When traffic is continuous, credits are not accumulated, and the burst size limit is not reached.

If no burst size value is specified when the shaping rate or guaranteed rate is configured, then a default burst size (expressed as a time value) is applied. The default shaping burst size is 10 ms of the shaping rate (that is, $10 \times \text{shaping rate} / 1000$ bytes). The minimum value is 2048 bytes to accommodate the minimum of 1 MTU.

The burst size value is adjusted and rounded off to meet the restrictions enforced by the hardware. Thus, the actual burst size in the hardware might vary slightly from the configured value.

To enable this feature, include the **burst-size** statement at the following hierarchy levels:

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles shaping-rate]
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles guaranteed-rate]
```



NOTE: The **guaranteed-rate** burst size value cannot be greater than the **shaping-rate** burst size.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring Burst Size for Shapers on IQ2 and IQ2E Interfaces on page 689](#)
- [guaranteed-rate on page 966](#)
- [shaping-rate on page 1066](#)

Configuring Burst Size for Shapers on IQ2 and IQ2E Interfaces

Supported Platforms M10i, M120, M320, M40e, M7i, T Series

This topic shows how to set the **burst-size** while configuring the **shaping-rate** and **guaranteed-rate** under the `[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name]` hierarchy level.

In following configuration for tcp1, the **shaping-rate** burst size is set to 5 KB, and the **guaranteed-rate** burst size is set to 3 KB under the **traffic-control-profiles** statement. To apply this configuration to a logical interface (ifl), the traffic-control-profile is attached to the ifl.

```
class-of-service {
  traffic-control-profiles {
    tcp1 {
      shaping-rate 100m burst-size 5k;
      guaranteed-rate 50m burst-size 3k;
    }
    tcp2 {
      shaping-rate 100m burst-size 5k;
    }
  }
  interfaces {
    interface-set ifset1 {
      output-traffic-control-profile tcp1;
    }
    ge-1/2/1 {
      unit 0 {
        output-traffic-control-profile tcp1;
      }
    }
    ge-1/2/2 {
      output-traffic-control-profile tcp2;
    }
  }
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Understanding Burst Size Configuration on IQ2 and IQ2E Interfaces on page 688](#)
 - [guaranteed-rate on page 966](#)
 - [shaping-rate on page 1066](#)

Example: Configuring a CIR and a PIR on Ethernet IQ2 Interfaces

Supported Platforms M Series, T Series

On Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 interfaces, you can configure a CIR (guaranteed rate) and a PIR (shaping rate) on a single logical interface. The configured rates are gathered into a traffic control profile. If you configure a traffic control profile with a CIR (guaranteed rate) only, the PIR (shaping rate) is set to the physical interface (port) rate.

In the following example, logical unit 0 has a CIR equal to 30 Mbps and a PIR equal to 200 Mbps. Logical unit 1 has a PIR equal to 300 Mbps. Logical unit 2 has a CIR equal to 100 Mbps and a PIR that is unspecified. For logical unit 2, the software causes the PIR to be 1 Gbps (equal to the physical interface rate) because the PIR must be equal to or greater than the CIR.

Excess bandwidth is the leftover bandwidth on the port after meeting all the guaranteed rate requirements of the logical interfaces. For each port, excess bandwidth is shared as follows:

- Proportional to the guaranteed rate—This method is used if you configure one or more logical interfaces on a port to have a guaranteed rate.
- Proportional to the shaping rate—This method is used if you configure none of the logical interfaces on a port to have a guaranteed rate.

In this example, bandwidth is shared proportionally to the guaranteed rate because at least one logical interface has a guaranteed rate.

```
class-of-service {
  traffic-control-profiles {
    profile1 {
      shaping-rate 200m;
      guaranteed-rate 30m;
      delay-buffer-rate 150m;
      scheduler-map sched-map;
    }
    profile2 {
      shaping-rate 300m;
      delay-buffer-rate 500k;
      scheduler-map sched-map;
    }
    profile3 {
      guaranteed-rate 100m;
      scheduler-map sched-map;
    }
  }
  interfaces {
    ge-3/0/0 {
      unit 0 {
        output-traffic-control-profile profile1;
      }
      unit 1 {
        output-traffic-control-profile profile2;
      }
      unit 2 {
        output-traffic-control-profile profile3;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Example: Configuring Shared Resources on Ethernet IQ2 Interfaces

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [T Series](#)

For input traffic on physical interface **ge-1/2/3**, logical interface units **1**, **2**, and **3** are sharing one set of scheduler-shaper resources, defined by traffic-control profile **s1**. Logical interface units **4**, **5**, and **6** are sharing another set of scheduler-shaper resources, defined by traffic-control profile **s1**.

For output traffic on physical interface **ge-1/2/3**, logical interface units **1**, **2**, and **3** are sharing one set of scheduler-shaper resources, defined by traffic-control profile **s2**. Logical interface units **4**, **5**, and **6** are sharing another set scheduler-shaper resources, defined by traffic-control profile **s2**.

For each physical interface, the **shared-instance** statement creates one set of resources to be shared among units **1**, **2**, and **3** and another set of resources to be shared among units **4**, **5**, and **6**. Input and output shaping rates are configured at the physical interface level, which demonstrates the hierarchical shaping capability of the Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC.

```
[edit]
class-of-service {
  traffic-control-profiles {
    s1 {
      scheduler-map map1;
      shaping-rate 100k;
    }
    s2 {
      scheduler-map map1;
      shaping-rate 200k;
    }
  }
  forwarding-classes { # Map one forwarding class to one queue.
    queue 0 fc-be;
    queue 1 fc-be1;
    queue 2 fc-ef;
    queue 3 fc-ef1;
    queue 4 fc-af11;
    queue 5 fc-af12;
    queue 6 fc-nc1;
    queue 7 fc-nc2;
  }
  classifiers { # Map 802.1p bits to forwarding-class and loss-priority.
    ieee-802.1p-table {
      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];
    }
}
}
interfaces {
    ge-1/2/3 {
        input-shaping-rate 500m;
        shaping-rate 500m; # Output shaping rate
        unit 0 { # Apply behavior aggregate classifier to an interface.
            classifiers {
                ieee-802.1 ieee-8021p-table;
            }
        }
        unit 1 {
            input-traffic-control-profile s1 shared-instance 1;
            output-traffic-control-profile s2 shared-instance 1;
        }
        unit 2 {
            input-traffic-control-profile s1 shared-instance 1;
            output-traffic-control-profile s2 shared-instance 1;
        }
        unit 3 {
            input-traffic-control-profile s1 shared-instance 1;
            output-traffic-control-profile s2 shared-instance 1;
        }
        unit 4 {
            input-traffic-control-profile s1 shared-instance 2;
            output-traffic-control-profile s2 shared-instance 2;
        }
        unit 5 {
            input-traffic-control-profile s1 shared-instance 2;
            output-traffic-control-profile s2 shared-instance 2;
        }
        unit 6 {
            input-traffic-control-profile s1 shared-instance 2;
            output-traffic-control-profile s2 shared-instance 2;
        }
    }
}
}

```

Configuring a Simple Filter

Configure a simple filter that overrides the classification derived from the lookup of the Layer 2 fields.

```

firewall {
    family inet {
        simple-filter sf-1 {
            term 1 {

```

```

        source-address 172.16.0.0/24;
        destination-address 172.16.20.0/24;
        source-port 1024-9071;
    }
    then { # Action with term-1
        forwarding-class fc-be1;
        loss-priority high;
    }
    term 2 {
        source-address 172.16.10.0/24;
        destination-address 172.16.30.0/24;
    }
    then { # Action with term-2
        forwarding-class fc-ef1;
        loss-priority low;
    }
}
interfaces { # Apply the simple filter.
ge-1/2/3 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            simple-filter {
                input sf-1;
            }
        }
    }
}
}

class-of-service {
    scheduler-maps { # Configure a custom scheduler map.
        map1 {
            forwarding-class fc-be scheduler sch-Q0;
            forwarding-class fc-be1 scheduler sch-Q1;
            forwarding-class fc-ef scheduler sch-Q2;
            forwarding-class fc-ef1 scheduler sch-Q3;
            forwarding-class fc-af11 scheduler sch-Q4;
            forwarding-class fc-af12 scheduler sch-Q5;
            forwarding-class fc-nc1 scheduler sch-Q6;
            forwarding-class fc-nc2 scheduler sch-Q7;
        }
    }
    schedulers { # Define schedulers.
        sch-Q0 {
            transmit-rate percent 25;
            buffer-size percent 25;
            priority low;
            drop-profile-map loss-priority any protocol any drop-profile drop-default;
        }
        sch-Q1 {
            transmit-rate percent 5;
            buffer-size temporal 2000;
            priority high;
            drop-profile-map loss-priority any protocol any drop-profile drop-ef;
        }
        sch-Q2 {
            transmit-rate percent 35;

```

```
    buffer-size percent 35;
    priority low;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority any protocol any drop-profile drop-default;
}
sch-Q3 {
    transmit-rate percent 5;
    buffer-size percent 5;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority any protocol any drop-profile drop-default;
}
sch-Q4 {
    transmit-rate percent 5;
    priority high;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority any protocol any drop-profile drop-ef;
}
sch-Q5 {
    transmit-rate percent 10;
    priority high;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority any protocol any drop-profile drop-ef;
}
sch-Q6 {
    transmit-rate remainder;
    priority low;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority any protocol any drop-profile drop-default;
}
sch-Q7 {
    transmit-rate percent 5;
    priority high;
    drop-profile-map loss-priority any protocol any drop-profile drop-default;
}
```

Configuring and Applying IEEE 802.1ad Classifiers

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [MX Series](#)

For Juniper Networks MX Series 3D Universal Edge Router interfaces or IQ2 PICs with IEEE 802.1ad frame formats or EX Series switches, you can set the forwarding class and loss priority for traffic on the basis of the three IEEE 802.1p bits and the DEI bit. You can apply the default map or customize one or more of the default values.

You then apply the classifier to the interface on which you configure IEEE 802.1ad frame formats.

Defining Custom IEEE 802.1ad Maps

You can customize the default IEEE 802.1ad map by defining values for IEEE 802.1ad code points.

```
class-of-service {
  classifiers {
    ieee-802.1ad dot1p_dei_class {
      forwarding-class best-effort {
        loss-priority low code-points [ 0000 1101 ];
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
}
```

Applying Custom IEEE 802.1ad Maps

You then apply the classifier map to the logical interface:

```
interfaces {
  ge-2/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      classifiers {
        ieee-802.1ad dot1p_dei_class;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Verifying Custom IEEE 802.1ad Map Configuration

To verify your configuration, you can issue the following operational mode commands:

- `show class-of-service forwarding-table loss-priority-map`
- `show class-of-service forwarding-table loss-priority-map mapping`
- `show chassis forwarding`
- `show pfe fwdd`

Configuring Rate Limits on IQ2 and Enhanced IQ2 PICs

Supported Platforms M Series, T Series

You can rate-limit strict-high and high queues on IQ2 and IQ2E PICs. Without this limiting, traffic in higher priority queues can block the transmission of lower priority packets. Unless limited, higher priority traffic is always sent before lower priority traffic, causing the lower priority queues to “starve,” which in turn leads to timeouts and unnecessary resending of packets.

On the IQ2 and IQ2E PICs you can rate-limit queues before the packets are queued for output. All packets exceeding the configured rate limit are dropped, so care is required when establishing this limit. For more information about configuring CoS on IQ2E PICs, see [“CoS on Enhanced IQ2 PICs Overview” on page 658](#).



NOTE: IQ2E PICs exclude the transmit rate of strict-high and high priority queues, thereby allowing low and medium priority queues to be configured up to 100 percent.

To rate-limit queues, include the **transmit-rate** statement with the **rate-limit** option at the `[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]
transmit-rate rate rate-limit;
```

This example limits the transmit rate of a strict-high expedited-forwarding queue to 1 megabit per second (Mbps). The scheduler and scheduler map are defined and then applied to the traffic at the **[edit interfaces]** and **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy levels:

```
[edit class-of-service]
schedulers {
  scheduler-1 {
    transmit-rate 1m rate-limit; # This establishes the limit
    priority strict-high;
  }
}
scheduler-maps {
  scheduler-map-1 {
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler scheduler-1;
  }
}

[edit interfaces]
so-2/1/0 {
  per-unit-scheduler;
  encapsulation frame-relay;
  unit 0 {
    dlci 1;
  }
}

[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  so-2/1/0 {
    unit 0 {
      scheduler-map scheduler-map-1;
      shaping-rate 2m;
    }
  }
}
```

You can issue the following operational mode commands to verify your configuration (the first shows the rate limit in effect):

- **show class-of-service scheduler-map** *scheduler-map-name*
- **show class-of-service interface** *interface-name*

Simple Filters Overview

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Simple filters are recommended for metropolitan Ethernet applications. They are supported on Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing 2 (IQ2) and Enhanced Queuing Dense Port Concentrator (DPC) interfaces only.

Unlike normal filters, simple filters are for IPv4 traffic only and have the following restrictions:

- The **next term** action is not supported.
- Qualifiers, such as the **except** and **protocol-except** statements, are not supported.
- Noncontiguous masks are not supported.
- Multiple source addresses and destination addresses in a single term are not supported. If you configure multiple addresses, only the last one is used.
- Ranges are only valid as source or destination ports. For example, **source-port 400-500** or **destination-port 600-700**.
- Output filters are not supported. You can apply a simple filter to ingress traffic only.
- Simple filters are not supported for interfaces in an aggregated-Ethernet bundle.
- Explicitly configurable terminating actions, such as **accept**, **reject**, and **discard**, are not supported. Simple filters always accept packets.



NOTE: On the MX Series routers with the Enhanced Queuing DPC, the forwarding class is not supported as a **from** match condition.

Example: Configuring a Simple Filter

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

This simple filter sets the loss priority to low for TCP traffic with source address 10.1.1.1, sets the loss priority to high for HTTP (web) traffic with source addresses in the 203.0.113.0/24 range, and sets the loss priority to low for all traffic with destination address 10.6.6.6. The simple filter is applied as an input filter (arriving packets are checking for destination address 10.6.6.6, not queued output packets) on interface **ge-0/0/1.0**.

```
[edit]
firewall {
  family inet {
    simple-filter filter1 {
      term 1 {
        from {
          source-address {
            10.1.1.1/32;
          }
          protocol {
            tcp;
          }
        }
        then loss-priority low;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
    }
    term 2 {
      from {
        source-address {
          203.0.113.0/24;
        }
        source-port {
          http;
        }
      }
      then loss-priority high;
    }
    term 3 {
      from {
        destination-address {
          10.6.6.6/32;
        }
      }
      then {
        loss-priority low;
        forwarding-class best-effort;
      }
    }
  }
}
}
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        simple-filter {
          input filter1;
        }
        address 10.1.2.3/30;
      }
    }
  }
}
}
```


CHAPTER 23

Configuring Class of Service on ATM Interfaces

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- [Enabling Eight Queues on ATM Interfaces on page 700](#)
- [Copying the PLP Setting to the CLP Bit on ATM Interfaces on page 706](#)
- [Configuring CoS for L2TP Tunnels on ATM Interfaces on page 706](#)
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- [Configuring Scheduler Maps on ATM Interfaces on page 710](#)
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- [Applying Scheduler Maps to Logical ATM Interfaces on page 715](#)
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- [Configuring VC CoS Mode on ATM Interfaces on page 716](#)

CoS on ATM Interfaces Overview

Supported Platforms [M Series, T Series](#)

The ATM2 intelligent queuing (IQ) interface allows multiple IP queues into each virtual circuit (VC). On Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge Routers (except the M320 router), a VC tunnel can support four class-of-service (CoS) queues. On M320 routers and T Series Core Routers, for all ATM2 IQ PICs except the OC48 PIC, a VC tunnel can support eight CoS queues. Within a VC tunnel, the weighted round-robin (WRR) algorithm schedules the cell transmission of each queue. You can configure the queue admission policies, such as early packet discard (EPD) or weighted random early detection (WRED), to control the queue size during congestion.

For information about CoS components that apply generally to all interfaces, see [“Understanding How Class of Service Manages Congestion and Controls Service Levels](#)

in the Network” on page 3. For general information about configuring ATM interfaces, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

To configure ATM2 IQ VC tunnel CoS components, include the following statements at the `[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]
max-queues-per-interface number;

[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port]
atm-options {
  linear-red-profiles profile-name {
    high-plp-max-threshold percent;
    low-plp-max-threshold percent;
    queue-depth cells high-plp-threshold percent low-plp-threshold percent;
  }
  plp-to-clp;
  scheduler-maps map-name {
    forwarding-class class-name {
      epd-threshold cells plp1 cells;
      linear-red-profile profile-name;
      priority (high | low);
      transmit-weight (cells number | percent number);
    }
    vc-cos-mode (alternate | strict);
  }
}
unit logical-unit-number {
  atm-scheduler-map (map-name | default);
  family family {
    address address {
      destination address;
    }
  }
  plp-to-clp;
  shaping {
    (cbr rate | rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length | vbr peak rate sustained rate burst length);
  }
  vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
}
```

Enabling Eight Queues on ATM Interfaces

Supported Platforms M Series, T Series

By default, ATM2 IQ PICs on M320 and T Series routers and Circuit Emulation PICs using ATM on the M120 and M320 are restricted to a maximum of four egress queues per interface. You can enable eight egress queues by including the **max-queues-per-interface** statement at the `[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]
max-queues-per-interface (4 | 8);
```

The numerical value can be 4 or 8.

If you include the **max-queues-per-interface** statement, all ports on the PIC use the configured maximum.

When you include the **max-queues-per-interface** statement and commit the configuration, all physical interfaces on the PIC are deleted and re-added. Also, the PIC is taken offline and then brought back online immediately. You do not need to manually take the PIC offline and online. You should change modes between four queues and eight queues only when there is no active traffic going to the PIC.



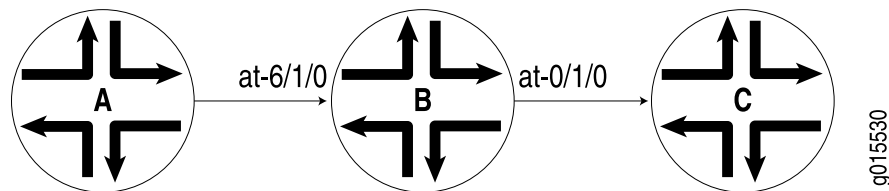
NOTE: When you are considering enabling eight queues on an ATM2 IQ interface, you should note the following:

- ATM2 IQ interfaces using Layer 2 circuit trunk transport mode support only four CoS queues.
- ATM2 IQ interfaces with MLPPP encapsulation support only four CoS queues.
- You can configure only four RED profiles for the eight queues. Thus, queue 0 and queue 4 share a single RED profile, as do queue 1 and queue 5, queue 2 and queue 6, and queue 3 and queue 7. There is no restriction on EPD threshold per queue.
- The default chassis scheduler allocates resources for queue 0 through queue 3, with 25 percent of the bandwidth allocated to each queue. When you configure the chassis to use more than four queues, you must configure and apply a custom chassis scheduler to override the default. To apply a custom chassis scheduler, include the `scheduler-map-chassis` statement at the `[edit class-of-service interfaces at-fpc/pic/*]` hierarchy level. For more information about configuring and applying a custom chassis scheduler, see [“Applying Scheduler Maps to Packet Forwarding Component Queues”](#) on page 648.

Example: Enabling Eight Queues on ATM2 IQ Interfaces

In [Figure 63 on page 701](#), Router A generates IP packets with different IP precedence settings. Router B is an M320 router or a T Series router with two ATM2 IQ interfaces. On Router B, interface `at-6/1/0` receives traffic from Router A, while interface `at-0/1/0` sends traffic to Router C. This example shows the CoS configuration for Router B.

Figure 63: Example Topology for Router with Eight Queues



On Router B:

```
[edit chassis]
```

```
fpc 0 {
  pic 1 {
    max-queues-per-interface 8;
  }
}
fpc 6 {
  pic 1 {
    max-queues-per-interface 8;
  }
}

[edit interfaces]
at-0/1/0 {
  atm-options {
    linear-red-profiles {
      red_1 queue-depth 1k high-plp-threshold 50 low-plp-threshold 80;
      red_2 queue-depth 2k high-plp-threshold 40 low-plp-threshold 70;
      red_3 queue-depth 3k high-plp-threshold 30 low-plp-threshold 60;
      red_4 queue-depth 4k high-plp-threshold 20 low-plp-threshold 50;
    }
    scheduler-maps {
      sch_red {
        vc-cos-mode strict;
        forwarding-class fc_q0 {
          priority high;
          transmit-weight percent 5;
          linear-red-profile red_1;
        }
        forwarding-class fc_q1 {
          priority low;
          transmit-weight percent 10;
          linear-red-profile red_2;
        }
        forwarding-class fc_q2 {
          priority low;
          transmit-weight percent 15;
          linear-red-profile red_3;
        }
        forwarding-class fc_q3 {
          priority low;
          transmit-weight percent 20;
          linear-red-profile red_4;
        }
        forwarding-class fc_q4 {
          priority low;
          transmit-weight percent 5;
          linear-red-profile red_1;
        }
        forwarding-class fc_q5 {
          priority low;
          transmit-weight percent 10;
          linear-red-profile red_2;
        }
        forwarding-class fc_q6 {
          priority low;
          transmit-weight percent 15;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
        linear-red-profile red_3;
    }
    forwarding-class fc_q7 {
        priority low;
        transmit-weight percent 20;
        linear-red-profile red_4;
    }
}
sch_epd {
    vc-cos-mode alternate;
    forwarding-class fc_q0 {
        priority high;
        transmit-weight percent 5;
        epd-threshold 1024;
    }
    forwarding-class fc_q1 {
        priority low;
        transmit-weight percent 10;
        epd-threshold 2048;
    }
    forwarding-class fc_q2 {
        priority low;
        transmit-weight percent 15;
        epd-threshold 3072;
    }
    forwarding-class fc_q3 {
        priority low;
        transmit-weight percent 20;
        epd-threshold 4096;
    }
    forwarding-class fc_q4 {
        priority low;
        transmit-weight percent 5;
        epd-threshold 2048;
    }
    forwarding-class fc_q5 {
        priority low;
        transmit-weight percent 10;
        epd-threshold 3072;
    }
    forwarding-class fc_q6 {
        priority low;
        transmit-weight percent 15;
        epd-threshold 4096;
    }
    forwarding-class fc_q7 {
        priority low;
        transmit-weight percent 20;
        epd-threshold 5120;
    }
}
}
}
atm-options {
    vpi 0;
}
```

```
unit 0 {
  vci 0.100;
  shaping {
    cbr 1920000;
  }
  atm-scheduler-map sch_red;
  family inet {
    address 172.16.0.1/24;
  }
}
unit 1 {
  vci 0.101;
  shaping {
    vbr peak 1m sustained 384k burst 256;
  }
  atm-scheduler-map sch_epd;
  family inet {
    address 172.16.1.1/24;
  }
}
}
at-6/1/0 {
  atm-options {
    vpi 0;
  }
  unit 0 {
    vci 0.100;
    family inet {
      address 10.10.0.1/24;
    }
  }
  unit 1 {
    vci 0.101;
    family inet {
      address 10.10.1.1/24;
    }
  }
}

[edit class-of-service]
classifiers {
  inet-precedence inet_classifier {
    forwarding-class fc_q0 {
      loss-priority low code-points 000;
    }
    forwarding-class fc_q1 {
      loss-priority low code-points 001;
    }
    forwarding-class fc_q2 {
      loss-priority low code-points 010;
    }
    forwarding-class fc_q3 {
      loss-priority low code-points 011;
    }
    forwarding-class fc_q4 {
      loss-priority low code-points 100;
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
    forwarding-class fc_q5 {
        loss-priority low code-points 101;
    }
    forwarding-class fc_q6 {
        loss-priority low code-points 110;
    }
    forwarding-class fc_q7 {
        loss-priority low code-points 111;
    }
}
forwarding-classes {
    queue 0 fc_q0;
    queue 1 fc_q1;
    queue 2 fc_q2;
    queue 3 fc_q3;
    queue 4 fc_q4;
    queue 5 fc_q5;
    queue 6 fc_q6;
    queue 7 fc_q7;
}
interfaces {
    at-6/1/0 {
        unit * {
            classifiers {
                inet-precedence inet_classifier;
            }
        }
    }
}
}
[edit routing-options]
static {
    route 10.10.20.2/32 {
        next-hop at-0/1/0.0;
        retain;
        no-readvertise;
    }
    route 10.10.1.2/32 {
        next-hop at-0/1/0.1;
        retain;
        no-readvertise;
    }
}
}

```

To see the results of this configuration, you can issue the following operational mode commands:

- **show interfaces at-0/1/0 extensive**
- **show interfaces queue at-0/1/0**
- **show class-of-service forwarding-class**

Copying the PLP Setting to the CLP Bit on ATM Interfaces

Supported Platforms M Series, T Series

For a provider-edge (PE) router with customer edge (CE)-facing, egress, ATM2 IQ interfaces configured with standard AAL5 encapsulation, you can enable the PLP setting to be copied into the CLP bit.



NOTE: This configuration setting is not applicable to Layer 2 circuit encapsulations because the control word captures and preserves CLP information. For more information about Layer 2 circuit encapsulations, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

By default, at egress ATM2 IQ interfaces configured with standard AAL5 encapsulation, the PLP information is not copied to the CLP bit. This means the PLP information is not carried beyond the egress interface onto the CE router.

You can enable the PLP information to be copied into the CLP bit by including the **plp-to-clp** statement:

```
plp-to-clp;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces *interface-name* atm-options]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]

Configuring CoS for L2TP Tunnels on ATM Interfaces

Supported Platforms M10i, M120, M7i

The Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) is often used to carry traffic securely between an L2TP network server (LNS) to an L2TP access concentrator (LAC). CoS is supported for L2TP session traffic to a LAC on platforms configured as an LNS that include egress IQ2 PICs. Supported routers are:

- M7i and M10i routers
- M120 routers

To enable session-aware CoS on an L2TP interface, include the **per-session-scheduler** statement at the [edit interfaces unit *logical-unit-number*] hierarchy level.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]  
per-session-scheduler;
```

You also must set the IQ2 PIC mode for session-aware traffic shaping and set the number of bytes to add to or subtract from the packet before ATM cells are created. To configure

these options on the ingress side of the tunnel, include the **ingress-shaping-overhead** and **mode session-shaping** statements at the **[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number traffic-manager]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]
traffic-manager {
  ingress-shaping-overhead number;
  mode session-shaping;
}
```

Various limitations apply to this feature:

- Only 991 shapers are supported on each IQ2 PIC.
- Sessions in excess of 991 cannot be shaped (but they can be policed).
- There is no support for PPP multilinks.
- The overall traffic rate cannot exceed the L2TP traffic rate, or else random drops result.
- There is no support for logical interface scheduling and shaping at the ingress because all schedulers are now reserved for L2TP.
- There is no support for physical interface rate shaping at the ingress.

You can provide policing support for sessions with more than the 991 shapers on each IQ2 PIC. Each session can have four or eight different classes of traffic (queues). Each class needs its own policer; for example, one for voice and one for data traffic. The policer is configured within a **simple-filter** statement and only **forwarding class** is supported in the **from** clause. Only one policer can be referenced in each simple filter.

The following example shows a policer within a simple filter applied to two assured forwarding classes:

```
[edit firewall]
policer P1 {
  if-exceeding {
    bandwidth-limit 400k;
    burst-size-limit 1500;
  }
  then discard;
}
family inet {
  simple-filter SF-1 {
    term T-1 {
      from {
        forwarding-class [ af11 af21 ];
      }
      then policer P1;
    }
  }
}
```

You can also set the number of bytes to add to or subtract from the packet at the egress of the tunnel. To configure these options on the egress side of the tunnel, include the **egress-shaping-overhead** and **mode session-shaping** statements at the **[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number traffic-manager]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]
traffic-manager {
  egress-shaping-overhead number;
  mode session-shaping;
}
```

Example: Configuring CoS for ATM2 IQ VC Tunnels

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [T Series](#)

This example configures ATM2 IQ VC tunnel CoS components:

```
[edit interfaces]
at-1/2/0 {
  atm-options {
    vpi 0;
    linear-red-profiles red-profile-1 {
      queue-depth 35000 high-plp-threshold 75 low-plp-threshold 25;
    }
    scheduler-maps map-1 {
      vc-cos-mode strict;
      forwarding-class best-effort {
        priority low;
        transmit-weight percent 25;
        linear-red-profile red-profile-1;
      }
    }
  }
}
unit 0 {
  vci 0.128;
  shaping {
    vbr peak 20m sustained 10m burst 20;
  }
  atm-scheduler-map map-1;
  family inet {
    address 192.168.0.100/32 {
      destination 192.168.0.101;
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring IEEE 802.1p BA Classifiers for Ethernet VPLS Over ATM

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [T Series](#)

You can apply an IEEE 802.1p behavior aggregate (BA) classifier to VPLS in a bridged Ethernet over ATM environment using ATM (RFC 1483) encapsulation. This extracts the Layer 2 (frame level) IEEE 802.1p information from the cells arriving on the ATM interface. Note that the interface must be configured for the Ethernet VPLS service over ATM links.

This example applies the classifier **atm-ether-vpls-classifier** to an ATM interface using **ether-vpls-over-atm-llc** encapsulation. This is not a complete CoS configuration example.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
```

```

at-1/2/3 {
  unit 0 {
    (...) # Other CoS features
    classifiers {
      ieee-802.1 atm-ether-vpls-classifier; # Classifier defined elsewhere
    }
  }
}

[edit]
interface at-1/2/3 {
  atm-options {
    vpi 0;
  }
  unit 0 {
    encapsulation ether-vpls-over-atm-llc; # Required encapsulation type
    vci 0.100;
    family vpls;
  }
}

```

You must configure a routing instance for the VPLS as well:

```

[edit routing-instances]
cos-test-1 {
  instance-type vpls; #This is required
  interface at-1/2/3;
  route-distinguisher 10.10.10.10:1;
  vrf-target target:11111:1;
  protocols {
    vpls {
      site-range 10;
      site cos-test-v1-site1 {
        site-identifier 1;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

The Layer 2 VPN classification on an ATM interface is limited to the Layer 2 granularity, not to each separate VLAN/VPLS instance. In other words, all of the VLAN/VPLS packets arriving on an ATM virtual circuit are classified by a single IEEE 802.1p classifier. The individual flow of each VLAN cannot be identified at this level.

Example: Combining Layer 2 and Layer 3 Classification on the Same ATM Physical Interface

Supported Platforms M120, M320

With the ATM II IQ PIC installed on the M320 router with the Enhanced Type 3 FPC or the M120 router, you can combine Layer 2 and Layer 3 classifiers on the same ATM physical interface. However, you must apply the classifiers to different logical interfaces (units). The Layer 3 interface can belong to a Layer 3 VPN or VPLS routing instance and the Layer 2 interface can belong to a VPLS routing instance. If the Layer 3 interface belongs to a VPLS routing instance, only IPv4 DSCP or Internet precedence classification is supported.

When the ATM interface is part of a Layer 3 VPN, both IPv4 and IPv6 DSCP or Internet precedence classification is supported.

This example applies a Layer 3 DSCP classifier named **dscp-1** and a Layer 2 IEEE 802.1 classifier named **ieee-1** to ATM interface **at-4/1/1** units 0 and 1. The **inet-precedence** Layer 3 classification is also supported but is not used in this example.

```
[edit]
class-of-service {
  interfaces {
    at-4/1/1 {
      unit 0 {
        classifiers {
          dscp dscp_1;
        }
      }
      unit 1 {
        classifiers {
          ieee-802.1 ieee;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation • [Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33](#)

Configuring Scheduler Maps on ATM Interfaces

Supported Platforms M Series, T Series

To define a scheduler map, you associate it with a forwarding class. Each class is associated with a specific queue, as follows:

- **best-effort**—Queue 0
- **expedited-forwarding**—Queue 1
- **assured-forwarding**—Queue 2
- **network-control**—Queue 3



NOTE: For M320 and T Series routers only, you can configure more than four forwarding classes and queues. For more information, see [“Enabling Eight Queues on ATM Interfaces” on page 700](#).

When you configure an ATM scheduler map, the Junos OS creates these CoS queues for a VC. The Junos OS prefixes each packet delivered to the VC with the next-hop rewrite data associated with each queue.

To configure an ATM scheduler map, include the **scheduler-maps** statement at the **[edit interfaces at-*fpc/pic/port* atm-options]** hierarchy level:

```
edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port atm-options]
```

```

scheduler-maps map-name {
  forwarding-class class-name {
    epd-threshold cells plp1 cells;
    linear-red-profile profile-name;
    priority (high | low);
    transmit-weight (cells number | percent number);
  }
  vc-cos-mode (alternate | strict);
}

```

You can define the following options for each forwarding class:

- **epd-threshold**—An EPD threshold provides a queue of cells that can be stored with tail drop. When a beginning-of-packet (BOP) cell is received, the VC's queue depth is checked against the EPD threshold. If the VC's queue depth exceeds the EPD threshold, the BOP cell and all subsequent cells in the packet are discarded.
- **linear-red-profile**—A linear RED profile defines the number of cells using the **queue-depth** statement within the RED profile. (You configure the **queue-depth** statement at the **[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port atm-options linear-red-profile profile-name]** hierarchy level.)

By default, if you include the **scheduler-maps** statement at the **[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port atm-options]** hierarchy level, the interface uses an EPD threshold that is determined by the Junos OS based on the available bandwidth and other parameters. You can override the default EPD threshold by setting an EPD threshold or a linear RED profile.

If shaping is enabled, the default EPD threshold is proportional to the shaping rate according to the following formula:

$$\text{default epd-threshold} = \text{number of buffers} * \text{shaping rate} / \text{line rate}$$

The minimum value is 48 cells. If the formula results in an EPD threshold less than 48 cells, the result is ignored, and the minimum value of 48 cells is used.

- **priority**—By default, queue 0 is high priority, and the remaining queues are low priority. You can configure high or low queuing priority for each queue.
- **transmit-weight**—By default, the transmit weight is 95 percent for queue 0, and 5 percent for queue 3. You can configure the transmission weight in number of cells or percentage. Each CoS queue is serviced in WRR mode. When CoS queues have data to send, they send the number of cells equal to their weight before passing control to the next active CoS queue. This allows proportional bandwidth sharing between multiple CoS queues within a rate-shaped VC tunnel. A CoS queue can send from 1 through 32,000 cells or from 5 through 100 percent of queued traffic before passing control to the next active CoS queue within a VC tunnel.

The AAL5 protocol prohibits cells from being interleaved on a VC; therefore, a complete packet is always sent. If a CoS queue sends more cells than its assigned weight because of the packet boundary, the deficit is carried over to the next time the queue is scheduled to transmit. If the queue is empty after the cells are sent, the deficit is waived, and the queue's assigned weight is reset.



NOTE: If you include the `scheduler-maps` statement at the `[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port atm-options]` hierarchy level, the `epd-threshold` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]` or `[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number address address family family multipoint-destination address]` hierarchy level has no effect because either the default EPD threshold, the EPD threshold setting in the forwarding class, or the linear RED profile takes effect instead.

Configuring ATM Scheduler Support for Ethernet VPLS over ATM Bridged Interfaces

Supported Platforms **M Series**

You can configure ATM scheduler maps on Ethernet VPLS over bridged ATM interfaces.

Before you begin, you must have done the following tasks:

- Properly configured the router basics
- Verified you have support for VPLS and routing instance configuration
- Installed ATM II IQ PICs

When you configure ATM scheduler maps on Ethernet VPLS over bridged ATM interfaces, you can assign ATM traffic to various forwarding classes and queues. This feature is only available with the ATM II IQ PIC with Ethernet VPLS-over-ATM encapsulation.

The configuration takes place in four steps: define the scheduler map for ATM options on the interface, set the encapsulation type to Ethernet VPLS over ATM LLC, attach the scheduler map to the logical interface (unit), and include the interface in the VPLS routing instance configuration.

To configure ATM scheduler maps on Ethernet VPLS over bridged ATM interfaces:

1. Define the scheduler map for ATM options on the interface:

```
[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port]
user@host# set atm-options pic-type atm2
user@host# set atm-options vpi vpi-number
user@host# set atm-options scheduler-maps scheduler-map-name forwarding-class
forwarding-class-name forwarding-class-option-statements)
(repeat last set command as necessary)
```

2. Set the encapsulation type to Ethernet VPLS over ATM LLC:

```
[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port]
user@host# set unit unit-number encapsulation ether-vpls-over-atm-llc
user@host# set unit unit-number vci vci-number
```

3. Attach the scheduler map to the logical interface (unit):

```
[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port]
user@host# set unit unit-number atm-scheduler-map scheduler-map-name
```

4. Include the interface in the VPLS routing instance configuration:

```

[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port]
user@host# top
[edit]
user@host# edit routing-instances routing-instance-name
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name]
user@host# set interface at-fpc/pic/port.unit-number
user@host# set route-distinguisher value
user@host# set vrf-target target-value
user@host# set protocols vpls site-range value
user@host# set protocols vpls site site-name site-identifier number

```

When you are done, the configuration statements you added should look like the listings below.

1. The scheduler map for ATM options on the interface:

```

[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port atm-options]
pic-type atm2;
vpi vpi-number;
scheduler-maps {
  scheduler-map-name {
    forwarding-class forwarding-class-name {
      (forwarding-class option statements);
    }
  }
}

```

2. The encapsulation type to Ethernet VPLS over ATM LLC:

```

[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port unit unit-number]
encapsulation ether-vpls-over-atm-llc;
vci vci-number;

```

3. The scheduler map to the logical interface (unit):

```

[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port unit unit-number]
atm-scheduler-map scheduler-map-name;

```

4. The interface in the VPLS routing instance configuration:

```

[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name]
interface at-fpc/pic/port.unit-number;
route-distinguisher value;
vrf-target target-value;
protocols {
  vpls {
    site-range value;
    site site-name {
      site-identifier number;
    }
  }
}

```

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring ATM Scheduler Support for Ethernet VPLS over ATM Bridged Interfaces on page 714](#)

Example: Configuring ATM Scheduler Support for Ethernet VPLS over ATM Bridged Interfaces

Supported Platforms [M Series](#)

The following example configures an ATM scheduler map named **cos-vpls** and attaches it to the ATM interface **at-1/0/0.0**, configures **ether-vpls-over-atm-llc** encapsulation, attaches the **cos-vpls** scheduler map to the logical interface (unit), and configures the ATM interface **at-1/0/0.0** as part of a VPLS routing instance named **cos-vpls-1**.

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  at-1/0/0 {
    atm-options {
      pic-type atm2;
      vpi 0;
      scheduler-maps {
        cos0 {
          forwarding-class assured-forwarding {
            priority low;
            transmit-weight percent 10;
          }
          forwarding-class best-effort {
            priority low;
            transmit-weight percent 20;
          }
          forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
            priority low;
            transmit-weight percent 30;
          }
          forwarding-class network-control {
            priority high;
            transmit-weight percent 40;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
unit 0 {
  encapsulation ether-vpls-over-atm-llc;
  vci 0.1000;
  shaping {
    cbr 33k;
  }
  atm-scheduler-map cos0;
}

[edit]
routing-instances {
  cos-vpls-1 {
    instance-type vpls;
    interface at-1/0/0.0;
    route-distinguisher 10.255.245.51:1;
  }
}
```



```

vrf-target target:1234:1;
protocols {
  vpls {
    site-range 10;
    no-tunnel-services;
    site vpls-1-site-1 {
      site-identifier 1;
    }
  }
}
}
}

```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring ATM Scheduler Support for Ethernet VPLS over ATM Bridged Interfaces on page 712](#)

Applying Scheduler Maps to Logical ATM Interfaces

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [T Series](#)

To apply the ATM scheduler map to a logical interface, include the **atm-scheduler-map** statement:

```
atm-scheduler-map (map-name | default);
```

When you add or change a scheduler map, the associated logical interface is taken offline and then brought back online immediately. For ATM CoS to take effect, you must configure the VCI and VPI identifiers and traffic shaping on each VC by including the following statements:

```

vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
shaping {
  (cbr rate | rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length | vbr peak rate sustained rate burst length);
}

```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]

For more information, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

You can also apply a scheduler map to the chassis traffic that feeds the ATM interfaces. For more information, see “[Applying Scheduler Maps to Packet Forwarding Component Queues](#)” on page 648.

Configuring Linear RED Profiles on ATM Interfaces

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [T Series](#)

Linear random early detection (RED) profiles define CoS virtual circuit drop profiles. You can configure up to 32 linear RED profiles per port. When a packet arrives, RED checks the queue fill level. If the fill level corresponds to a nonzero drop probability, the RED algorithm determines whether to drop the arriving packet.

To configure linear RED profiles, include the **linear-red-profiles** statement at the **[edit interfaces at-*fpc/pic/port* atm-options]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port atm-options]
linear-red-profiles profile-name {
  high-plp-max-threshold percent;
  low-plp-max-threshold percent;
  queue-depth cells high-plp-threshold percent low-plp-threshold percent;
}
```

The **queue-depth**, **high-plp-threshold**, and **low-plp-threshold** statements are mandatory.

You can define the following options for each RED profile:

- **high-plp-max-threshold**—Define the drop profile fill-level for the high packet loss priority (PLP) CoS VC. When the fill level exceeds the defined percentage, all packets with high PLP are dropped.
- **low-plp-max-threshold**—Define the drop profile fill-level for the low PLP CoS VC. When the fill level exceeds the defined percentage, all packets with low PLP are dropped.
- **queue-depth**—Define maximum queue depth in the CoS VC drop profile. Packets are always dropped beyond the defined maximum. The range you can configure is from 1 through 64,000 cells.
- **high-plp-threshold**—Define CoS VC drop profile fill-level percentage when linear RED is applied to cells with high PLP. When the fill level exceeds the defined percentage, packets with high PLP are randomly dropped by RED.
- **low-plp-threshold**—Define CoS VC drop profile fill-level percentage when linear RED is applied to cells with low PLP. When the fill level exceeds the defined percentage, packets with low PLP are randomly dropped by RED.

Configuring VC CoS Mode on ATM Interfaces

Supported Platforms **M Series, T Series**

VC CoS mode defines the CoS queue scheduling priority. By default, the VC CoS mode is alternate. When it is a queue's turn to transmit, the queue transmits up to its weight in cells as specified by the **transmit-weight** statement at the **[edit interfaces at-*fpc/pic/port* atm-options scheduler-maps *map-name* forwarding-class *class-name*]** hierarchy level. The number of cells transmitted can be slightly over the configured or default transmit weight, because the transmission always ends at a packet boundary.

To configure the VC CoS mode, include the **vc-cos-mode** statement at the **[edit interfaces at-*fpc/pic/port* atm-options scheduler-maps]** hierarchy level:

```
edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port atm-options scheduler-maps]
vc-cos-mode (alternate | strict);
```

Two modes of CoS scheduling priority are supported:

- **alternate**—Assign **high** priority to one queue. The scheduling of the queues alternates between the **high** priority queue and the remaining queues. Every other scheduled packet is from the **high** priority queue.
- **strict**—Assign strictly **high** priority to one queue. A queue with strictly **high** priority is always scheduled before the remaining queues. The remaining queues are scheduled in round-robin fashion.

Configuring Class of Service on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

- CoS on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC Overview on page 720
- Packet Classification on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 722
- Translation Table on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 723
- Configuring Translation Tables on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 724
- Example: Configuring Translation Tables on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 725
- Priority Mapping on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 727
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- Scheduling and Shaping on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 731
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- Scaling for SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 734
- Configuring Transmission Rate with Intelligent Oversubscription on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs Overview on page 735
- Example: Configuring Transmit Rates That Add Up to More Than 100 Percent on page 739
- Example: Configuring Transmission Rate with Intelligent Oversubscription on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 740
- Example: Configuring a CIR and a PIR on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE Interfaces on page 747
- MDRR on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 748
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- Example: Configuring MDRR on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 749
- WRED on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 749
- Configuring WRED on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 749
- Example: Configuring WRED on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 749
- Excess Bandwidth Sharing on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 749

- [Configuring Excess Bandwidth Sharing on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 750](#)
- [Egress Rewrite on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 750](#)
- [Configuring Rewrite Rules on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC on page 750](#)
- [Forwarding Class to Queue Mapping on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 751](#)
- [Configuring Forwarding Classes on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC on page 751](#)
- [Configuring Rate Limits on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 751](#)
- [Example: Configuring Rate Limits on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 752](#)

CoS on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC Overview

Supported Platforms [M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640](#)

The SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC is a clear-channel PIC that is designed to provide better scaling and improved queuing, buffering, and traffic shaping along with clear-channel functionality. Class of service (CoS) on the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC supports per data-link connection identifier (DLCI) queuing at egress. The SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC can be used in Juniper Networks M320, MX240, MX960, T640, and T1600 routers.

The SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC supports the following CoS features:

- Eight queues per logical interface.



NOTE: Queue configuration in other modes, such as 4 queues per scheduler, is not supported on the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC.

- Two shaping rates: a committed information rate (CIR) and peak information rate (PIR) per data-link connection identifier (DLCI).
- Sharing of excess bandwidth among logical interfaces.
- Five levels of priorities—three priorities for traffic below the guaranteed rate and two priorities for traffic above the guaranteed rate. By default, a strict-high queue gets the excess high priority and all other queues get the excess low priority.
- Ingress behavior aggregate (BA) classification.
- Translation table and egress rewrite.
- Egress delay buffer of 214ms.
- Forwarding class to queue remapping per DLCI.
- Weighted round-robin (WRR), weighted random early detection (WRED).
- Rate limit on all queues to limit the transmission rate.
- Per unit scheduling via DLCI at egress, where each DLCI gets a dedicated set of queues and a scheduler. When per unit scheduling is configured, the shaping can be configured at the logical and physical interface levels.



NOTE: Because the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC is not an oversubscribed PIC, there is no ingress queuing. Therefore, ingress scheduling or shaping is not supported in SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC.

- Packet or byte statistics are separately collected for ingress and egress queues. The SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC provides the following statistics:
 - Ingress statistics:
 - Per logical interface transmit and drop bytes/packets statistics (based on Layer 3).
 - Per physical interface traffic bytes/packets statistics (based on Layer 2).
 - Egress statistics:
 - Per queue transmit and drop bytes/packets statistics (based on Layer 2).
 - Per queue per color drop bytes/packets statistics (based on Layer 2).
 - Per logical interface transmit and drop bytes/packets statistics (based on Layer 3).
 - Per physical interface traffic bytes/packets statistics (based on Layer 2).

To configure the features mentioned above, include the corresponding class-of-service (CoS) statements at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level. The CoS configuration statements supported on the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC are the same as the CoS configuration statements supported on the IQ2E PIC except for the following unsupported statements.

Unsupported configuration statements at the **[edit chassis]** hierarchy level:

- **max-queues-per-interface**
- **no-concatenate**
- **q-pic-large-buffer**
- **red-buffer-occupancy**
- **ingress-shaping-overhead**
- **traffic manager mode**

Unsupported configuration statements at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

- **input-excess-bandwidth-share**
- **input-traffic-control-profile**
- **per-session-scheduler**
- **simple-filter**

- Related Documentation**
- [Egress Rewrite on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 750](#)
 - [Scheduling and Shaping on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 731](#)
 - [MDRR on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 748](#)
 - [WRED on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 749](#)
 - [Excess Bandwidth Sharing on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 749](#)
 - [Packet Classification on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 722](#)
 - [Translation Table on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 723](#)

Packet Classification on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms **M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640**

Packet classification is used to partition the packets into different classes of traffic. You can use three methods to classify a packet:

- Behavior aggregate (BA) classification
- Fixed classification
- Multifield classification

The SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC supports BA classification and fixed classification. It does not do multifield classification. However, multifield classification can be done at the Packet Forwarding Engine level using firewall filters, which overrides the classification done at the PIC level.

The BA classifier maps a class-of-service (CoS) value to a forwarding class and loss priority. The forwarding class determines the output queue. The loss priority is used by schedulers in conjunction with the weighted random early detection (WRED) algorithm to control packet discard during periods of congestion.

The SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs support the following BA classifiers:

- DSCP IP or IP precedence
- DSCP IPv6
- MPLS (EXP)

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 so-0/1/2 unit 0]  
forwarding-class af;
```


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 or DSCP classifier. If there is no explicit IP precedence or DSCP classifier, then the default IP precedence classifier is applied.
- All IPv6 packets are classified using the DSCP IPv6 classifier. If there is no explicit DSCP IPv6 classifier, then the default DSCP IPv6 classifier is applied.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Egress Rewrite on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 750](#)
- [Translation Table on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 723](#)

Translation Table on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms [M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640](#)

On the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC, the behavior aggregate (BA) translation tables are included for every logical interface (unit) protocol family configured on the logical interface. The proper default translation table is active even if you do not include any explicit translation tables. You can display the current translation table values with the **show class-of-service classifiers** command.

On M320, MX series, T640, and T1600 routers with SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs, you can replace the type-of-service (ToS) or DSCP or MPLS (EXP) bit value on the incoming packet header on a logical interface with a user-defined value. The new value is used for all class-of-service processing and is applied before any other class-of-service or firewall treatment of the packet. On the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC, the values configured with the **translation-table** statement determines the new ToS bit values.

The SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC supports four types of translation tables: IP precedence, IPv4 DSCP, IPv6 DSCP, and MPLS (EXP). You can configure a maximum of eight tables for each supported type. If a translation table is enabled for a particular type of traffic, then BA classification of the same type must be configured for that logical interface. That is, if you configure an IPv4 translation table, you must configure IPv4 BA classification on the same logical interface.

You can define many translation tables, as long as they have distinct names. You apply a translation table to a logical interface at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** hierarchy level. Translation tables always translate “like to like.” For example, a translation table applied to MPLS traffic can translate only from received EXP bit values to new EXP bit values. That is, translation tables cannot translate, for instance, from DSCP bits to INET precedence code points.

With translation table, the original fields in the received packet are overwritten with the new values configured in the translation table and the old values will be lost.

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Translation Tables on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 724](#)
 - [Example: Configuring Translation Tables on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 725](#)

Configuring Translation Tables on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms [M120, M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640](#)

The SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC supports four types of translation tables: IP precedence, IPv4 DSCP, IPv6 DSCP, and MPLS (EXP). You can configure a maximum of eight tables for each supported type. If a translation table is enabled for a particular type of traffic, then behavior aggregate (BA) classification of the same type must be configured for that logical interface. That is, if you configure an IPv4 translation table, you must configure IPv4 BA classification on the same logical interface.

To configure ToS translation on the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC:

1. Access the class-of-service hierarchy:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit class-of-service
```

2. Define the type of translation table:

```
[edit class-of-service]
translation-table {
  (to-dscp-from-dscp | to-dscp-ipv6-from-dscp-ipv6 | to-exp-from-exp |
   to-inet-precedence-from-inet-precedence) table-name {
    to-code-point value from-code-points (* | [ values ]);
  }
}
```

On the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC, incoming ToS bit translation is subject to the following rules:

- Locally generated traffic is not subject to translation.
- The **to-dscp-from-dscp** translation table type is not supported if an Internet precedence classifier is configured.
- The **to-inet-precedence-from-inet-precedence** translation table type is not supported if a DSCP classifier is configured.
- The **to-dscp-from-dscp** and **to-inet-precedence-from-inet-precedence** translation table types cannot be configured on the same unit.
- The **to-dscp-from-dscp** and **to-inet-precedence-from-inet-precedence** translation table types are supported for IPv4 packets.
- Only the **to-dscp-ipv6-from-dscp-ipv6** translation table type is supported for IPv6 packets.
- Only the **to-exp-from-exp** translation table type is supported for MPLS packets.

The **from-code-points** statement establishes the values to match on the incoming packets. The **default** option is used to match all values not explicitly listed, and, as a single entry in the translation table, to mark all incoming packets on an interface the same way. The **to-code-point** statement establishes the target values for the translation. If an incoming packet header ToS bit configuration is not covered by the translation table list and a ***** option is not specified, the ToS bits in the incoming packet header are left unchanged.



NOTE: Translation tables are not supported if fixed classification is configured on the logical interface.

Related Documentation

- [Translation Table on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 723](#)
- [Example: Configuring Translation Tables on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 725](#)

Example: Configuring Translation Tables on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640

The following example translates incoming DSCP values to the new values listed in the translation table. All incoming DSCP values other than 111111, 111110, 000111, and 100111 are translated to 000111.

```
[edit class-of-service]
translation-table {
  to-dscp-from-dscp dscp-trans-table {
    to-code-point 000000 from-code-points 111111;
    to-code-point 000001 from-code-points 111110;
    to-code-point 111000 from-code-points [ 000111 100111 ];
    to-code-point 000111 from-code-points *;
  }
}
```

You must apply the translation table to the logical interface input on the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces so-1/0/0 unit 0]
translation-table to-dscp-from-dscp dscp-trans-table;
```

If you try to configure mutually exclusive translation tables on the same interface unit, you get a warning message when you display or commit the configuration:

```
so-0/1/1 {
  unit 0 {
    translation-table {
      ##
      ## Warning: to-dscp-from-dscp and
to-inet-precedence-from-inet-precedence not allowed on same unit
      ##
      to-inet-precedence-from-inet-precedence inet-trans-table;
      to-dscp-from-dscp dscp-trans-table;
```

```

    }
  }
}

```

You can issue the following operational mode commands to verify your configuration:

- **show class-of-service translation-table**
- **show class-of-service interface *interface-name***

To verify that the correct values are configured, use the **show class-of-service translation-table** command. The **show class-of-service translation-table** command displays the code points of all translation tables configured. All values are displayed, not just those configured:

```

user@host> show class-of-service translation-table
Translation Table: dscp-trans-table, Translation table type: dscp-to-dscp, Index:
6761
  From Code point    To Code Point
000000              000111
000001              000111
000010              000111
000011              000111
000100              000111
000101              000111
000110              000111
000111              111000
001000              000111
001001              000111
001010              000111
001011              000111
001100              000111
001101              000111
001110              000111
001111              000111
010000              000111
010001              000111
010010              000111
010011              000111
010100              000111
010101              000111
010110              000111
010111              000111
011000              000111
011001              000111
011010              000111
011011              000111
011100              000111
011101              000111
011110              000111
011111              000111
100000              000111
100001              000111
100010              000111
100011              000111
100100              000111
100101              000111
100110              000111
100111              111000
101000              000111

```

101001	000111
101010	000111
101011	000111
101100	000111
101101	000111
101110	000111
101111	000111
110000	000111
110001	000111
110010	000111
110011	000111
110100	000111
110101	000111
110110	000111
110111	000111
111000	000111
111001	000111
111010	000111
111011	000111
111100	000111
111101	000111
111110	000001
111111	000000

To verify that the configured translation table is applied to the correct interface, use the **show class-of-service interface *interface-name*** command. The **show class-of-service interface *interface-name*** command displays the translation tables applied to the IQE interface:

```
user@host> show class-of-service interface so-2/3/0
Logical interface: so-2/3/0.0, Index: 68
  Object          Name              Type              Index
  ---
  Rewrite         exp-default      exp (mpls-any)    29
  Classifier      dscp-default    dscp              7
  Classifier      exp-default      exp               10
  Translation Table exp-trans-table  EXP_T0_EXP        61925
```

ToS translation on the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC is a form of behavior aggregate (BA) classification. The SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC does not support multifeild classification of packets at the PIC level. For more information about multifeild classification, see [“Overview of Assigning Service Levels to Packets Based on Multiple Packet Header Fields”](#) on page 89.

Related Documentation • [Configuring Translation Tables on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 724](#)

Priority Mapping on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms [M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640](#)

The SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC supports three priorities for traffic below the guaranteed rate and two priorities for traffic above the guaranteed rate. The mapping between Junos OS priorities and the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC hardware priorities below and above the guaranteed rate (CIR) is shown in [Table 116 on page 728](#).

By default, a strict-high queue gets the excess high priority and all other queues get the excess low priority.

Table 116: Junos OS Priorities Mapped to SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC Hardware Priorities

Junos OS Priority	SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC Hardware Priority Below Guaranteed Rate For Logical Interfaces	SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC Hardware Priority Above Guaranteed Rate For Logical Interfaces (Excess Priority)
Strict-high	High	High
High	High	Low
Medium-high	Medium	Low
Medium-low	Medium	Low
Low	Low	Low

The SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC internally maps the excess priority and the excess rate to achieve configuration parity with the other IQE PICs.

The queue-level mapping for the excess priority and the excess rate is shown in [Table 117 on page 728](#).

Table 117: Queue-Level Mapping for Excess Priority and Excess Rate

Configured Values				Mapped Values			
Transmit Priority	Transmit Rate %	Excess Rate %	Excess Priority	Transmit Priority	Transmit Rate %	Excess Rate %	Excess Priority
Strict-high	X	Any value	Any value	No mapping	No mapping	Ignored	Ignored
	0	Any value	Any value	No mapping	No mapping	Ignored	Ignored
High or Medium or Low	X	Any value	Any value	No mapping	No mapping	Ignored	Ignored
	0	X	High	Medium	X	Ignored	Low
			Low	Low	X	Ignored	Low
	0	Any value	Any value	No mapping	No mapping	Ignored	Ignored



NOTE: The value X is the configured rate.

The SONET/SDH OC48 IQE PIC maps the excess rate and the excess priority based on the following conditions:

- If the transmit priority is not strict-high, the transmit rate is zero, the excess rate is nonzero, and the excess priority is high, then the value of the transmit priority is changed to medium and the value of the excess priority is changed to low.
- If the transmit priority is not strict-high, the transmit rate is zero, the excess rate is nonzero, and the excess priority is low, then the value of the transmit priority is changed to low and the value of the excess priority is changed to low.
- In all the cases other than those mentioned above, the SONET/SDH OC48 IQE PIC ignores the excess rate and the excess priority configurations and generates the system log messages.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Example: Configuring Priority Mapping on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 729](#)

Example: Configuring Priority Mapping on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640

In the following example, **ef** is an expedited forwarding traffic queue; **af_01**, **af_02**, **af_03**, and **af_04** are assured forwarding traffic queues; **be** is a best effort forwarding queue; and **nc** is a network control traffic queue.

```
[edit class-of-service]
traffic-control profiles tcp {
  shaping-rate 300M;
}
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  so-2/2/0 {
    unit 0 {
      output-traffic-control-profiles tcp;
    }
  }
}
schedulers {
  ef {
    transmit-rate percent 50 rate-limit;
    buffer-size percent 5;
    priority strict-high;
  }
  nc {
    transmit-rate percent 0;
    excess-rate percent 5;
    buffer-size percent 5;
    priority low;
    excess-priority high;
  }
  af_01 {
    transmit-rate percent 0;
    excess-rate percent 20;
    buffer-size percent 18;
    priority low;
    excess-priority low;
```

```

}
af_02 {
    transmit-rate percent 0;
    excess-rate percent 35;
    buffer-size percent 18;
    priority low;
    excess-priority low;
}
af_03 {
    transmit-rate percent 0;
    excess-rate percent 30;
    buffer-size percent 18;
    priority low;
    excess-priority low;
}
af_04 {
    transmit-rate percent 0;
    excess-rate percent 9;
    buffer-size percent 18;
    priority low;
    excess-priority low;
}
be {
    transmit-rate percent 0;
    excess-rate percent 1;
    buffer-size percent 18;
    priority low;
    excess-priority low;
}
}

```

Table 118: Priority Mapping and Output Calculation for Different Queues on the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC

Queue	Priority	Transmit Rate	Excess Priority on the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC (Mapped to Guaranteed Priority)	Excess Rate on the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC (Mapped to Transmit Rate)	Input (Mbps)	Output (Mbps)
ef	Strict-high	50 (50% of PIR=150 Mbps)	Not applicable	Not applicable	300	150
nc	Low	0	Excess high	5	300	150
af_01	Low	0	Excess low	20	300	0
af_02	Low	0	Excess low	35	300	0
af_03	Low	0	Excess low	30	300	0
af_04	Low	0	Excess low	9	300	0
be	Low	0	Excess low	1	300	0

As shown in [Table 118 on page 730](#), the **ef** queue takes precedence over all queues and consumes 150 Mbps (50 percent of the PIR; that is, half of 300 Mbps) bandwidth. The remaining 150 Mbps is rate limited. The **af_01**, **af_02**, **af_03**, **af_04** and the **be** queues do not get any bandwidth.

Because the rate limit is not configured on the **nc** queue, and it has the excess high priority, the **nc** queue consumes the remaining bandwidth of 150 Mbps.

Related Documentation

- [CoS on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC Overview on page 720](#)
- [Configuring MDRR on Enhanced Queuing DPCs on page 773](#)

Scheduling and Shaping on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms [M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640](#)

The SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC supports the following scheduling and the shaping behavior:

- Per unit scheduling via data-link connection identifier (DLCI) at egress, where each DLCI gets a dedicated set of queues and a scheduler.



NOTE: Because the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC is not an oversubscribed PIC, there is no ingress queuing. therefore, the ingress scheduling or shaping is not supported in SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC.

- When a per unit scheduling is configured, the shaping can be configured at the logical and the physical interface levels.
- In both guaranteed and excess regions, the traffic on queues at the same priority is scheduled in weighted-round-robin (WRR) discipline and there is no shaping at queue-level.

On SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE interfaces, you can configure a CIR (guaranteed rate) and a PIR (shaping rate) per data-link connection identifier (DLCI). The configured rates are gathered into a traffic control profile. If you configure a traffic control profile with a CIR (guaranteed rate) only, the PIR (shaping rate) is set to the physical interface (port) rate.

The computation of CIR and PIR on logical interfaces is shown in [Table 119 on page 732](#). X and Y are values configured from the command-line interface.

Table 119: Computation of CIR and PIR on the Logical Interfaces

Port Mode	Junos OS CLI Configuration		SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC	
	Configured CIR	Configured PIR	Computed CIR	Computed PIR
Default (no CIR or PIR configured on logical interface)	Not configured	Not configured	Port speed	Port speed
Both CIR and PIR are configured on logical interface	X	Y	X	Y
CIR Mode (CIR is configured on at least one logical interface)	X	Not configured	X	Port speed
	Not configured	Y	50 Kbps	Y
	Not configured	Not configured	50 Kbps	Port speed
PIR Mode (PIR is configured on at least one logical interface)	Not configured	Y	Y	Y
	Not configured	Not configured	Remaining (port speed minus sum of PIRs of other logical interfaces) bandwidth is equally divided.	Port speed

The SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC supports rate limit on all queues. The computation of rate limit is shown in [Table 120 on page 732](#).

Table 120: Computation of Rate for the Rate Limit Configured on the Queue with Transmit Rate Percentage

Scenario	Configured CIR Value for the Logical Interface or DLCI	Configured PIR Value for the Logical Interface or DLCI	SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC
1	No	No	Port value
2	Yes	No	CIR value
3	No	Yes	PIR value
4	Yes	Yes	CIR value



NOTE: When the queue transmission rates are oversubscribed, the rate-limit option configured on any of the queues uses the configured rate limit values, although the transmission rates are oversubscribed.

Transmit Rate Adding Up to More than 100 Percent

The SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC supports the maximum bandwidth optimization by overconfiguring the bandwidth up to 300 percent.

When the sum of transmission rates for all queues exceeds 100 percent, the interface is in an oversubscribed state. At the time of oversubscription, the queues are split into three priority groups. :

- Strict-High
- High, Medium-High, and Medium-Low
- Low

This computation is done after the internal mapping of the excess priority or the excess rate.

The sum of transmission rates for all queues in each of the priority groups is less than or equal to 100 percent, thereby allowing the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs to support the maximum bandwidth optimization by overconfiguring the available bandwidth up to 300 percent.



NOTE:

- The remainder option is not supported on an oversubscribed SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC. When the sum of transmission rates for all queues exceeds 100 percent, and if one or more queues are configured with the remainder option, a syslog error message is generated and the configuration is ignored.
- When the sum of transmission rates of all queues in any of the priority groups exceeds 100 percent, the commit fails and an error message is displayed.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring a CIR and a PIR on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE Interfaces on page 747](#)
- [Example: Configuring Transmit Rates That Add Up to More Than 100 Percent on page 739](#)

Configuring Scheduling, Shaping, and Priority Mapping on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640

To configure shaping, scheduling, and priority mapping on the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC, include the following statements at the **[edit class-of-service]** and **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy levels of the configuration:

```
[edit class-of-service]
traffic-control-profiles profile-name {
  guaranteed-rate (percent percentage | rate);
  scheduler-map map-name;
  shaping-rate (percent percentage | rate);
```

```

}
interfaces {
  interface-name {
    unit logical-unit-number {
      dlci dlci-identifier;
      output-traffic-control-profile profile-name ;
    }
  }
}
schedulers {
  scheduler-name {
    buffer-size (seconds | percent percentage | remainder | temporal microseconds);
    excess-priority value ;
    excess-rate percent percentage
    priority priority-level;
    transmit-rate (percent percentage | rate | remainder) < rate-limit>;
  }
}

[edit interfaces interface-name]
per-unit-scheduler;

```



NOTE:

- As indicated in the configuration, the scheduler-map and shaping-rate statements can be included at the [edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number] hierarchy level. However, we do not recommend this configuration. Include the output-traffic-control-profile statement instead.
- The excess-rate or the excess-priority statements are mapped for a specific configuration and are ignored otherwise. These two statements are enabled only for the configuration similarity with the other IQE PICs configuration statements.

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring Priority Mapping on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 729

Scaling for SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640

The scaling parameters for the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC are defined in the Table 121 on page 734

Table 121: Scaling for SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC

Scaling Parameter on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC	Value
Number of physical interfaces per PIC	4
Maximum queues per physical interface	8176

Table 121: Scaling for SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC (*continued*)

Scaling Parameter on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC	Value
Maximum queues per PIC	16000
Maximum logical interface (DLCI) per PIC without per-unit scheduling	4083
Maximum logical interface (DLCI) per PIC with per-unit scheduling	2000

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Scheduling, Shaping, and Priority Mapping on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 733](#)
- [Example: Configuring Rate Limits on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 752](#)
- [CoS on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC Overview on page 720](#)
- [Configuring Rewrite Rules on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC on page 750](#)

Configuring Transmission Rate with Intelligent Oversubscription on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs Overview

Supported Platforms [M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640](#)

Junos OS class of service (CoS) enables you to treat traffic differently by providing a minimum bandwidth guarantee, low latency, low packet loss, or a combination of these properties for categories of traffic, called forwarding classes. When traffic reaches an outbound interface, traffic is queued for transmission on the physical media. The forwarding class determines the queuing of traffic and other functions of processing class of service, such as rewriting behavior aggregate markers.

You can control the way the system services queues by configuring schedulers and scheduler maps. After traffic is placed in the appropriate queues, a scheduler defines how an interface should process this traffic from each queue. A scheduler is associated with a particular queue and a forwarding class through a scheduler map.

The parameters in a scheduler that define how to service a queue include transmission rate, transmission priority, buffer size, and a random early detection (RED) algorithm. You can define the order in which packets transmit a queue by configuring a priority and transmission rate for each queue. The buffer size and RED configuration define the storage and dropping of packets for each queue.

Junos OS supports multiple levels of transmission priority, with higher-priority queues being serviced before lower-priority queues, as long as the higher-priority forwarding classes retain enough bandwidth credit. The priority levels are Strict-High, High, Medium-High, Medium-Low, and Low. The priority scheduling of forwarding classes determines the order in which an outbound interface transmits traffic from the queues.

The transmission rate, on the other hand, controls how much bandwidth the traffic associated with a given forwarding class can consume. By default, all queues can exceed

their assigned transmission rate if other queues are not fully utilizing their assigned rates, unless you configure the transmission rate with the **exact** option.

The transmission rate can be a fixed value, such as 1 megabit per second (Mbps), a percentage of the total available bandwidth, or the rest of the available bandwidth. You can limit the transmission bandwidth to the exact value you configure, or allow it to exceed the configured rate if additional bandwidth is available from other queues. This property enables you to ensure that each queue receives the amount of bandwidth appropriate to its level of service.

The SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC is a clear-channel PIC that is designed to provide better scaling and improved queuing, buffering, and traffic shaping along with clear-channel functionality. The PIC is preconfigured with five levels of priorities with three priorities for traffic below the guaranteed rate (CIR) and two priorities for traffic above the guaranteed rate (PIR).

Oversubscription is a state where the transmission rate of the incoming packet is much higher than the rate the Packet Forwarding Engine and system can handle, causing important packets to be dropped. If an oversubscribed link or service experiences an excess of traffic—either bursty or non-bursty—it can result in traffic loss or delay that could potentially affect other services and links. To reduce the risks of oversubscription, the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC ensures prioritization and allows mission-critical services to be protected during congestion with intelligent dropping of packets. In addition to dropping low priority packets during congestion, the PIC prevents quality deterioration in periods of high traffic with intelligent sharing of excess bandwidth, providing bandwidth optimization.

Previously, the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC supported a maximum bandwidth optimization by oversubscribing the available bandwidth up to 200 percent. This optimization was achieved by excluding the transmission rate percentage specified for the Strict-High queue from the total 100 percent transmission rate. Therefore, the transmission rate percentage for all the non-Strict-High queues added up to 100 percent. This computation was done after the internal mapping of the excess priority or the excess rate.

At the time of oversubscription, the queues were split into two priority groups:

- Strict-High
- High, Medium-High, Medium-Low, and Low

As an enhancement to the intelligent oversubscription feature on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs, support for maximum bandwidth optimization is increased to 300 percent with an additional priority group being created for all queues marked with low priority.

When the sum of transmission rates for all queues exceeds 100 percent, the interface is in an oversubscribed state. At the time of oversubscription, the queues are split into three priority groups with the intelligent oversubscription feature enhancement:

- Strict-High

- High, Medium-High, and Medium-Low
- Low

The sum of transmission rates for all queues in each of the priority groups is less than or equal to 100 percent, thereby allowing the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs to support the maximum bandwidth optimization by overconfiguring the available bandwidth up to 300 percent.



NOTE: When the sum of transmission rates of all queues in any of the priority groups exceeds 100 percent, the commit fails and an error message is displayed.

When the sum of transmission rates for all queues exceeds 100 percent, the configured transmission rates are scaled down to 100 percent. This is called rebasing and is required for accurate mapping of transmission rates to the weights assigned to each queue. Weights are assigned to a queue based on the queue properties and are used to determine the distribution of available bandwidth and flow of traffic from each queue.

Configuring any of the queues with the **remainder** option on an oversubscribed SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC is not allowed. When a queue is configured with the **remainder** option, and the sum of transmission rates for all non-remainder queues is less than or equal to 100 percent, rebasing is not required. However, calculating the remainder transmission rate for a queue configured with the **remainder** option differs.



NOTE: The **remainder** option is not supported on an oversubscribed SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC. When the sum of transmission rates for all queues exceeds 100 percent, and if one or more queues are configured with the **remainder** option, a syslog error message is generated and the configuration is ignored.

Previously, the remainder calculation on a SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC did not include the queues specified for Strict-High priority. The remainder transmission rate was calculated by taking into consideration transmission rates for all other queues excluding the sum of transmission rates of all Strict-High queues. With the enhancement to the intelligent oversubscription on a SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC, the remainder transmission rate is calculated by taking into consideration the transmission rates of all other queues irrespective of the priority specified.

The rebased values are only used for assigning weights to queues, which affect the order in which the queues are serviced. If any queue that qualifies for rebasing is configured with the **rate-limit** option, weights are assigned to queues after applying the configured value of **rate-limit** for that particular queue.

As an example, sample configurations A and B in [Table 122 on page 738](#) display the need for rebasing transmission rates and **remainder** calculation.

Table 122: Rebasing Transmission Rates and Remainder Calculation

Queue	Priority	Transmission rate
Configuration A		
q0	Strict-High	100%
q1	High	30%
q2	Medium-High	30%
q3	Medium-Low	30%
q4	Low	20%
q5	Low	20%
q6	Low	20%
q7	Low	remainder
Configuration B		
q0	Strict-High	30%
q1	Medium	20%
q2	Low	40%
q3	Low	remainder

In Configuration A, the sum of transmission rates of non-remainder queues (q0, q1, q2, q3, q4, q5, and q6) exceeds 100 percent, leaving the interface in an oversubscribed state. Because configuring the **remainder** option is not supported on an oversubscribed PIC, and q7 is a remainder queue, Configuration A is ignored, although all the queues qualify for rebasing.

However, if the sum of transmission rates for all the queues exceeded 300 percent, or if the sum of transmission rates for all queues in any of the priority groups exceeded 100 percent, the configuration is ignored.

In Configuration B, the sum of transmission rates of non-remainder queues (q0, q1, and q2) is less than 100 percent. Therefore, rebasing of transmission rates is not required. Remainder calculation for q3 is done by deducting the sum of transmission rates of non-remainder queues from 100, irrespective of the priority specified. In this example, the transmission rate for q3 is $(100 - 30 - 20 - 40)$ 10%.

The support for oversubscribing the bandwidth on a SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC up to 300 percent increases the efficiency of networks and reduces CapEx for network operators. Large service providers have exacting performance requirements, and the

impact of traffic disruptions due to congestion on an oversubscribed interface can be significant. The SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC virtually eliminates this risk with intelligent oversubscription capabilities that enable carriers to ensure the performance of mission-critical services on oversubscribed interfaces and routers.

Related Documentation • [Example: Configuring Transmission Rate with Intelligent Oversubscription on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 740](#)

Example: Configuring Transmit Rates That Add Up to More Than 100 Percent

Supported Platforms [M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640](#)

In the following example, **ef** is an expedited forwarding traffic queue; **nc** is a network control traffic queue; **af_01**, **af_02**, **af_03**, and **af_04** are assured forwarding traffic queues; and **be** is a best effort forwarding queue. **so-2/2/0 unit 0** is the logical interface.

```
[edit class-of-service]
  traffic-control profiles tcp {
    shaping-rate 300M;
  }
  interfaces {
    so-2/2/0 {
      unit 0 {
        output-traffic-control-profiles tcp;
      }
    }
  }
  schedulers {
    ef {
      transmit-rate percent 50 rate-limit;
      priority strict-high;
    }
    nc {
      transmit-rate percent 5;
      priority high;
    }
    af_04 {
      transmit-rate percent 20;
      priority medium;
    }
    af_03 {
      transmit-rate percent 35;
      priority low;
    }
    af_02 {
      transmit-rate percent 30;
      priority low;
    }
    af_01 {
      transmit-rate percent 9;
      priority low;
    }
    be {
      transmit-rate percent 1;
      priority low;
    }
  }
```

```
}  
}
```

The **ef** and the **nc** queues are at the same priority. Therefore, both these queues take precedence over all the other queues. The **ef** queue consumes 100 Mbps (50 percent of the CIR; that is, 50 percent of 200 Mbps) bandwidth. The remaining 200 Mbps is rate limited. The **nc** queue continues to consume the bandwidth till the logical interface reaches its CIR of 200 Mbps. Therefore, the **nc** queue gets 100 Mbps bandwidth. When the logical interface reaches its CIR, all queues transition into the excess region and the scheduler allocates the remaining bandwidth to the non-expedited forwarding queues based on their default excess priorities and default excess rates (same as the transmit rates).

As per the priority mapping table in “MDRR on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs” on [page 748](#), all the non-strict-high queues are in the same excess priority (in this case, low priority), these non-strict-high queues get the bandwidth out of the remaining 100 Mbps in the ratio of 5:20:35:30:9:1 until the logical interface consumes its shaping rate of 300 Mbps. Thus, the non-strict-high queues add up to 100 percent of bandwidth utilization to optimize the bandwidth usage.

- Related Documentation**
- [CoS on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC Overview on page 720](#)
 - [Scheduling and Shaping on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 731](#)

Example: Configuring Transmission Rate with Intelligent Oversubscription on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640

This example shows how to configure transmission rates on a sonet interface for eight forwarding classes with transmission rate values that exceed 100 percent, causing the interface to be in an oversubscribed state.

- [Requirements on page 740](#)
- [Overview and Topology on page 741](#)
- [Configuration on page 742](#)
- [Verification on page 746](#)

Requirements

This example requires the following hardware and software components:

- Networking devices using a SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC.
- Junos OS Release 12.2 or later running on the devices.

Before you begin:

1. Configure the device interfaces.
2. Enable class-of-service (CoS) queuing, scheduling, and shaping on the device interfaces.

Overview and Topology

Junos OS Release 12.2 and later support oversubscribing the available bandwidth on a SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC up to 300 percent. This optimization is achieved by creating an additional priority group for all queues specified for low priority, and the sum of transmission rates for all the low priority queues adding up to 100 percent, independent of the transmission rate configured for all other queues.

Previously, the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC supported a maximum bandwidth optimization by oversubscribing the available bandwidth up to 200 percent, by excluding the transmission rate percentage specified for the Strict-High queue from the total 100 percent transmission rate. Therefore, the transmission rate percentage for all the non-Strict-High queues added up to 100 percent. This computation was done after the internal mapping of the excess priority or the excess rate.

As an enhancement to the intelligent oversubscription feature on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs, support for maximum bandwidth optimization is increased to 300 percent.

When the sum of transmission rates for all queues exceeds 100 percent, the interface is in an oversubscribed state. At the time of oversubscription, the queues are split into three priority groups with the intelligent oversubscription feature enhancement:

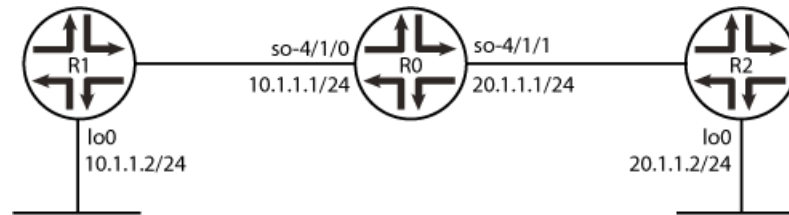
- Strict-High
- High, Medium-High, and Medium-Low
- Low

Each of the above priority groups can be configured to have a transmission rate oversubscription up to 100 percent. The transmission rate oversubscription value can be expressed as a percentage of the CIR or PIR value or as an absolute value.



NOTE: The remainder option is not supported on an oversubscribed SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC. When the sum of the transmission rates for all queues exceeds 100 percent, and if one or more queues are configured with the remainder option, a syslog error message is generated and the configuration is ignored.

In this example, Router R0 is the route on which the CoS options are configured. Routers R1 and R2 are directly connected to R0 and send traffic to R0.



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Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
R0
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence inet_classy forwarding-class fc0
  loss-priority low code-points 000
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence inet_classy forwarding-class fc1
  loss-priority low code-points 001
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence inet_classy forwarding-class fc2
  loss-priority low code-points 010
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence inet_classy forwarding-class fc3
  loss-priority low code-points 011
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence inet_classy forwarding-class fc4
  loss-priority low code-points 100
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence inet_classy forwarding-class fc5
  loss-priority low code-points 101
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence inet_classy forwarding-class fc6
  loss-priority low code-points 110
set class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence inet_classy forwarding-class fc7
  loss-priority low code-points 111
set class-of-service forwarding-classes class fc0 queue-num 0
set class-of-service forwarding-classes class fc1 queue-num 1
set class-of-service forwarding-classes class fc2 queue-num 2
set class-of-service forwarding-classes class fc3 queue-num 3
set class-of-service forwarding-classes class fc4 queue-num 4
set class-of-service forwarding-classes class fc5 queue-num 5
set class-of-service forwarding-classes class fc6 queue-num 6
set class-of-service forwarding-classes class fc7 queue-num 7
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles TCP scheduler-map map_ifls
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles TCP shaping-rate 1g
set class-of-service interfaces so-4/1/0 unit 0 classifiers inet-precedence inet_classy
set class-of-service interfaces so-4/1/1 unit 0 output-traffic-control-profile TCP
set class-of-service schedulers s0 transmit-rate percent 25
set class-of-service schedulers s0 priority strict-high
set class-of-service schedulers s1 transmit-rate percent 20
set class-of-service schedulers s1 priority high
set class-of-service schedulers s2 transmit-rate percent 15
set class-of-service schedulers s2 priority high
set class-of-service schedulers s3 transmit-rate percent 35
```

```

set class-of-service schedulers s3 priority medium-high
set class-of-service schedulers s4 transmit-rate percent 10
set class-of-service schedulers s4 priority medium-low
set class-of-service schedulers s5 transmit-rate percent 15
set class-of-service schedulers s5 priority low
set class-of-service schedulers s6 transmit-rate percent 15
set class-of-service schedulers s6 priority low
set class-of-service schedulers s7 transmit-rate percent 15
set class-of-service schedulers s7 priority low
set class-of-service scheduler-maps map_ifls forwarding-class fc0 scheduler s0
set class-of-service scheduler-maps map_ifls forwarding-class fc1 scheduler s1
set class-of-service scheduler-maps map_ifls forwarding-class fc2 scheduler s2
set class-of-service scheduler-maps map_ifls forwarding-class fc3 scheduler s3
set class-of-service scheduler-maps map_ifls forwarding-class fc4 scheduler s4
set class-of-service scheduler-maps map_ifls forwarding-class fc5 scheduler s5
set class-of-service scheduler-maps map_ifls forwarding-class fc6 scheduler s6
set class-of-service scheduler-maps map_ifls forwarding-class fc7 scheduler s7

```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode*. To configure the R0 router:

1. Configure an IP Precedence classifier to classify incoming packets based on the code point values.

```

[edit class-of-service classifiers]
user@R0# set inet-precedence inet_classy

```

2. Define the classification of code point values to a forwarding class, and configure code point values to classify to loss priority Low.

```

[edit class-of-service classifiers inet-precedence inet_classy]
user@R0# set fc0 loss-priority low code-points 000
user@R0# set fc1 loss-priority low code-points 001
user@R0# set fc2 loss-priority low code-points 010
user@R0# set fc3 loss-priority low code-points 011
user@R0# set fc4 loss-priority low code-points 100
user@R0# set fc5 loss-priority low code-points 101
user@R0# set fc6 loss-priority low code-points 110
user@R0# set fc7 loss-priority low code-points 111

```

3. Define mapping of forwarding classes to queue numbers.

```

[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes class]
user@R0# set fc0 queue-num 0
user@R0# set fc1 queue-num 1
user@R0# set fc2 queue-num 2
user@R0# set fc3 queue-num 3
user@R0# set fc4 queue-num 4
user@R0# set fc5 queue-num 5
user@R0# set fc6 queue-num 6
user@R0# set fc7 queue-num 7

```

4. Configure traffic shaping and scheduling profiles.

```

[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles]
user@R0# set TCP scheduler-map map_ifls
user@R0# set TCP shaping-rate 1g

```

5. Apply the class-of-service options to interfaces.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
user@R0# set so-4/1/0 unit 0 classifiers inet-precedence inet_classy
user@R0# set so-4/1/1 unit 0 output-traffic-control-profile TCP
```

6. Configure eight packet schedulers with scheduling priority and transmission rates.

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers]
user@R0# set s0 transmit-rate percent 25
user@R0# set s0 priority strict-high
user@R0# set s1 transmit-rate percent 20
user@R0# set s1 priority high
user@R0# set s2 transmit-rate percent 15
user@R0# set s2 priority high
user@R0# set s3 transmit-rate percent 35
user@R0# set s3 priority medium-high
user@R0# set s4 transmit-rate percent 0
user@R0# set s4 priority medium-low
user@R0# set s5 transmit-rate percent 15
user@R0# set s5 priority low
user@R0# set s6 transmit-rate percent 15
user@R0# set s6 priority low
user@R0# set s7 transmit-rate percent 15
user@R0# set s7 priority low
```

7. Define mapping of forwarding classes to packet schedulers.

```
[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps]
user@R0# set map_ifls forwarding-class fc0 scheduler s0
user@R0# set map_ifls forwarding-class fc1 scheduler s1
user@R0# set map_ifls forwarding-class fc2 scheduler s2
user@R0# set map_ifls forwarding-class fc3 scheduler s3
user@R0# set map_ifls forwarding-class fc4 scheduler s4
user@R0# set map_ifls forwarding-class fc5 scheduler s5
user@R0# set map_ifls forwarding-class fc6 scheduler s6
user@R0# set map_ifls forwarding-class fc7 scheduler s7
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show class-of-service** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
class-of-service {
  classifiers {
    inet-precedence inet_classy {
      forwarding-class fc0 {
        loss-priority low code-points 000;
      }
      forwarding-class fc1 {
        loss-priority low code-points 001;
      }
      forwarding-class fc2 {
        loss-priority low code-points 010;
      }
      forwarding-class fc3 {
```

```

        loss-priority low code-points 011;
    }
    forwarding-class fc4 {
        loss-priority low code-points 100;
    }
    forwarding-class fc5 {
        loss-priority low code-points 101;
    }
    forwarding-class fc6 {
        loss-priority low code-points 110;
    }
    forwarding-class fc7 {
        loss-priority low code-points 111;
    }
}
forwarding-classes {
    class fc0 queue-num 0;
    class fc1 queue-num 1;
    class fc2 queue-num 2;
    class fc3 queue-num 3;
    class fc4 queue-num 4;
    class fc5 queue-num 5;
    class fc6 queue-num 6;
    class fc7 queue-num 7;
}
traffic-control-profiles {
    TCP {
        scheduler-map map_ifls;
        shaping-rate 1g;
    }
}
interfaces {
    so-4/1/0 {
        unit 0 {
            classifiers {
                inet-precedence inet_classy;
            }
        }
    }
    so-4/1/1 {
        unit 0 {
            output-traffic-control-profile TCP;
        }
    }
}
schedulers {
    s0 {
        transmit-rate percent 25;
        priority strict-high;
    }
    s1 {
        transmit-rate percent 20;
        priority high;
    }
    s2 {

```

```
        transmit-rate percent 15;
        priority high;
    }
    s3 {
        transmit-rate percent 35;
        priority medium-high;
    }
    s4 {
        transmit-rate percent 10;
        priority medium-low;
    }
    s5 {
        transmit-rate percent 15;
        priority low;
    }
    s6 {
        transmit-rate percent 15;
        priority low;
    }
    s7 {
        transmit-rate percent 15;
        priority low;
    }
}
scheduler-maps {
    map_ifls {
        forwarding-class fc0 scheduler s0;
        forwarding-class fc1 scheduler s1;
        forwarding-class fc2 scheduler s2;
        forwarding-class fc3 scheduler s3;
        forwarding-class fc4 scheduler s4;
        forwarding-class fc5 scheduler s5;
        forwarding-class fc6 scheduler s6;
        forwarding-class fc7 scheduler s7;
    }
}
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying Queue Transmission Rate Oversubscription on page 746](#)

Verifying Queue Transmission Rate Oversubscription

Purpose Verify that the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC supports 300 percent oversubscription.

Action Configure the queue transmission rates such that they are oversubscribed up to 300 percent.

The sum of transmission rates of all queues can be less than or equal to 300 percent. The sum of transmission rates of all queues in each priority group should be less than or equal to 100 percent.

In this example, Router R0 interfaces have been oversubscribed by 150 percent of the available bandwidth. The sum of transmission rates of all the queues in each of the priority groups are:

- Strict-High—(q0) 25%
- High, Medium-High, Medium-Low—(q1, q2, q3, and q4) 80%
- Low—(q5, q6, and q7) 45%

When the sum of transmission rates of all queues in any of the priority groups exceeds 100 percent, the commit fails.

For example, if the transmission rate of q1 is 30 percent, the sum of the transmission rates of all queues (q1, q2, q3, and q4) in the High-Medium priority group is 110 percent. At the time of commit, the following error is displayed:

```
Total bandwidth allocation for high-med priority queues exceeds 100 percent for
scheduler-map map_ifls
error: configuration check-out failed
```

Meaning When the sum of transmission rates of all queues exceeds 100 percent, a new priority group is created for all Low priority queues. The queue transmission rates in the Low priority group can add up to 100 percent.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Transmission Rate with Intelligent Oversubscription on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs Overview on page 735](#)

Example: Configuring a CIR and a PIR on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE Interfaces

Supported Platforms M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640

On SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE interfaces, you can configure a CIR (guaranteed rate) and a PIR (shaping rate) on a single logical interface. The configured rates are gathered into a traffic control profile. If you configure a traffic control profile with a CIR (guaranteed rate) only, the PIR (shaping rate) is set to the physical interface (port) rate.



NOTE: CIR and PIR are not supported at the queue level.

In the following example, logical unit 0 has a CIR equal to 30 Mbps and a PIR equal to 200 Mbps. Logical unit 1 has a PIR equal to 300 Mbps. Logical unit 2 has a CIR equal to 100 Mbps and a PIR that is unspecified. For logical unit 2, the software gives the PIR the value of 1 Gbps (equal to the physical interface rate) because the PIR must be equal to or greater than the CIR.

In this example, bandwidth is shared proportionally to the guaranteed rate because at least one logical interface has a guaranteed rate.

```
class-of-service {
  traffic-control-profiles {
    profile1 {
      shaping-rate 200m;
      guaranteed-rate 30m;
      delay-buffer-rate 150m;
      scheduler-map sched-map;
    }
    profile2 {
      shaping-rate 300m;
      delay-buffer-rate 500k;
      scheduler-map sched-map;
    }
    profile3 {
      guaranteed-rate 100m;
      scheduler-map sched-map;
    }
  }
  interfaces {
    se-3/0/0 {
      unit 0 {
        output-traffic-control-profile profile1;
      }
      unit 1 {
        output-traffic-control-profile profile2;
      }
      unit 2 {
        output-traffic-control-profile profile3;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation • [Excess Bandwidth Sharing on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 749](#)

MDRR on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640

The guaranteed rate (committed information rate) is implemented using modified deficit round-robin (MDRR). MDRR configuration on the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC is the same as the MDRR configuration on the Enhanced Queuing DPC. For more information about MDRR configuration on the Enhanced Queuing DPC, see [“Configuring MDRR on Enhanced Queuing DPCs” on page 773](#).

Configuring MDRR on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640

MDRR configuration on the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC is the same as the MDRR configuration on the Enhanced Queuing DPC. For more information about MDRR configuration on the Enhanced Queuing DPC, see [“Configuring MDRR on Enhanced Queuing DPCs” on page 773](#).

Example: Configuring MDRR on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms [M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640](#)

MDRR configuration on the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC is same as the MDRR configuration on the Enhanced Queuing DPC. For more information about MDRR configuration on the Enhanced Queuing DPC, see [“Configuring MDRR on Enhanced Queuing DPCs” on page 773](#).

WRED on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms [M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640](#)

Weighted random early detection (WRED) is done at the queue level in the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC. With WRED, the decision to drop or send the packet is made before the packet is placed in the queue.

WRED configuration on the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC is the same as the WRED configuration on the Enhanced Queuing DPC. For more information about WRED configuration on the Enhanced Queuing DPC, see [“Configuring WRED on Enhanced Queuing DPCs” on page 772](#).

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring WRED on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 749](#)
 - [Example: Configuring WRED on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 749](#)

Configuring WRED on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms [M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640](#)

WRED configuration on the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC is the same as the WRED configuration on the Enhanced Queuing DPC. For more information about WRED configuration on the Enhanced Queuing DPC, see [“Configuring WRED on Enhanced Queuing DPCs” on page 772](#).

Example: Configuring WRED on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms [M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640](#)

WRED configuration on the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC is same as the WRED configuration on the Enhanced Queuing DPC. For more information about WRED configuration on the Enhanced Queuing DPC, see [“Configuring WRED on Enhanced Queuing DPCs” on page 772](#).

Excess Bandwidth Sharing on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms [M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640](#)

Excess bandwidth sharing configuration on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC is the same as the excess bandwidth sharing on Enhanced Queuing DPC. For more information about excess bandwidth sharing configuration, see [“Configuring Excess Bandwidth Sharing” on page 775](#).

Configuring Excess Bandwidth Sharing on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640

Excess bandwidth sharing configuration on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC is the same as the excess bandwidth sharing on Enhanced Queuing DPC. For more information about excess bandwidth sharing configuration, see [“Configuring Excess Bandwidth Sharing” on page 775](#)

Egress Rewrite on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640

The egress rewrite on **inet-precedence**, **dscp**, **dscp-ipv6**, and **exp** is done by the packet forwarding engine (PFE) based on the features supported by the PFE.

- Related Documentation**
- [Applying Rewrite Rules to Output Logical Interfaces on page 352](#)
 - [Packet Classification on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 722](#)
 - [Configuring Translation Tables on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 724](#)

Configuring Rewrite Rules on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC

Supported Platforms M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640

To configure a rewrite rules mapping and associate it with the appropriate forwarding class and code-point alias or bit set, include the **rewrite-rules** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
rewrite-rules {
  (dscp | dscp-ipv6 | exp | inet-precedence) rewrite-name {
    import (rewrite-name | default);
    forwarding-class class-name {
      loss-priority level code-point (alias | bits);
    }
  }
}
```



NOTE: The egress rewrite on the **dscp**, **dscp-ipv6**, **exp**, or **inet-precedence** field is done by the Packet Forwarding Engine based on the features it supports.

- Related Documentation**
- [Mapping CoS Component Inputs to Outputs on page 10](#)
 - [Egress Rewrite on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 750](#)

Forwarding Class to Queue Mapping on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640

Forwarding class to queue mapping is done per data-link connection identifier. For information about configuring forwarding classes and queues, see “[Configuring Forwarding Classes](#)” on page 189.

Related Documentation

- [Classifying Packets by Egress Interface](#) on page 197

Configuring Forwarding Classes on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC

Supported Platforms M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640

To configure the forwarding class, you assign each forwarding class to an internal queue number by including the **forwarding-classes** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

To configure CoS forwarding classes, include the **forwarding-classes** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
forwarding-classes {
  class class-name queue-num queue-number priority (high | low);
  queue queue-number class-name priority (high | low);
}
forwarding-classes-interface-specific forwarding-class-map-name {
  class class-name queue-num queue-number [ restricted-queue queue-number ];
}
interfaces {
  interface-name {
    unit logical-unit-number {
      forwarding-class class-name;
      forwarding-classes-interface-specific forwarding-class-map-name;
    }
  }
}
restricted-queues {
  forwarding-class class-name queue queue-number;
}
```

You cannot commit a configuration that assigns the same forwarding class to two different queues.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Forwarding Classes](#) on page 189

Configuring Rate Limits on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640

You can rate-limit all queues on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs. However, overall you can have only 256 distinct policed rates. Without this limiting, traffic in higher-priority queues can block the transmission of lower-priority packets. If you do not rate-limit queues, higher-priority traffic is always sent before lower-priority traffic, causing the lower-priority queues to “starve,” which in turn leads to timeouts and unnecessary resending of packets.

On the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs, you can rate-limit queues before the packets are queued for output (analogous to policing). All packets exceeding the configured rate limit are dropped, so care is required when establishing this limit. The rate-limit can be configured on the non strict-high queues also.



NOTE: When the queue transmission rates are oversubscribed, the rate-limit option configured on any of the queues uses the configured rate limit values, although the transmission rates are oversubscribed.

To rate-limit queues, include the **transmit-rate** statement with the **rate-limit** option at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]
transmit-rate percent percentage rate rate-limit;
Priority priority-level
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Example: Configuring Rate Limits on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 752](#)

Example: Configuring Rate Limits on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs

Supported Platforms M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, T1600, T640

This example limits the transmit rate of a strict-high expedited forwarding queue to 1 megabit per second (Mbps). The scheduler and scheduler map are defined and then applied to the traffic at the **[edit interfaces]** and **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy levels:

```
[edit class-of-service]
schedulers {
  scheduler-1 {
    transmit-rate 1m rate-limit; # This establishes the limit
    priority strict-high;
  }
}
scheduler-maps {
  scheduler-map-1 {
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler scheduler-1;
  }
}

[edit interfaces]
s0-2/1/0 {
  per-unit-scheduler;
  encapsulation frame-relay;
  unit 0 {
```

```
        dlci 1;
    }
}

[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
    so-2/1/0 {
        unit 0 {
            scheduler-map scheduler-map-1;
            shaping-rate 2m;
        }
    }
}
```

You can issue the following operational mode commands to verify your configuration (the first shows the rate limit in effect):

- **show class-of-service scheduler-map *scheduler-map-name***
- **show class-of-service interface *interface-name***

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring Rate Limits on SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PICs on page 751](#)

CHAPTER 25

Configuring Class of Service on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs with SFP+

- CoS on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ Overview on page 755
- BA and Fixed Classification on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ Overview on page 756
- Example: Configuring IEEE 802.1p BA Classifier on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs on page 757
- DSCP Rewrite for the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ on page 758
- Configuring DSCP Rewrite for the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC on page 761
- Queuing on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs Properties on page 762
- Mapping Forwarding Classes to CoS Queues on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs on page 763
- Scheduling and Shaping on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs Overview on page 764
- Example: Configuring Shaping Overhead on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs on page 765

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

Supported Platforms T1600, T640, TX Matrix, TX Matrix Plus

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 123 on page 756](#).

Table 123: CoS Statements Supported on the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs

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

Related Documentation

- [CoS Features and Limitations on M Series and T Series Routers on page 461](#)
- [Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices](#)

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

Supported Platforms [T1600, T640, TX Matrix, TX Matrix Plus](#)

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 Behavior Aggregate Classifiers to Logical Interfaces” on page 50](#).

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.

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

Supported Platforms T1600, T640, TX Matrix, TX Matrix Plus

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 756](#)

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

Supported Platforms [T1600, T640, TX Matrix, TX Matrix Plus](#)

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 761](#)
- [dscp on page 922](#)
- [dscp-ipv6 on page 925](#)
- [forwarding-class on page 952](#)
- [rewrite-rules on page 1049](#)
- [Understanding DSCP Classification for VPLS on page 69](#)
- [Default DSCP and DSCP IPv6 Classifiers on page 38](#)

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

Supported Platforms T1600, T640, TX Matrix, TX Matrix Plus

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 758](#)
- [dscp on page 922](#)
- [dscp-ipv6 on page 925](#)
- [forwarding-class on page 952](#)
- [rewrite-rules on page 1049](#)
- [Understanding DSCP Classification for VPLS on page 69](#)
- [Default DSCP and DSCP IPv6 Classifiers on page 38](#)

Queuing on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs Properties

Supported Platforms [T1600, T640, TX Matrix, TX Matrix Plus](#)

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.

- Related Documentation**
- [Mapping Forwarding Classes to CoS Queues on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs on page 763](#)

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

Supported Platforms T1600, T640, TX Matrix, TX Matrix Plus

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;
}
```



CAUTION: 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs do not support more than eight forwarding classes. If you define more than eight forwarding classes, excess forwarding classes can get mapped to queues with undefined schedulers.

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 762](#)
 - [Forwarding Classes Overview on page 183](#)
 - [Configuring Forwarding Classes on page 189](#)
 - [forwarding-classes on page 957](#)

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

Supported Platforms T1600, T640, TX Matrix, TX Matrix Plus

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 124 on page 764](#):

Table 124: 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.

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

Supported Platforms T1600, T640, TX Matrix, TX Matrix Plus

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 764](#)

CHAPTER 26

Configuring Class of Service on Enhanced Queuing DPCs

- [Enhanced Queuing DPC Hardware Properties on page 767](#)
- [Configuring Rate Limits on Enhanced Queuing DPCs on page 770](#)
- [Configuring WRED on Enhanced Queuing DPCs on page 772](#)
- [Configuring MDRR on Enhanced Queuing DPCs on page 773](#)
- [Configuring Excess Bandwidth Sharing on page 775](#)
- [Configuring Ingress Hierarchical CoS on Enhanced Queuing DPCs on page 780](#)
- [Configuring Customer VLAN \(Level 3\) Shaping on Enhanced Queuing DPCs on page 781](#)
- [Simple Filters Overview on page 783](#)
- [Configuring Simple Filters on Enhanced Queuing DPCs on page 784](#)
- [Example: Configuring a Simple Filter on page 785](#)

Enhanced Queuing DPC Hardware Properties

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

On a Juniper Networks MX Series 3D Universal Edge Router with Enhanced Queuing Dense Port Concentrators (DPCs), you can configure schedulers and queues. You can configure 15 VLAN sets per Gigabit Ethernet (1G) port and 255 VLAN sets per 10-Gigabit Ethernet (10G) port. The Enhanced Queuing DPC performs priority propagation from one hierarchy level to another and drop statistics are available on the Enhanced Queuing DPC per color per queue instead of just per queue.

Juniper Networks MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers with Enhanced Queuing DPCs have Packet Forwarding Engines that can support up to 515 MB of frame memory, and packets are stored in 512-byte frames. [Table 125 on page 768](#) compares the major properties of the Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) PIC and the Packet Forwarding Engine within the Enhanced Queuing DPC.

Table 125: IQ2 PIC and Enhanced Queuing DPC Compared

Feature	IQ2 PIC	Packet Forwarding Engine Within Enhanced Queuing DPC
Number of usable queues	8,000	16,000
Number of shaped logical interfaces	1,000 with 8 queues each.	2,000 with 8 queues each, or 4,000 with 4 queues each.
Number of hardware priorities	2	4
Priority propagation	No	Yes
Dynamic mapping	No: schedulers/port are fixed.	Yes: schedulers/port are not fixed.
Drop statistics	Per queues	Per queue per color (PLP high, low)

In addition, the Enhanced Queuing DPC features support for hierarchical weighted random early detection (WRED) and enhanced queuing on aggregated Ethernet interfaces with link protection as well.

The Enhanced Queuing DPC supports the following hierarchical scheduler characteristics:

- Shaping at the physical interface level
- Shaping and scheduling at the service VLAN interface set level
- Shaping and scheduling at the customer VLAN logical interface level
- Scheduling at the queue level

VLAN (Level 3) shaping on a 10-Gigabit Ethernet MX Series Enhanced Queuing DPC differs from the VLAN (Level3) shaping on a 1-Gigabit Ethernet Enhanced Queuing DPC. To use the VLAN (Level 3) shaping on a 10-Gigabit Ethernet MX Series Enhanced Queuing DPC, configure an interface set at the **[edit interfaces interface-set]** hierarchy level. The interface set configuration is not required for configuring a 1-Gigabit Ethernet VLANs on the same Enhanced Queuing DPC.

The Enhanced Queuing DPC supports the following features for scalability:

- 16,000 queues per Packet Forwarding Engine
- 4 Packet Forwarding Engines per DPC
 - 4000 schedulers at logical interface level (Level 3) with 4 queues each
 - 2000 schedulers at logical interface level (Level 3) with 8 queues each
- 255 schedulers at the interface set level (Level 2) per 1-port Packet Forwarding Engine on a 10-Gigabit Ethernet DPC
- 15 schedulers at the interface set level (Level 2) per 10-port Packet Forwarding Engine on a 1-Gigabit Ethernet DPC

- About 400 milliseconds of buffer delay (this varies by packet size and if large buffers are enabled)
- 4 levels of priority (strict-high, high, medium, and low)



NOTE: Including the `transmit-rate rate exact` statement at the `[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]` hierarchy level is not supported on Enhanced Queuing DPCs on MX Series routers.

The way that the Enhanced Queuing DPC maps a queue to a scheduler depends on whether 8 queues or 4 queues are configured. By default, a scheduler at level 3 has 4 queues. Level 3 scheduler X controls queue $X*4$ to $X*4+3$, so that scheduler 100 (for example) controls queues 400 to 403. However, when 8 queues per scheduler are enabled, the odd numbered schedulers are disabled, allowing twice the number of queues per subscriber as before. With 8 queues, level 3 scheduler X controls queue $X*4$ to $X*4+7$, so that scheduler 100 (for example) now controls queues 400 to 407.

You configure the `max-queues-per-interface` statement to set the number of queues at 4 or 8 at the FPC level of the hierarchy. Changing this statement results in a restart of the DPC. For more information about the `max-queues-per-interface` statement, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

The Enhanced Queuing DPC maps level 3 (customer VLAN) schedulers in groups to level 2 (service VLAN) schedulers. Sixteen contiguous level 3 schedulers are mapped to level 2 when 4 queues are enabled, and 8 contiguous level 3 schedulers are mapped to level 2 when 8 queues are enabled. All of the schedulers in the group should use the same queue priority mapping. For example, if the queue priorities of one scheduler are high, medium, low, and low, then all members of this group should have the same queue priority.

Mapping of a group at level 3 to level 2 can be done at any time. However, a group at level 3 can only be unmapped from a level 2 scheduler only if all the schedulers in the group are free. Once unmapped, a level 3 group can be remapped to any level 2 scheduler. There is no restriction on the number of level 3 groups that can be mapped to a particular level 2 scheduler. There can be 256 level 3 groups, but fragmentation of the scheduler space can reduce the number of schedulers available. In other words, there are scheduler allocation patterns that might fail even though there are free schedulers.

In contrast to level-3-to-level-2 mapping, the Enhanced Queuing DPC maps level 2 (service VLAN) schedulers in a fixed mode to level 1 (physical interface) schedulers. On 40-port Gigabit Ethernet DPCs, there are 16 level 1 schedulers, and 10 of these are used for the physical interfaces. There are 256 level 2 schedulers, or 16 per level 1 scheduler. A level 1 scheduler uses level schedulers $X*16$ through $X*16+15$. So level 1 scheduler 0 uses level 2 schedulers 0 through 15, level 1 scheduler 1 uses level 2 schedulers 16 through 31, and so on. On 4-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet PICs, there is one level 1 scheduler for the physical interface, and 256 level 2 schedulers are mapped to the single level 1 scheduler.

The maximum number of level 3 (customer VLAN) schedulers that can be used is 4076 (4 queues) or 2028 (8 queues) for the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet Packet Forwarding Engine

and 4094 (4 queues) or 2046 (8 queues) for the 10-Gigabit Ethernet Packet Forwarding Engine.

Enhanced Queuing is supported on aggregated Ethernet (AE) interfaces with two links in link protection mode. However, only one link in the AE bundle can be active at a time. Traffic is shaped independently on the two links, but the member's links do not need to reside in the same Packet Forwarding Engine or the same DPC. Finally, shared schedulers are not supported on the Enhanced Queuing DPC (use hierarchical schedulers to group logical interfaces).

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Customer VLAN \(Level 3\) Shaping on Enhanced Queuing DPCs on page 781](#)

Configuring Rate Limits on Enhanced Queuing DPCs

Supported Platforms MX240, MX480, MX960

You can rate-limit the strict-high and high queues on the Enhanced Queuing DPC. Without rate limits, traffic in higher-priority queues can block the transmission of lower-priority packets. Unless limited, higher-priority traffic is always sent before lower-priority traffic, causing the lower-priority queues to “starve” and cause timeouts and unnecessarily resent packets.

On the Enhanced Queuing DPC, you can rate-limit queues before the packets are queued for output. All packets exceeding the configured rate limit are dropped, so care is required when establishing this limit. This model is also supported on IQ2 PICs. For more information about configuring CoS on IQ2 PICs, see [“CoS on Enhanced IQ2 PICs Overview” on page 658](#).



NOTE: Rate limiting is implemented differently on Enhanced Queuing DPCs and non-queuing Packet Forwarding Engines. On Enhanced Queuing DPCs, rate limiting is implemented using a single-rate two-color policer. On nonqueuing Packet Forwarding Engines, rate limiting is achieved by shaping the queue to the transmit rate and keeping the queue delay buffers small to prevent too many packets from being queued after the shaping rate is reached.

To rate-limit queues, include the **transmit-rate** statement with the **rate-limit** option at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers *scheduler-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]
  transmit-rate rate rate-limit;
```

The following example limits the transmit rate of a strict-high expedited-forwarding queue to 1 Mbps. The scheduler and scheduler map are defined, and then applied to the traffic at the **[edit interfaces]** and **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy levels:

```
[edit class-of-service]
  schedulers {
    scheduler-1 {
      transmit-rate 1m rate-limit; # This establishes the limit
      priority strict-high;
```



```

    }
  }
  scheduler-maps {
    scheduler-map-1 {
      forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler scheduler-1;
    }
  }

[edit interfaces]
so-2/2/0 {
  per-unit-scheduler;
  encapsulation frame-relay;
  unit 0 {
    dlci 1;
  }
}

[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  so-2/2/0 {
    unit 0 {
      scheduler-map scheduler-map-1;
      shaping-rate 2m;
    }
  }
}

```

You can issue the following operational mode commands to verify your configuration (the first shows the rate limit in effect):

- **show class-of-service scheduler-map *scheduler-map-name***
- **show class-of-service interface *interface-name***

You can issue the **show interfaces queue *interface-name*** command to view the number of packets dropped at an interface. The output of the **show interfaces queue *interface-name*** command always displays the rate-limit counter fields whether or not rate limiting is configured on the queue. Rate-limit counters are displayed in two columns. The first column is the consolidated count of the packets dropped and the second column is the real-time count of the packets dropped.

Rate-limit packet drop counters display the value 0 when rate limiting is not configured on the queue or when the queue does not have rate-limit packet drops even with rate limiting configured.

Rate-limit packet drop counters display meaningful values in both columns when the queue has rate-limit packet drops. However, when rate limiting is not happening in real time but has occurred earlier, the first column displays the consolidated count and the second column displays the value 0.

You can clear the packet drop statistics by using the **clear interface statistics *interface-name*** command.

Configuring WRED on Enhanced Queuing DPCs

Supported Platforms MX240, MX480, MX960

Shaping to drop out-of-profile traffic is done on the Enhanced Queuing DPC at all levels but the queue level. However, weighed random early discard (WRED) is done at the queue level with much the same result. With WRED, the decision to drop or send the packet is made before the packet is placed in the queue.

WRED shaping on the Enhanced Queuing DPC is similar to the IQ2 PIC, but involves only two levels, not 64. The probabilistic drop region establishes a minimum and a maximum queue depth. Below the minimum queue depth, the drop probability is 0 (send). Above the maximum level, the drop probability is 100 (certainty).

There are four drop profiles associated with each queue. These correspond to each of four loss priorities (low, medium-low, medium-high, and high). Sixty-four sets of four drop profiles are available (32 for ingress and 32 for egress). In addition, there are eight WRED scaling profiles in each direction.

To configure WRED, include the **drop-profiles** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
drop-profiles {
  profile-name {
    fill-level percentage drop-probability percentage;
  }
}
```

The following example is an Enhanced Queuing DPC drop profile for expedited forwarding traffic:

```
[edit class-of-service drop-profiles]
drop-ef {
  fill-level 20 drop-probability 0; # Minimum Q depth
  fill-level 100 drop-probability 100; # Maximum Q depth
}
```

Note that only two fill levels can be specified for the Enhanced Queuing DPC. You can configure the **interpolate** statement, but only two fill levels are used. The **delay-buffer-rate** statement in the traffic control profile determines the maximum queue size. This delay buffer rate is converted to a packet delay buffers, where one buffer is equal to 512 bytes. For example, at 10 Mbps, the Enhanced Queuing DPC allocates 610 delay buffers when the delay-buffer rate is set to 250 milliseconds. The WRED threshold values are specified in terms of absolute buffer values.

The WRED scaling factor multiplies all WRED thresholds (both minimum and maximum) by the value specified. There are eight values in all: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, and 128. The WRED scaling factor is chosen to best match the user-configured drop profiles. This is done because the hardware supports only certain values of thresholds (all values must be a multiple of 16). So if the configured value of a threshold is 500 (for example), the multiple of 16 is 256 and the scaling factor applied is 2, making the value 512, which allows the value of 500 to be used. If the configured value of a threshold is 1500, the multiple of 16

is 752 and the scaling factor applied is 2, making the value 1504, which allows the value of 1500 to be used

Hierarchical RED is used to support the oversubscription of the delay buffers (WRED is only configured at the queue, physical interface, and PIC level). Hierarchical RED works with WRED as follows:

- If any level accepts the packet (the queue depth is less than the minimum buffer level), then this level accepts the packet.
- If any level probabilistically drops the packet, then this level drops the packet.

However, these rules might lead to the accepting of packets under loaded conditions which might otherwise have been dropped. In other words, the logical interface accepts packets if the physical interface is not congested.

Related Documentation

- [Shaping Granularity Values for Enhanced Queuing Hardware on page 662](#)
- For more information about configuring RED drop profiles, see [Managing Congestion Using RED Drop Profiles and Packet Loss Priorities on page 317](#).

Configuring MDRR on Enhanced Queuing DPCs

Supported Platforms [MX240, MX480, MX960](#)

The guaranteed rate (CIR) at the interface set level is implemented using modified deficit round-robin (MDRR). The Enhanced Queuing DPC hardware provides four levels of strict priority. There is no restriction on the number of queues for each priority. MDRR is used among queues of the same priority. Each queue has one priority when it is under the guaranteed rate and another priority when it is over the guaranteed rate but under the shaping rate (PIR). The Enhanced Queuing DPC hardware implements the priorities with 256 service profiles. Each service profile assigns eight priorities for eight queues. One set is for logical interfaces under the guaranteed rate and another set is for logical interfaces over the guaranteed rate but under the shaping rate. Each service profile is associated with a group of 16 level 3 schedulers, so there is a unique service profile available for all 256 groups at level 3, giving 4096 logical interfaces.

The Junos OS provides three priorities for traffic under the guaranteed rate and one reserved priority for traffic over the guaranteed rate that is not configurable. The Junos OS provides three priorities when there is no guaranteed rate configured on any logical interface.

The relationship between Junos OS priorities and the Enhanced Queuing DPC hardware priorities below and above the guaranteed rate (CIR) is shown in [Table 126 on page 773](#).

Table 126: Junos OS Priorities Mapped to Enhanced Queuing DPC Hardware Priorities

Junos OS Priority	Enhanced Queuing DPC Hardware Priority Below Guaranteed Rate	Enhanced Queuing DPC Hardware Priority Above Guaranteed Rate
Strict-high	High	High

Table 126: Junos OS Priorities Mapped to Enhanced Queuing DPC Hardware Priorities (*continued*)

Junos OS Priority	Enhanced Queuing DPC Hardware Priority Below Guaranteed Rate	Enhanced Queuing DPC Hardware Priority Above Guaranteed Rate
High	High	Low
Medium-high	Medium-high	Low
Medium-low	Medium-high	Low
Low	Medium-low	Low

To configure MDRR, configure a scheduler at the **[edit class-of-service schedulers]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers]
scheduler-name {
  buffer-size (seconds | percent percentage | remainder | temporal microseconds);
  priority priority-level;
  transmit-rate (percent percentage | rate | remainder) <exact | rate-limit>;
}
```

The following example creates two schedulers for MDRR:

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers]
best-effort-scheduler {
  transmit-rate percent 30; # if no shaping rate
  buffer-size percent 30;
  priority high;
}
expedited-forwarding-scheduler {
  transmit-rate percent 40; # if no shaping rate
  buffer-size percent 40;
  priority strict-high;
}
```



NOTE: The use of both shaping rate and a guaranteed rate at the interface set level (level 2) is not supported.

MDRR is provided at three levels of the scheduler hierarchy of the Enhanced Queuing DPC with a granularity of 1 through 255. There are 64 MDRR profiles at the queue level, 16 at the interface set level, and 32 at the physical interface level.

Queue transmit rates are used for queue level MDRR profile weight calculation. The queue MDRR weight is calculated differently based on the mode set for sharing excess bandwidth. If you configure the **equal** option for excess bandwidth, then the queue MDRR weight is calculated as:

$$\text{Queue weight} = (255 * \text{Transmit-rate-percentage}) / 100$$

If you configure the **proportional** option for excess bandwidth, which is the default, then the queue MDRR weight is calculated as:

Queue weight = Queue-transmit-rate / Queue-base-rate, where

Queue-transmit-rate = (Logical-interface-rate * Transmit-rate-percentage) / 100, and

Queue-base-rate = Excess-bandwidth-proportional-rate / 255

To configure the way that the Enhanced Queuing DPC should handle excess bandwidth, configure the **excess-bandwidth-share** statement at the **[edit interface-set interface-set-name]** hierarchy level. By default, the excess bandwidth is set to **proportional** with a default value of 32.64 Mbps. In this mode, the excess bandwidth is shared in the ratio of the logical interface shaping rates. If set to **equal**, the excess bandwidth is shared equally among the logical interfaces.

This example sets the excess bandwidth sharing to proportional at a rate of 100 Mbps with a shaping rate of 80 Mbps.

```
[edit interface-set example-interface-set]
excess-bandwidth-share proportional 100m;
output-traffic-control-profile PIR-80Mbps;
```

Shaping rates established at the logical interface level are used to calculate the MDRR weights used at the interface set level. The 16 MDRR profiles are set to initial values, and the closest profile with rounded values is chosen. By default, the physical port MDRR weights are preset to the full bandwidth on the interface.

Configuring Excess Bandwidth Sharing

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

When using the Enhanced Queuing DPC on an MX Series router, there are circumstances when you should configure excess bandwidth sharing and minimum logical interface shaping. This section details some of the guidelines for configuring excess bandwidth sharing.

- [Excess Bandwidth Sharing and Minimum Logical Interface Shaping on page 775](#)
- [Selecting Excess Bandwidth Sharing Proportional Rates on page 776](#)
- [Mapping Calculated Weights to Hardware Weights on page 777](#)
- [Allocating Weight with Only Shaping Rates or Unshaped Logical Interfaces on page 777](#)
- [Sharing Bandwidth Among Logical Interfaces on page 778](#)

Excess Bandwidth Sharing and Minimum Logical Interface Shaping

The default excess bandwidth sharing proportional rate is 32.65 Mbps (128 Kbps x 255). In order to have better weighed fair queuing (WFQ) accuracy among queues, the shaping rate configured should be larger than the excess bandwidth sharing proportional rate. Some examples are shown in [Table 127 on page 775](#).

Table 127: Shaping Rates and WFQ Weights

Shaping Rate	Configured Queue Transmit Rate	WFQ Weight	Total Weights
10 Mbps	(30, 40, 25, 5)	(22, 30, 20, 4)	76

Table 127: Shaping Rates and WFQ Weights (*continued*)

Shaping Rate	Configured Queue Transmit Rate	WFQ Weight	Total Weights
33 Mbps	(30, 40, 25, 5)	(76, 104, 64, 13)	257
40 Mbps	(30, 40, 25, 5)	(76, 104.64, 13)	257

With a 10-Mbps shaping rate, the total weights are 76. This is divided among the four queues according to the configured transmit rate. Note that when the shaping rate is larger than the excess bandwidth sharing proportional rate of 32.65 Mbps, the total weights on the logical interface are 257 and the WFQ accuracy is the same.

Selecting Excess Bandwidth Sharing Proportional Rates

A good excess bandwidth sharing proportional rate to configure is to choose the largest CIR (guaranteed rate) among all the logical interfaces (units). If the logical units have PIRs (shaping rates) only, then choose the largest PIR rate. However, this is not ideal if a single logical interface has a large weighed round-robin (WRR) rate. This can skew the distribution of traffic across the queues of the other logical interfaces. To avoid this issue, set the excess bandwidth sharing proportional rate to a lower value on the logical interfaces where the WRR rates are concentrated. This improves the bandwidth sharing accuracy among the queues on the same logical interface. However, the excess bandwidth sharing for the logical interface with the larger WRR rate is no longer proportional.

As an example, consider five logical interfaces on the same physical port, each with four queues, all with only PIRs configured and no CIRs. The WRR rate is the same as the PIR for the logical interface. The excess bandwidth is shared proportionally with a rate of 40 Mbps. The traffic control profiles for the logical interfaces are shown in

[Table 128 on page 776](#).

Table 128: Sample Shaping Rates and WFQ Weights

Shaping Rate	Configured Queue Transmit Rate	WFQ Weight	Total Weights
(Unit 0) 10 Mbps	(95, 0, 0, 5)	(60, 0, 0, 3)	63
(Unit 1) 20 Mbps	(25, 25, 25, 25)	(32, 32, 32, 32)	128
(Unit 2) 40 Mbps	(40, 30, 20, 10)	(102, 77, 51, 26)	255
(Unit 3) 200 Mbps	(70, 10, 10, 10)	(179, 26, 26, 26)	255
(Unit 4) 2 Mbps	(25, 25, 25, 25)	(5, 5, 5, 5)	20

Even though the maximum transmit rate for the queue on logical interface unit 3 is 200 Mbps, the excess bandwidth sharing proportional rate is kept at a much lower value. Within a logical interface, this method provides a more accurate distribution of weights across queues. However, the excess bandwidth is now shared equally between unit 2 and unit 3 (total weight of each = 255).

Mapping Calculated Weights to Hardware Weights

The calculated weight in a traffic control profile is mapped to hardware weight, but the hardware only supports a limited WFQ profile. The weights are rounded to the nearest hardware weight according to the values in [Table 129 on page 777](#).

Table 129: Rounding Configured Weights to Hardware Weights

Traffic Control Profile Number	Number of Traffic Control Profiles	Weights	Maximum Error
1–16	16	1–16 (interval of 1)	50.00%
17–29	13	18–42 (interval of 2)	6.25%
30–35	6	45–60 (interval of 3)	1.35%
36–43	8	64–92 (interval of 4)	2.25%
44–49	6	98–128 (interval of 6)	3.06%
50–56	7	136–184 (interval of 8)	3.13%
57–62	6	194–244 (interval of 10)	2.71%
63–63	1	255–255 (interval of 11)	2.05%

From the table, as an example, the calculated weight of 18.9 is mapped to a hardware weight of 18, because 18 is closer to 18.9 than 20 (an interval of 2 applies in the range 18–42).

Allocating Weight with Only Shaping Rates or Unshaped Logical Interfaces

Logical interfaces with only shaping rates (PIRs) or unshaped logical interfaces (units) are given a weight of 10. A logical interface with a small guaranteed rate (CIR) might get an overall weight less than 10. In order to allocate a higher share of the excess bandwidth to logical interfaces with a small guaranteed rate in comparison to the logical interfaces with only shaping rates configured, a minimum weight of 20 is given to the logical interfaces with guaranteed rates configured.

For example, consider a logical interface configuration with five units, as shown in [Table 130 on page 777](#).

Table 130: Allocating Weights with PIR and CIR on Logical Interfaces

Logical Interface (Unit)	Traffic Control Profile	WRR Percentages	Weights
Unit 1	PIR 100 Mbps	95, 0, 0, 5	10, 1, 1, 1
Unit 2	CIR 20 Mbps	25, 25, 25, 25	64, 64, 64, 64

Table 130: Allocating Weights with PIR and CIR on Logical Interfaces (*continued*)

Logical Interface (Unit)	Traffic Control Profile	WRR Percentages	Weights
Unit 3	PIR 40 Mbps, CIR 20 Mbps	50, 30, 15, 5	128, 76, 38, 13
Unit 4	Unshaped	95, 0, 0, 5	10, 1, 1, 1
Unit 5	CIR 1 Mbps	95, 0, 0, 5	10, 1, 1, 1

The weights for these units are calculated as follows:

- Select the excess bandwidth sharing proportional rate to be the maximum CIR among all the logical interfaces: 20 Mbps (unit 2).
- Unit 1 has a PIR and unit 4 is unshaped. The weight for these units is 10.
- The weight for unit 1 queue 0 is 9.5 ($10 \times 95\%$), which translates to a hardware weight of 10.
- The weight for unit 1 queue 1 is 0 ($0 \times 0\%$), but although the weight is zero, a weight of 1 is assigned to give minimal bandwidth to queues with zero WRR.
- Unit 5 has a very small CIR (1 Mbps), and a weight of 20 is assigned to units with a small CIR.
- The weight for unit 5 queue 0 is 19 ($20 \times 95\%$), which translates to a hardware weight of 18.
- Unit 3 has a CIR of 20 Mbps, which is the same as the excess bandwidth sharing proportional rate, so it has a total weight of 255.
- The weight of unit 3 queue 0 is 127.5 ($255 \times 50\%$), which translates to a hardware weight of 128.

Sharing Bandwidth Among Logical Interfaces

As a simple example showing how bandwidth is shared among the logical interfaces, assume that all traffic is sent on queue 0. Assume also that there is a 40-Mbps load on all of the logical interfaces. Configuration details are shown in [Table 131 on page 778](#).



NOTE: On the MX960 router, bandwidth sharing across high priority and strict-high priority schedulers configured on logical interfaces might not be as expected. This is a hardware limitation.

Table 131: Sharing Bandwidth Among Logical Interfaces

Logical Interface (Unit)	Traffic Control Profile	WRR Percentages	Weights
Unit 1	PIR 100 Mbps	95, 0, 0, 5	10, 1, 1, 1
Unit 2	CIR 20 Mbps	25, 25, 25, 25	64, 64, 64, 64

Table 131: Sharing Bandwidth Among Logical Interfaces (*continued*)

Logical Interface (Unit)	Traffic Control Profile	WRR Percentages	Weights
Unit 3	PIR 40 Mbps, CIR 20 Mbps	50, 30, 15, 5	128, 76, 38, 13
Unit 4	Unshaped	95, 0, 0, 5	10, 1, 1, 1

1. When the port is shaped at 40 Mbps, because units 2 and 3 have a guaranteed rate (CIR) configured, both units 2 and 3 get 20 Mbps of shared bandwidth.
2. When the port is shaped at 100 Mbps, because units 2 and 3 have a guaranteed rate (CIR) configured, each of them can transmit 20 Mbps. On units 1, 2, 3, and 4, the 60 Mbps of excess bandwidth is shaped according to the values shown in [Table 132 on page 779](#).

Table 132: First Example of Bandwidth Sharing

Logical Interface (Unit)	Calculation	Bandwidth
Unit 1	$10 / (10+64+128+10) \times 60$ Mbps	2.83 Mbps
Unit 2	$64 / (10+64+128+10) \times 60$ Mbps	18.11 Mbps
Unit 3	$128 / (10+64+128+10) \times 60$ Mbps	36.22 Mbps
Unit 4	$10 / (10+64+128+10) \times 60$ Mbps	2.83 Mbps

However, unit 3 only has 20 Mbps extra (PIR and CIR) configured. This means that the leftover bandwidth of 16.22 Mbps (36.22 Mbps – 20 Mbps) is shared among units 1, 2, and 4. This is shown in [Table 133 on page 779](#).

Table 133: Second Example of Bandwidth Sharing

Logical Interface (Unit)	Calculation	Bandwidth
Unit 1	$10 / (10+64+128+10) \times 16.22$ Mbps	1.93 Mbps
Unit 2	$64 / (10+64+128+10) \times 16.22$ Mbps	12.36 Mbps
Unit 4	$10 / (10+64+128+10) \times 16.22$ Mbps	1.93 Mbps

Finally, [Table 134 on page 779](#) shows the resulting allocation of bandwidth among the logical interfaces when the port is configured with a 100-Mbps shaping rate.

Table 134: Final Example of Bandwidth Sharing

Logical Interface (Unit)	Calculation	Bandwidth
Unit 1	2.83 Mbps + 1.93 Mbps	4.76 Mbps

Table 134: Final Example of Bandwidth Sharing (*continued*)

Logical Interface (Unit)	Calculation	Bandwidth
Unit 2	20 Mbps + 18.11 Mbps + 12.36 Mbps	50.47 Mbps
Unit 3	20 Mbps + 20 Mbps	40 Mbps
Unit 4	2.83 Mbps + 1.93 Mbps	4.76 Mbps

Configuring Ingress Hierarchical CoS on Enhanced Queuing DPCs

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

You can configure ingress CoS parameters, including hierarchical schedulers, on MX Series routers with Enhanced Queuing DPCs (that is, line cards that have a queuing chip). In general, the supported configuration statements apply to per-unit schedulers or to hierarchical schedulers.



NOTE: Ingress CoS is not supported on line cards that do not contain a queuing chip.

To configure ingress CoS for per-unit schedulers, include the following statements at the `[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name]` hierarchy level:



NOTE: The `input-scheduler-map` and `input-traffic-control-profile` statements are mutually exclusive at the same hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name]
input-excess-bandwidth-share (proportional value | equal);
input-scheduler-map map-name;
input-shaping-rate rate;
input-traffic-control-profile profile-name shared-instance instance-name;
unit logical-unit-number;
    input-scheduler-map map-name;
    input-shaping-rate (percent percentage | rate);
    input-traffic-control-profile profile-name shared-instance instance-name;
}
```

To configure ingress CoS for hierarchical schedulers, include the `interface-set` *interface-set-name* statement at the `[edit class-of-service interfaces]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
interface-set interface-set-name {
    input-excess-bandwidth-share (proportional value | equal);
    input-traffic-control-profile profile-name shared-instance instance-name;
    input-traffic-control-profile-remaining profile-name;
    interface interface-name {
        input-excess-bandwidth-share (proportional value | equal);
        input-traffic-control-profile profile-name shared-instance instance-name;
    }
}
```

```

input-traffic-control-profile-remaining profile-name;
unit logical-unit-number;
    input-traffic-control-profile profile-name shared-instance instance-name;
}
}
}

```

By default, ingress CoS features are disabled on the Enhanced Queuing DPC.

For an Enhanced Queuing (EQ) DPC on an MX Series router, CoS queuing and scheduling are enabled on the egress side but disabled on the ingress side by default. To enable ingress CoS on the EQ DPC, you must configure the **traffic-manager** statement with **ingress-and-egress** mode:

```

[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]
traffic-manager mode ingress-and-egress;

```



NOTE: If you enable ingress CoS settings and inline services on the same FPC, the FPC moves to the offline state. This behavior is expected because traffic black hole detection is triggered that causes the FPC to move to the offline state.

Configured CoS features on the ingress are independent of CoS features on the egress, with the following exceptions:

- If you configure a per-unit or hierarchical scheduler at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** hierarchy level, the schedulers apply in both the ingress and egress directions.
- You cannot configure the same logical interface on an ingress and an egress interface set. A logical interface can only belong to one interface set.
- The DPC's frame buffer of 512 MB is shared between ingress and egress configurations.

The following behavior aggregate (BA) classification tables are supported on the ingress side of the Enhanced Queuing DPC:

- inet-precedence
- DSCP
- exp (MPLS)
- DSCP for IPv6
- IEEE 802.1p

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Traffic Control Profiles for Shared Scheduling and Shaping on page 680](#)
- [Enhanced Queuing DPC Hardware Properties on page 767](#)

Configuring Customer VLAN (Level 3) Shaping on Enhanced Queuing DPCs

Supported Platforms **MX Series**

Customer VLAN (level 3) shaping on an MX Series 10-Gigabit Ethernet Enhanced Queuing DPC differs from the customer VLAN (level 3) shaping on an MX Series 1-Gigabit Ethernet Enhanced Queuing DPC. To use the customer VLAN (level 3) shaping on an MX Series 10-Gigabit Ethernet Enhanced Queuing DPC, configure an interface set at the **[edit interfaces interface-set]** hierarchy level. You do not need to configure the interface set while using customer VLAN (level 3) on an MX Series 1-Gigabit Ethernet Enhanced Queuing DPC.

To configure customer VLAN (level 3) shaping on an MX Series 10-Gigabit Ethernet Enhanced Queuing DPC:

1. Configure the interface set at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set interface-set jnpr interface unit 100
user@host# set interface-set jnpr interface xe-1/0/0 unit 101
```

2. Configure the hierarchical scheduler and enable VLAN tagging.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set xe-1/0/0 hierarchical-scheduler
user@host# set xe-1/0/0 vlan-tagging
```

3. Configure the logical interface properties.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set xe-1/0/0 unit 100 vlan-id 100
user@host# set xe-1/0/0 unit 100 family inet address 10.1.0.1/24
user@host# set xe-1/0/0 unit 101 vlan-id 101
user@host# set xe-1/0/0 unit 101 family inet address 10.1.1.1/24
```

4. Configure the traffic control profiles at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set traffic-control-profiles profile1 shaping-rate 10g burst-size 2k
user@host# set traffic-control-profiles profile1 guaranteed-rate 10g burst-size 2k
user@host# set traffic-control-profiles profile2 shaping-rate 50m burst-size 2k
user@host# set traffic-control-profiles profile2 guaranteed-rate 50m burst-size 2k
user@host# set traffic-control-profiles profile3 shaping-rate 80m burst-size 3k
user@host# set traffic-control-profiles profile3 guaranteed-rate 80m burst-size 3k
```

5. Configure the output traffic control profiles at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
user@host# set interface-set jnpr output-traffic-control-profiles profile1
user@host# set xe-1/0/0 unit 100 output-traffic-control-profiles profile2
user@host# set xe-1/0/0 unit 101 output-traffic-control-profiles profile3
```

To configure customer VLAN (level 3) shaping on an MX Series 1-Gigabit Ethernet Enhanced Queuing DPC:

1. Configure the interface set at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set interface ge-1/0/0 unit 100
user@host# set interface ge-1/0/0 unit 101
```

2. Configure the hierarchical scheduler and enable the VLAN tagging.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set ge-1/0/0 hierarchical-scheduler
user@host# set ge-1/0/0 vlan-tagging
```

3. Configure the logical interface properties.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set ge-1/0/0 unit 100 vlan-id 100
user@host# set ge-1/0/0 unit 100 family inet address 10.1.0.1/24
user@host# set ge-1/0/0 unit 101 vlan-id 101
user@host# set ge-1/0/0 unit 101 family inet address 10.1.1.1/24
```

4. Configure the traffic control profiles at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set traffic-control-profiles profile1 shaping-rate 10g burst-size 2k
user@host# set traffic-control-profiles profile1 guaranteed-rate 10g burst-size 2k
user@host# set traffic-control-profiles profile2 shaping-rate 50m burst-size 2k
user@host# set traffic-control-profiles profile2 guaranteed-rate 50m burst-size 2k
user@host# set traffic-control-profiles profile3 shaping-rate 80m burst-size 3k
user@host# set traffic-control-profiles profile3 guaranteed-rate 80m burst-size 3k
```

5. Configure the traffic control profiles at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
user@host# set ge-1/0/0 unit 100 output-traffic-control-profiles profile2
user@host# set ge-1/0/0 unit 101 output-traffic-control-profiles profile3
```

Related Documentation

- [Enhanced Queuing DPC Hardware Properties on page 767](#)

Simple Filters Overview

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Simple filters are recommended for metropolitan Ethernet applications. They are supported on Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing 2 (IQ2) and Enhanced Queuing Dense Port Concentrator (DPC) interfaces only.

Unlike normal filters, simple filters are for IPv4 traffic only and have the following restrictions:

- The **next term** action is not supported.
- Qualifiers, such as the **except** and **protocol-except** statements, are not supported.
- Noncontiguous masks are not supported.
- Multiple source addresses and destination addresses in a single term are not supported. If you configure multiple addresses, only the last one is used.
- Ranges are only valid as source or destination ports. For example, **source-port 400-500** or **destination-port 600-700**.
- Output filters are not supported. You can apply a simple filter to ingress traffic only.

- Simple filters are not supported for interfaces in an aggregated-Ethernet bundle.
- Explicitly configurable terminating actions, such as **accept**, **reject**, and **discard**, are not supported. Simple filters always accept packets.



NOTE: On the MX Series routers with the Enhanced Queuing DPC, the forwarding class is not supported as a **from** match condition.

Configuring Simple Filters on Enhanced Queuing DPCs

Supported Platforms **MX Series**

You can configure and apply a simple filter to perform multifield classification on the ingress interfaces of an MX Series router with Enhanced Queuing DPCs. These simple filters can be used to override default CoS classification parameters such as forwarding class or loss priority. Simple filters, in contrast to other firewall filters, only support a subset of the full firewall filter syntax.

To configure a simple filter, include the **simple-filter** statement at the **[edit firewall family inet]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit firewall family inet]
simple-filter filter-name {
  term term-name {
    from {
      ... match-conditions...
    }
    then {
      forwarding-class class-name;
      loss-priority priority;
    }
  }
}
```

The following example configures a simple filter to detect ingress packets from various source addresses (**10.1.1.1/32**, **10.10.10.10/32**, and **10.4.0.0/8**), destination addresses (**10.6.6.6/32**), protocols (**tcp**), and source ports (**400-500**, **http**). The filter then assigns various forwarding classes and loss priorities to the filtered traffic. Finally, the filter is applied to the input side of an Enhanced Queuing DPC interface (**ge-2/3/3**).

```
[edit]
firewall {
  family inet {
    simple-filter sf-for-eq-dpc {
      term 1 {
        from {
          source-address 10.1.1.1/32;
          protocol tcp;
        }
        then loss-priority low;
      }
      term 2 {
```

```

        from {
            source-address 10.4.0.0/8;
            source-port http;
        }
        then loss-priority high;
    }
    term 3 {
        from {
            destination-address 10.6.6.6/32;
            source-port 400-500;
        }
        then {
            loss-priority low;
            forwarding-class best-effort;
        }
    }
    term 4 {
        from {
            forwarding-class expedited-forwarding;
            source-address 10.10.10.10/32;
        }
        then loss-priority low;
    }
    term 5 {
        from {
            source-address 10.10.10.10/32;
        }
        then loss-priority low;
    }
}

interfaces { # Apply the simple filter above to the input side of the interface.
ge-2/3/3 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            simple-filter {
                input sf-for-eq-dpc;
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

Related Documentation

- [Simple Filter Overview](#)
- [How Simple Filters Evaluate Packets](#)
- [Guidelines for Configuring Simple Filters](#)
- [Guidelines for Applying Simple Filters](#)

Example: Configuring a Simple Filter

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

This simple filter sets the loss priority to low for TCP traffic with source address 10.1.1.1, sets the loss priority to high for HTTP (web) traffic with source addresses in the 203.0.113.0/24 range, and sets the loss priority to low for all traffic with destination address 10.6.6.6. The simple filter is applied as an input filter (arriving packets are checking for destination address 10.6.6.6, not queued output packets) on interface **ge-0/0/1.0**.

```
[edit]
firewall {
  family inet {
    simple-filter filter1 {
      term 1 {
        from {
          source-address {
            10.1.1.1/32;
          }
          protocol {
            tcp;
          }
        }
        then loss-priority low;
      }
      term 2 {
        from {
          source-address {
            203.0.113.0/24;
          }
          source-port {
            http;
          }
        }
        then loss-priority high;
      }
      term 3 {
        from {
          destination-address {
            10.6.6.6/32;
          }
        }
        then {
          loss-priority low;
          forwarding-class best-effort;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        simple-filter {
          input filter1;
        }
        address 10.1.2.3/30;
      }
    }
  }
}
```



```
}  
}  
}
```


CHAPTER 27

Configuring Class of Service on MICs, MPCs, and MLCs

- [CoS Features and Limitations on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 790](#)
- [Dedicated Queue Scaling for CoS Configurations on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview on page 791](#)
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- [Scaling of Per-VLAN Queuing on Non-Queuing MPCs on page 794](#)
- [Increasing Available Bandwidth on Rich-Queuing MPCs by Bypassing the Queuing Chip on page 797](#)
- [Per-Priority Shaping on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview on page 799](#)
- [Rate Shaping on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 803](#)
- [Example: Configuring Per-Priority Shaping on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 804](#)
- [Configuring Static Shaping Parameters to Account for Overhead in Downstream Traffic Rates on page 810](#)
- [Example: Configuring Static Shaping Parameters to Account for Overhead in Downstream Traffic Rates on page 811](#)
- [Traffic Burst Management on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview on page 813](#)
- [Understanding Hierarchical Scheduling for MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 816](#)
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- [Managing Dedicated and Remaining Queues for Static CoS Configurations on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 824](#)
- [Excess Bandwidth Distribution on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview on page 826](#)
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- [Drop Profiles on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 831](#)

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- [CoS on Application Services Modular Line Card Overview on page 852](#)

CoS Features and Limitations on MIC and MPC Interfaces

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series 3D Universal Edge routers use the Trio chipset-based queuing model, which supports CoS characteristics that are optimized compared to CoS characteristics supported by the standard queuing model. However, some CoS features are not supported or are supported with limitations on MIC and MPC interfaces.

When configuring CoS features on MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers, keep the following limitations in mind.

Table 135: CoS Limitations on MIC and MPC Interfaces

CoS Feature	Limitation on MIC or MPC Interfaces
Classifiers	Interfaces on MPCs support up to 32 classifiers of each type per module.
BA classifier for MPLS packets	<p>When you configure a behavior aggregate (BA) classifier that does not include a specific rewrite rule for MPLS packets, we highly recommend that you enable the default MPLS EXP classifier. Doing so ensures that MPLS exp value is rewritten according to the BA classifier rules configured for forwarding or packet loss priority. For more information, see <i>Default MPLS EXP Classifier</i>.</p> <p>To enable the default MPLS EXP classifier, include the default statement at the [edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> <i>rewrite-rules</i> exp] hierarchy level.</p>

Table 135: CoS Limitations on MIC and MPC Interfaces (*continued*)

CoS Feature	Limitation on MIC or MPC Interfaces
Rewrite rules	<p>For interfaces on MPCs or on MICs installed in MPCs, you can figure up to 32 rewrite rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DCSP rewrite rules • Internet rewrite rules • EXP rewrite rules • IEEE rewrite rules <p>However, if you configure all 32 allowed rewrite rules, the class-of-service process intermittently fails and generates syslog entries.</p>
Default rewrite rules for MPLS-enabled interfaces	On interfaces other than MIC and MPC interfaces, the default EXP rewrite rule is automatically applied to MPLS-enabled interfaces, even if not configured. On MIC and MPC interfaces, you must explicitly configure EXP rewrite rules to MPLS-enabled interfaces.
Rewrite rules for service VLAN tag CoS bits	For MIC and MPC interfaces for VPLS or bridge domains, rewrite service VLAN tag CoS bits by configuring the rewrite rules on the <i>core-facing</i> interface.
Excess bandwidth sharing	<p>Interfaces on MICs and MPCs do not support the excess-bandwidth-share configuration statement, which specifies how excess bandwidth at an interface set in a hierarchical scheduler environment is to be shared: proportionally or equally.</p> <p>Instead, you can include the excess-rate statement at one of the following hierarchy levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name] • [edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles traffic-control-profile-name]
Layer 1 and Layer 2 overhead	<p>MIC and MPC interfaces take all Layer 1 and Layer 2 overhead bytes into account for all levels of the hierarchy, including preamble, interpacket gaps, frame check sequence, and cyclical redundancy check.</p> <p>Queue statistics also take these overheads into account when displaying byte statistics.</p>
Pairing of load-balancing links	When load balancing EQ MIC interfaces installed in Type 1 MPCs, you should configure odd- and even-numbered interfaces in the form interface-fpc/odd even/ports . For example, if one link is xe-1/0/0 , the other should be xe-1/1/0 . If you do not configure odd and even load balancing, the system RED-drops packets when sending at line rate. This limitation does not apply to interfaces on EQ MICs installed in Type 2 MPCs.

Related Documentation

- [Rate Shaping on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 803](#)
- [Understanding Hierarchical Scheduling for MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 816](#)
- [Scheduler Delay Buffering on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 828](#)
- [Drop Profiles on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 831](#)

Dedicated Queue Scaling for CoS Configurations on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

Queuing Ethernet Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs) provide a set of dedicated queues for subscriber interfaces configured with hierarchical scheduling or per-unit scheduling.

The dedicated queues offered on these MPCs enable service providers to reduce costs through different scaling configurations. These queuing MPCs enable service providers to reduce the cost per subscriber by allowing many subscriber interfaces to be created with four or eight queues.

This topic describes the overall queue, scheduler node, and logical interface scaling for subscriber interfaces created on these MIC and MPC combinations.

Queue Scaling for MPCs

MPC2E-3D-NG-Q, MPC3E-3D-NG-Q, MPC5EQ-40G10G, and MPC5EQ-100G10G MPCs support up to five levels of hierarchical queueing. [Table 136 on page 792](#) lists the number of dedicated queues and nodes supported per MPC.

Table 136: Dedicated Queues for MPCs

MPC	Dedicated Queues	Level 4 Nodes	Level 3 Nodes	Level 2 Nodes	Level 1 Nodes (Ports)
MPC2E-3D-NG-Q	512,000	64,000	16,000	4000	384
MPC3E-3D-NG-Q					
MPC5EQ-40G10G	1 million	128,000	32,000	4000	384
MPC5EQ-100G10G					

MPCs vary in the number of Packet Forwarding Engines on board. MPC2E and MPC3E MPCs each have one Packet Forwarding Engine. MPC5Es have two Packet Forwarding Engines.

The number of MICs installed in an MPC and the number of ports per MIC do not affect the maximum number of queues available on a given port. You can allocate all subscribers and queues to a single MIC or port or distribute across the ports as needed.



NOTE: The non-queuing MPC2E-3D-NG, MPC3E-3D-NG, MPC5E-40G10G, MPC5E-100G10G provide up to eight queues per port in standard configuration. However, each can be configured to provide limited scale Hierarchical Class of Service (HCoS) and up to 32,000 queues.

Managing Remaining Queues

When the number of available dedicated queues on the MPC drops below 10 percent, an SNMP trap is generated to notify you.

When the maximum number of dedicated queues on the MPCs is reached, a system log message, `COSD_OUT_OF_DEDICATED_QUEUES`, is generated. The system does not provide

subsequent subscriber interfaces with a dedicated set of queues. For per-unit scheduling configurations, there are no configurable queues remaining on the MPC.

For hierarchical scheduling configurations, remaining queues are available when the maximum number of dedicated queues is reached on the MPC. Traffic from these logical interfaces are considered unclassified and attached to a common set of queues that are shared by all subsequent logical interfaces. These common queues are the default port queues that are created for every port. You can configure a traffic-control profile and attach that to the interface to provide CoS parameters for the remaining queues.

These subscriber interfaces remain with this traffic-control profile, even if dedicated queues become available.

**Related
Documentation**

- *Hierarchical Class of Service Feature Guide*
- [Understanding Hierarchical Scheduling on page 303](#)
- [Managing Dedicated and Remaining Queues for Static CoS Configurations on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 824](#)
- *Managing Dedicated and Remaining Queues for Dynamic CoS Configurations on MIC and MPC Interfaces*
- [Understanding Hierarchical Scheduling for MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 816](#)
- *COSD System Log Messages*

Verifying the Number of Dedicated Queues Configured on MIC and MPC Interfaces

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

Purpose Display the number of dedicated queue resources that are configured for the logical interfaces on a port.

Action user@host#[show class-of-service interface ge-1/1/0](#)

Physical interface: ge-1/1/0, Index: 166

Queues supported: 4, Queues in use: 4

Total non-default queues created: 4

Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2

Chassis scheduler map: <default-chassis>, Index: 4

Logical interface: ge-1/1/0.100, Index: 72, Dedicated Queues: no

Shaping rate: 32000

Object	Name	Type	Index
Scheduler-map	<remaining>		0
Classifier	ipprec-compatibility	ip	13

Logical interface: ge-1/1/0.101, Index: 73, Dedicated Queues: no

Shaping rate: 32000

Object	Name	Type	Index
Scheduler-map	<remaining>		0
Classifier	ipprec-compatibility	ip	13

Logical interface: ge-1/1/0.102, Index: 74, Dedicated Queues: yes

Shaping rate: 32000

Object	Name	Type	Index
Traffic-control-profile	<control_tc_prof>	Output	45866

- Related Documentation**
- [Managing Dedicated and Remaining Queues for Static CoS Configurations on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 824](#)
 - *Managing Dedicated and Remaining Queues for Dynamic CoS Configurations on MIC and MPC Interfaces*

Scaling of Per-VLAN Queuing on Non-Queuing MPCs

Supported Platforms [MX2010, MX2020, MX240, MX480, MX960](#)

Support for per-VLAN (logical interface) queuing is introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 on 16x10GE MPC and MPC3E line cards, in Junos OS Release 13.3 on MPC4E line cards, and in Junos OS Release 15.1 on MPC6E line cards.

You can configure logical interface scheduling on the following MPCs and MICs:

- 16x10GE MPC
- MPC3E:
 - 2x10GE MIC with XFP
 - 10x10GE MIC with SFP+
 - 2x40GE MIC with QSFP+
 - 1x100GE MIC with CXP
- MPC4E:
 - 32x10GE with SFPP
 - 2x100GE + 8x10GE with SFPP
- MPC6E:
 - 24x10GE MIC with SFPP
 - 24x10GE MIC with SFPP OTN
 - 2x100GE MIC with CFP2 OTN
 - 4x100GE MIC with CXP

To enable logical interface scheduling, you include the **per-unit-scheduler** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface name*]** hierarchy level. When per-unit schedulers are enabled, you can define dedicated schedulers for logical interfaces by including the **scheduler-map** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface name* unit *logical unit number*]** hierarchy level. Alternatively, you can include the **scheduler-map** statement at the **[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles *traffic control profile name*]** hierarchy level and then include the **output-traffic-control-profile** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface name* unit *logical unit number*]** hierarchy level.

The following table shows the number of VLANs per port available in both 8-queue and 4-queue mode.

Table 137: Number of VLANs Per Port Available on Non-Queuing MPCs

MPC	MIC	VLANs/Port – 8-Queue Mode	VLANs/Port – 4-Queue Mode
16X10GE	No	21	44

*The 10X10GE MIC for the MPC3E, the 32X10GE MPC4E, and the 24X10GE MICs for the MPC6E share VLANs across a port group. You can assign all of the available VLANs to one port within the port group or spread them across the ports in any combination.

Table 137: Number of VLANs Per Port Available on Non-Queuing MPCs (*continued*)

MPC	MIC	VLANs/Port – 8-Queue Mode	VLANs/Port – 4-Queue Mode
MPC3E	2x10GE MIC with XFP	20	42
	10X10GE MIC with SFP+	12 per group of 5 ports*	34 per group of 5 ports*
	2X40GE MIC with QSFP+	20	42
	1X100GE MIC with CXP	20	42
32x10GE MPC4E	No	20 per group of 4 ports*	48 per group of 4 ports*
2x100GE + 8x10GE MPC4E	No	26	54
MPC6E	24X10GE MICs	20 per group of 3 ports*	42 per group of 3 ports*
	2X100GE MIC with CFP2 OTN	26	54
	4X100GE MIC with CXP	21	44

*The 10X10GE MIC for the MPC3E, the 32X10GE MPC4E, and the 24X10GE MICs for the MPC6E share VLANs across a port group. You can assign all of the available VLANs to one port within the port group or spread them across the ports in any combination.

Enabling per-unit schedulers on these interfaces adds additional output to the **show interfaces *interface name* [detail | extensive]** command. This additional output lists the maximum resources available and the number of configured resources for schedulers. Following is sample output showing the CoS scheduler resource information on a non-queuing line card:

```
root@R1# run show interfaces et-2/2/0 detail
```

```
Physical interface: et-2/2/0, Enabled, Physical link is Down
  Interface index: 165, SNMP ifIndex: 550, Generation: 168
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1522, Speed: 100Gbps, BPDU Error: None, Loopback:
  Disabled, Source filtering: Disabled,
  Flow control: Enabled
  Device flags   : Present Running Down
  Interface flags: Hardware-Down SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Link flags     : Scheduler
  CoS queues     : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
  Schedulers     : 0
  Hold-times     : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Current address: 80:71:1f:10:e6:b4, Hardware address: 80:71:1f:10:e6:b4
  Last flapped   : 2013-05-07 16:17:01 PDT (03:16:41 ago)
  Statistics last cleared: Never
  Traffic statistics:
    Input bytes   :                0                0 bps
    Output bytes  :                0                0 bps
    Input packets :                0                0 pps
    Output packets:                0                0 pps
```

```

IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes :          0
  Output bytes :         0
  Input packets:         0
  Output packets:        0
Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use
CoS scheduler resource information:
  Maximum units supported per MIC/PIC: 20
  Configured units per MIC/PIC: 1
  Maximum units allowed per port: 20
  Configured units on this port: 1
Queue counters:      Queued packets  Transmitted packets  Dropped packets

  0 best-effort              0              0              0
  1 expedited-fo             0              0              0
  2 assured-forw             0              0              0
  3 network-cont             0              0              0

Queue number:      Mapped forwarding classes
  0                best-effort

```

If you enable more VLANs than the previously mentioned MPC/MIC combinations support, VLANs up to the supported numbers receive dedicated queuing resources. The additional VLANs share port queues. Scheduling for port queues cannot be controlled. However, port queues are guaranteed 1 percent of the physical interface bandwidth to avoid queue starving and buffer holdup.



NOTE: The persistency of queuing resources for a set of VLANs cannot be maintained through the following events:

- System reboot
- MPC or MIC restart
- A Routing Engine switch without graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES)
- Disabling then re-enabling per-unit scheduler
- Deactivating then reactivating interfaces
- Deactivating then reactivating class-of-service (CoS) interfaces

- Related Documentation**
- [per-unit-scheduler on page 1030](#)
 - [Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to DLCIs and VLANs on page 267](#)

Increasing Available Bandwidth on Rich-Queuing MPCs by Bypassing the Queuing Chip

Supported Platforms MX2010, MX2020, MX240, MX480, MX960

Queuing MPCs contain a queuing chip that enables rich-queuing features such as hierarchical and per-vlan queuing. By default, all traffic passing through an interface on one of these MPCs also passes through the queuing chip, which decreases the available bandwidth of the interface. If you do not require hierarchical or per-vlan queuing on a particular interface of a queuing MPC, you can bypass the queuing chip to increase the available bandwidth.

To bypass the queuing chip on a queuing MPC, you must be running Junos OS Release 14.2 or later. You can bypass the queuing chip on the following line cards:

- *MPC1 Q*
- *MPC1E Q*
- *MPC2 Q*
- *MPC2 EQ*
- *MPC2E Q*
- *MPC2E EQ*
- *MPC5E Q*

To bypass the queuing chip on an interface on a queuing MPC:

1. Ensure that neither **per-unit-scheduler** nor **hierarchical-scheduler** is configured on the interface.



NOTE: It is not possible to bypass the queuing chip on an interface if per-unit or hierarchical scheduling is configured on that interface.

2. Enable **bypass-queuing-chip** on the interface.

For example:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router# set interface-name bypass-queuing-chip
```

3. Commit your changes.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router# show
interface-name {
    bypass-queueing-chip;
}
```

4. Verify your changes.

```
user@router> show interfaces interface-name
Physical interface: interface-name, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 147, SNMP ifIndex: 524
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, MRU: 1522, LAN-PHY mode, Speed:
  1000mbps,
  BPDU Error: None, MAC-REWRITE Error: None, Loopback: Disabled, Source
  filtering: Disabled,
  Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled, Remote fault: Online
  Pad to minimum frame size: Disabled
```

```

Device flags      : Present Running
Interface flags:  SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Link flags       : None
CoS queues       : 8 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
Schedulers      : 0, Queuing Chip Bypassed
Current address:  00:21:59:0f:35:31, Hardware address: 00:21:59:0f:35:31
Last flapped     : 2014-04-29 14:10:18 PDT (02:27:46 ago)
Input rate       : 0 bps (0 pps)
Output rate      : 0 bps (0 pps)
Active alarms    : None
Active defects   : None
Interface transmit statistics: Disabled

```

Related Documentation • [bypass-queuing-chip on page 895](#)

Per-Priority Shaping on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

Per-priority shaping enables you to configure a separate shaping rate for each of the five priority levels supported by MIC and MPC interfaces. The main use of per-priority shaping rates is to ensure that higher priority services such as voice and video do not starve lower priority services such as data.

There are five scheduler priorities:

- Guaranteed high (GH)
- Guaranteed medium (GM)
- Guaranteed low (GL)
- Excess high (EH)
- Excess low (EL)

The five scheduler priorities support a shaping rate for each priority:

- Shaping rate priority high (GH)
- Shaping rate priority medium (GM)
- Shaping rate priority low (GL)
- Shaping rate excess high (EH)
- Shaping rate excess low (EL)

If each service is represented by a forwarding class queued at a separate priority, then assigning a per-priority shaping rate to higher priority services accomplishes the goal of preventing the starvation of lower priority services.

To configure per-priority shaping rates, include the **shaping-rate-excess-high rate <burst-size burst>**, **shaping-rate-excess-low rate <burst-size burst>**, **shaping-rate-priority-high rate <burst-size burst>**, **shaping-rate-priority-low rate <burst-size burst>**, or **shaping-rate-priority-medium rate <burst-size burst>** at the [edit class-of-service

traffic-control-profiles *tcp-name*] hierarchy level and apply the traffic control profile at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level. You can specify the rate in absolute values, or by using **k** (kilo-), **m** (mega-) or **g** (giga-) units.

You can include one or more of the per-priority shaping statements in a traffic control profile:

```
[edit class-of-service]
traffic-control-profiles {
  tcp-ge-port {
    shaping-rate-excess-high rate <burst-size bytes>;
    shaping-rate-excess-low rate <burst-size bytes>;
    shaping-rate-priority-high rate <burst-size bytes>;
    shaping-rate-priority-low rate <burst-size bytes>;
    shaping-rate-priority-medium rate <burst-size bytes>;
  }
}
```



NOTE: To use per-priority shaping on a physical interface on the MX104 router, you must enable hierarchical scheduling on the interface with the **set hierarchical-scheduler** statement at the **[edit interface *interface-name*]** hierarchy level.



BEST PRACTICE: When planning your implementation, consider the following behavior. You can configure independent burst-size values for each rate, but the system uses the maximum burst-size value configured in each rate family. For example, the system uses the highest configured value for the guaranteed rates (GH and GM) or the highest value of the excess rates (EH and EM).

There are several important points about per-priority shaping rates:

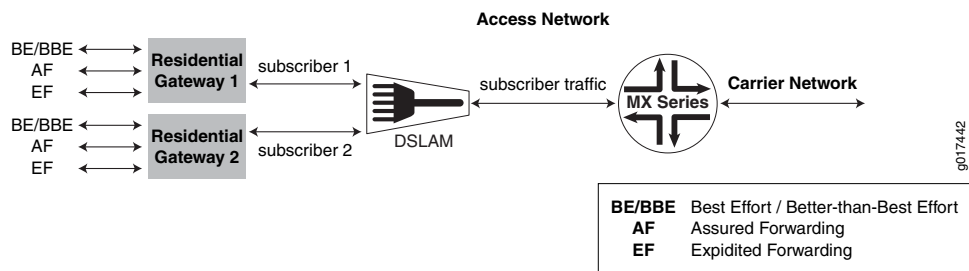
- Per-priority shaping rates are only supported on MIC and MPC interfaces (with the exception of the 10-Gigabit Ethernet MPC with SFP+).
- Per-priority shaping is only available for level 1 and level 2 scheduler nodes. (For more information on hierarchical schedulers, see [“Configuring Hierarchical Schedulers for CoS” on page 308.](#))
- Per-priority shaping rates are supported when level 1 or level 2 scheduler nodes have static or dynamic interfaces above them.
- Per-priority shaping rates are supported on aggregated Ethernet (AE) interfaces.
- Per-priority shaping rates are only supported in traffic control profiles.

Per-priority shaping rates can be helpful when the MX Series 3D Universal Edge Router is in a position between subscriber traffic on an access network and the carrier network, playing the role of a broadband services router. In that case, the MX Series router provides quality-of-service parameters on the subscriber access network so that each subscriber receives a minimum bandwidth (determined by the guaranteed rate) and a maximum bandwidth (determined by the shaping rate). This allows the devices closer to the carrier

network to operate more efficiently and more simply and reduces operational network expenses because it allows more centralized network management.

One architecture for using per-priority shaping on the MX Series router is shown in [Figure 64 on page 801](#). In the figure, subscribers use residential gateways with various traffic classes to support voice, video, and data services. The MX Series router sends this traffic from the carrier network to the digital subscriber line access multiplexer (DSLAM) and from the DSLAM on to the residential gateway devices.

Figure 64: Architecture for MIC and MPC Interface Per-Priority Shaping



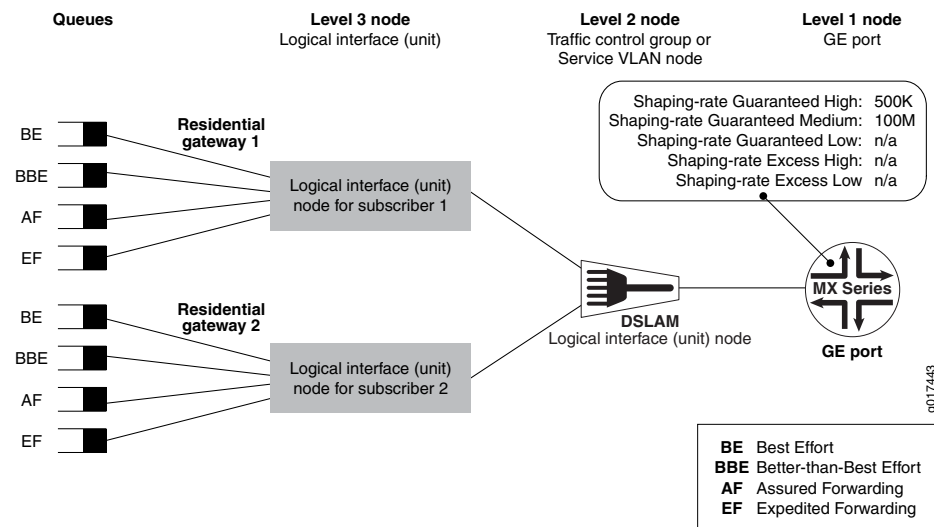
One way that the MX Series router can provide service classes for this physical network topology is shown in [Figure 65 on page 802](#). In the figure, services such as voice and video are placed in separate forwarding classes and the services at different priority levels. For example:

- All expedited-forwarding queues are voice services at a priority level of guaranteed high.
- All assured-forwarding queues are video services at a priority level of guaranteed medium.
- All better-than-best-effort queues are services at a priority level of excess high.
- All best-effort queues are services at a priority level of excess low.



NOTE: This list covers only one possible configuration. Others are possible and reasonable, depending on the service provider's goals. For example, best-effort and better-than-best-effort traffic can have the same priority level, with the better-than-best-effort forwarding class having a higher scheduler weight than the best-effort forwarding class. For more information on forwarding classes, see ["Configuring Forwarding Classes" on page 189](#).

Figure 65: Scheduling Hierarchy for Per-Priority Shaping



Aggregated voice traffic in this topology is shaped by applying a high-priority shaper to the port. Aggregated video traffic is shaped in the same way by applying a medium-priority shaper to the port. As long as the sum of the high- and medium-priority shapers is less than the port speed, some bandwidth is reserved for best-effort and better-than-best-effort traffic. So assured-forwarding and expedited-forwarding voice and video cannot starve best-effort and better-than-best-effort data services. One possible set of values for high-priority (guaranteed high) and medium-priority (guaranteed medium) traffic is shown in [Figure 65 on page 802](#).



BEST PRACTICE: We recommend that you do not shape delay-sensitive traffic such as voice traffic because it adds delay (latency). Service providers often use connection admission control (CAC) techniques to limit aggregated voice traffic. However, establishing a shaping rate for other traffic guards against CAC failures and can be useful in pacing extreme traffic bursts.

Per-priority shaping statements:

```
[edit class-of-service]
traffic-control-profile {
  tcp-for-ge-port {
    shaping-rate-priority-high 500k;
    shaping-rate-priority-medium 100m;
  }
}
```

Apply (attach) the traffic control profile to the physical interface (port) at the **[edit class-of-services interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  ge-1/0/0 {
    output-traffic-control-profile tcp-for-ge-port;
```



```
}
}
```

Traffic control profiles with per-priority shaping rates can only be attached to interfaces that support per-priority shaping.

You can apply per-priority shaping to levels other than the level 1 physical interface (port) of the scheduler hierarchy. Per-priority shaping can also be applied at level 2, the interface set level, which would typically represent the digital subscriber link access multiplexer (DSLAM). At this level you could use per-priority shaping to limit to total amount of video traffic reaching a DSLAM, for example.

You apply (attach) the traffic control profile to an interface set at the **[edit class-of-services interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  interface-set svlan-1 {
    output-traffic-control-profile tcp-for-ge-port;
  }
}
```



NOTE: Although you can configure both input and output traffic control profiles, only output traffic control profiles are supported for per-priority shaping.

You can configure per-priority shaping for the traffic remaining with the **output-traffic-control-profile-remaining** statement on a physical port (a level 2 node) but not for an interface set (a level 3 node).

Related Documentation

- [Excess Bandwidth Distribution on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview on page 826](#)

Rate Shaping on MIC and MPC Interfaces

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

This topic covers the following information:

- [Granularity of Rate Shaping on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 803](#)
- [Accounting for Layer 1 and Layer 2 Overhead in Egress Rate-Shaping Statistics on page 804](#)

Granularity of Rate Shaping on MIC and MPC Interfaces

Interfaces hosted on MIC and MPC line cards have a certain granularity in the application of configured shaping rates. In other words, the observed hardware value might not exactly match the user-configured value. Nevertheless, the derived values are as close to the configured values as allowed.

Table 138 on page 804 lists the shaping granularity for each MPC port type. The derived shaping rate granularity ranges from 250 Kbps for coarse-grained queuing on the basic hardware up to 1.5 Kbps for fine-grained queuing on the enhanced queuing hardware.

Table 138: Shaping Rate Granularity for MPC Ports

MIC or MPC Port in an MX Series Router		Shaping Rate Granularity	
Line Card Type	Port Speed	Port Level, Queue Level	Logical Interface Level, Interface Set Level
Non-Queuing MPC	1 Gbps / 10 Gbps	250 Kbps	n/a
Queuing MIC or MPC	1 Gbps	2.4 Kbps	9.6 Kbps
	10 Gbps	9.6 Kbps	38.4 Kbps
Enhanced Queuing MPCs	1 Gbps	1.5 Kbps	6 Kbps
	10 Gbps	6 Kbps	24 Kbps



NOTE: The shaping rate granularity for MX Series routers with the MPC3E and MPC4E is approximately 293-300 Kbps. For routers with other MPCs (Trio-based FPCs), the shaping rate granularity is 250 Kbps. The predefined shaping rates for these MPCs are the next multiple of these shaping rate granularity values. The expected deviation from the predefined shaping rates is 5 to 10 percent.

Accounting for Layer 1 and Layer 2 Overhead in Egress Rate-Shaping Statistics

In calculating egress rate-shaping statistics for shaped-session packets on the egress side of MIC and MPC interfaces, the system adds 20 bytes per packet by default.

To configure an explicit overhead value to use for calculating egress rate-shaping statistics, include the `egress-shaping-overhead` statement at the `[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number traffic-manager]` hierarchy level. You can specify an offset value from –63 bytes through 192 bytes per egress packet.

Related Documentation

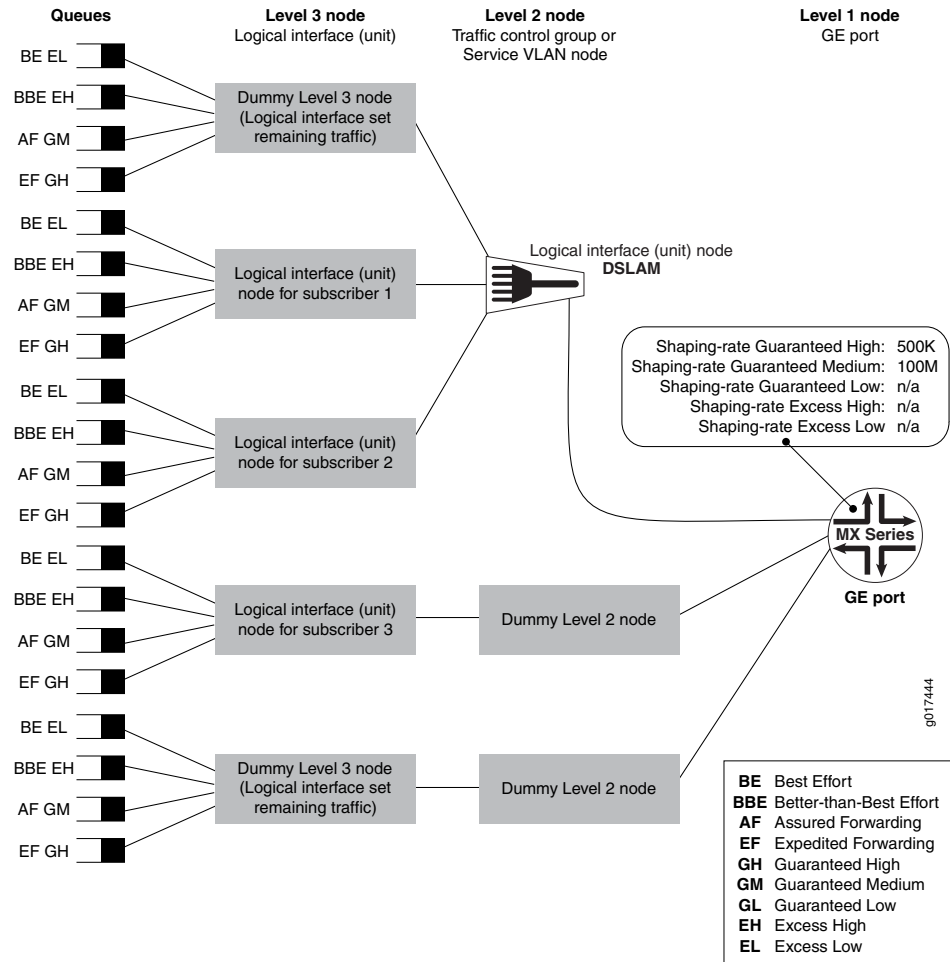
- [CoS Features and Limitations on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 790](#)
- [Understanding Hierarchical Scheduling for MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 816](#)
- [Scheduler Delay Buffering on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 828](#)
- [Drop Profiles on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 831](#)

Example: Configuring Per-Priority Shaping on MIC and MPC Interfaces

Supported Platforms **MX Series**

In practice, per-priority shaping is used with other traffic control profiles to control traffic as a whole. Consider the traffic control profile applied to the physical interface (port), as shown in [Figure 66 on page 805](#).

Figure 66: Example of MIC and MPC Interface Scheduling Hierarchy



This example is more complex than those used before. In addition to a pair of subscribers in an interface set (DSLAM), the figure now adds the following:

- A dummy level 3 scheduler node (**interface-set-remaining-traffic**) that provides scheduling for interface set members that do not have explicit class-of-service parameters configured.
- A subscriber (Subscriber 3) that is not a member of an interface set. A dummy level 2 node connects Subscriber 3's level 3 node to level 1, making it appear to be at level 2.
- A dummy level 3 scheduler node (**port-remaining-traffic**) in order to provide queues for traffic that does not have explicit class-of-service parameters configured.
- A dummy level 2 scheduler node to connect level 1 and level 3 scheduler nodes. This dummy level 2 scheduler node is internal only.

This example uses a gigabit Ethernet interface with five logical interface units, each one representing one of the level 3 nodes in [Figure 66 on page 805](#).

From the top of the figure to the bottom, the level 3 nodes are:

- Unit 3 is scheduled as a “dummy” level 3 node because unit 3 is a member of an interface set (**ifset-1**) but there is no explicit CoS configuration.
- Unit 1 is scheduled as a logical interface node for subscriber 1 because unit 1 is a member of an interface set (**ifset-1**) and has an explicit CoS configuration under the **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** hierarchy.
- Unit 2 is scheduled as a logical interface node for subscriber 2 because unit 2 is a member of an interface set (**ifset-1**) and has an explicit CoS configuration under the **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** hierarchy.
- Unit 4 is scheduled as a logical interface node for subscriber 3 because unit 4 is not a member of an interface set but has an explicit CoS configuration under the **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** hierarchy level.
- Unit 5 is scheduled by another “dummy” level 3 node, this one for remaining traffic at the port level, because unit 5 is not a member of an interface set and has no explicit CoS configuration.

In this example, per-priority shaping is applied at the physical port level. The example uses three priorities, but other parameters are possible. The example does not use shaping rates, transmit rates, excess priorities, or other options for reasons of simplicity. The example uses five forwarding classes and leaves out a network control forwarding class that would typically be included in real configurations.

The example configuration is presented in several parts:

- Interfaces configuration
- Class-of-service forwarding classes and traffic control profiles configuration
- Class-of-service interfaces configuration
- Class-of-service schedulers and scheduler map configuration

Interfaces configuration:

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  # A three member interface-set.
  interface-set ifset-1 {
    interface ge-1/1/0 {
      unit 1;
      unit 2;
      unit 3;
    }
  }
  # A ge port configured for "hierarchical-scheduling" and
  # vlans. 5 vlans are configured for the 5 level-3 scheduler
  # nodes
  #
  ge-1/1/0 {
    hierarchical-scheduler;
    vlan-tagging;
    unit 1 {
      vlan-id 1;
    }
    unit 2 {
      vlan-id 2;
    }
    unit 3 {
      vlan-id 3;
    }
    unit 4 {
      vlan-id 4;
    }
    unit 5 {
      vlan-id 5;
    }
  }
}
```

Class-of-service forwarding classes and traffic control profiles configuration:

```
[edit class-of-service]
forwarding-classes {
  queue 0 BE priority low;
  queue 1 BBE priority low;
  queue 2 AF priority low;
  queue 3 EF priority high;
}
traffic-control-profiles {
  tcp-if-portd {
    shaping-rate-priority-high 500k;
    shaping-rate-priority-medium 100m;
  }
  tcp-if-port-rem {
    scheduler-map smap-1;
  }
  tcp-ifset-rem {
    scheduler-map smap-1;
  }
}
```

```
    }  
    tcp-if-unit {  
        scheduler-map smap-1;  
        shaping-rate 10m;  
    }  
}
```

Class-of-service interfaces configuration:

```
[edit class-of-service]  
interfaces {  
    interface-set ifset-1 {  
        output-traffic-control-profile-remaining tcp-ifset-rem;  
    }  
    ge-1/1/0 {  
        output-traffic-control-profile tcp-if-port;  
        output-traffic-control-profile-remaining tcp-if-port-rem;  
        unit 1 {  
            output-traffic-control-profile tcp-if-unit;  
        }  
        unit 2 {  
            output-traffic-control-profile tcp-if-unit;  
        }  
        # Unit 3 present in the interface config and interface-set  
        # config, but is absent in this CoS config so that we can  
        # show traffic that uses the interface-set  
        # remaining-traffic path.  
        unit 4 {  
            output-traffic-control-profile tcp-if-unit;  
        }  
        # Unit 5 is present in the interface config, but is absent  
        # in this CoS config so that we can show traffic that  
        # uses the if-port remaining-traffic path.  
    }  
}
```

Class-of-service schedulers and scheduler map configuration:

```
[edit class-of-service]  
scheduler-maps {  
    smap-1 {  
        forwarding-class BE scheduler sched-be;  
        forwarding-class BBE scheduler sched-bbe;  
        forwarding-class AF scheduler sched-af;  
        forwarding-class EF scheduler sched-ef;  
    }  
    schedulers {  
        sched-be {  
            priority low;  
        }  
        sched-bbe {  
            priority low;  
        }  
        sched-af {  
            priority medium-high;  
        }  
        sched-ef {
```

```

    priority high;
  }
}

```

You can configure both a shaping rate and a per-priority shaping rate. In this case, the legacy **shaping-rate** statement specifies the maximum rate for all traffic scheduled through the scheduler. Therefore, the per-priority shaping rates must be less than or equal to the overall shaping rate. So if there is a **shaping-rate 400m** statement configured in a traffic control profile, you cannot configure a higher value for a per-priority shaping rate (such as **shaping-rate-priority-high 500m**). However, the sum of the per-priority shaping rates can exceed the overall shaping rate: for **shaping-rate 400m** you can configure both **shaping-rate-priority-high 300m** and **shaping-rate-priority-low 200m** statements.

Generally, you cannot configure a shaping rate that is smaller than the guaranteed rate (which is why it is guaranteed). However, no such restriction is placed on per-priority shaping rates unless all shaping rates are for priority high or low or medium traffic.

This configuration is allowed (per-priority rates smaller than guaranteed rate):

```

[edit class-of-service]
traffic-control-profile {
  tcp-for-ge-port {
    guaranteed-rate 500m;
    shaping-rate-priority-high 400m;
    shaping-rate-priority-medium 300m;
    shaping-rate-excess-high 100m;
  }
}

```

However, this configuration generates an error (no excess per-priority rate, so the node can never achieve its guaranteed rate):

```

[edit class-of-service]
traffic-control-profile {
  tcp-for-ge-port {
    guaranteed-rate 301m;
    shaping-rate-priority-high 100m;
    shaping-rate-priority-medium 100m;
    shaping-rate-priority-low 100m;
  }
}

```

You verify configuration of per-priority shaping with the **show class-of-service traffic-control-profile** command. This example shows shaping rates established for the high and medium priorities for a traffic control profile named **tcp-ge-port**.

```

user@host# show class-of-service traffic-control-profile
Traffic control profile: tcp-ae, Index: 22093
  Shaping rate: 3000000000
  Scheduler map: <default>

```

```

Traffic control profile: tcp-ge-port, Index: 22093
  Shaping rate priority high: 1000000000
  Shaping rate priority medium: 9000000000
  Scheduler map: <default>

```

There are no restrictions on or interactions between per-priority shaping rates and the excess rate. An excess rate (a weight) is specified as a percentage or proportion of excess bandwidth.

Table 139 on page 810 shows where traffic control profiles containing per-priority shaping rates can be attached for both per-unit schedulers and hierarchical schedulers.

Table 139: Applying Traffic Control Profiles

Type of Traffic Control Profile	Per-unit Allowed?	Hierarchical Allowed?
Port level output-traffic-control-profile with per-priority shaping	Yes	Yes
Port level output-traffic-control-profile-remaining with per-priority shaping	No	Yes
Port level output-traffic-control-profile and output-traffic-control-profile-remaining with per-priority shaping	No	Yes
Port level input-traffic-control-profile with per-priority shaping	No	No
Port level input-traffic-control-profile-remaining with per-priority shaping	No	No
Interface set output-traffic-control-profile with per-priority shaping	No	Yes
Interface set output-traffic-control-profile-remaining with per-priority shaping	No	No
Interface set input-traffic-control-profile with per-priority shaping	No	No
Interface set input-traffic-control-profile-remaining with per-priority shaping	No	No
Logical interface level output-traffic-control-profile with per-priority shaping	No	No
Logical interface level input-traffic-control-profile with per-priority shaping	No	No

Configuring Static Shaping Parameters to Account for Overhead in Downstream Traffic Rates

Supported Platforms **MX Series**

The overhead accounting feature enables you to account for downstream traffic that has different encapsulations or downstream traffic from cell-based equipment, such as ATM switches.

You can configure the overhead accounting feature to shape downstream traffic based on frames or cell shaping mode.

You can also account for the different byte sizes per encapsulation by configuring a byte adjustment value for the shaping mode.

To configure the shaping mode and byte adjustment value for static CoS configurations:

1. Specify the shaping mode.

Frame shaping mode is enabled by default.

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name]
user@host# set overhead-accounting (frame-mode | cell-mode)
```

2. (Optional) Specify a byte adjustment value.

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name]
user@host# set overhead-accounting bytes byte-value
```



BEST PRACTICE: We recommend that you specify a byte adjustment value that represents the difference between the customer premise equipment (CPE) protocol overhead and the B-RAS protocol overhead.

The available range is –120 through 124 bytes. The system rounds up the byte adjustment value to the nearest multiple of 4. For example, a value of 6 is rounded to 8, and a value of –10 is rounded to –8.

Related Documentation

- [Bandwidth Management for Downstream Traffic in Edge Networks Overview on page 826](#)

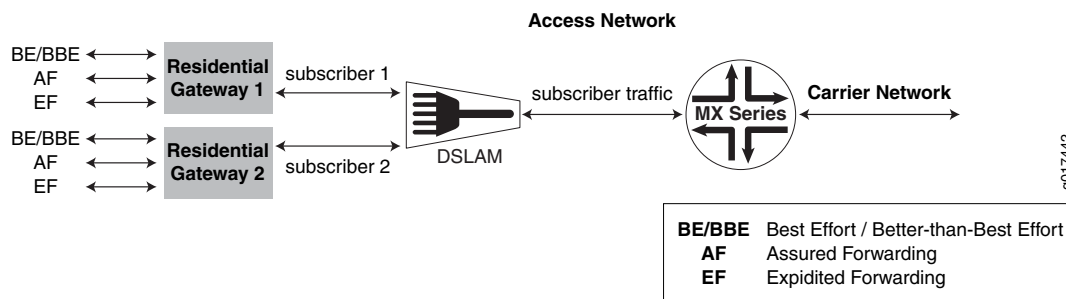
Example: Configuring Static Shaping Parameters to Account for Overhead in Downstream Traffic Rates

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

This topic describes two scenarios for which you can configure static shaping parameters to account for packet overhead in a downstream network.

[Figure 67 on page 811](#) shows the sample network that the examples reference.

Figure 67: Sample Network Topology for Downstream Traffic



Managing Traffic with Different Encapsulations

In this example, the MX Series router shown in [Figure 67 on page 811](#) sends stacked VLAN frames to the DSLAM, and the DSLAM sends single-tagged VLAN frames to the residential gateway.

To accurately shape traffic at the residential gateway, the MX Series router must account for the different frame sizes. The difference between the stacked VLAN (S-VLAN) frames sent by the router and the single-tagged VLAN frames received at the residential gateway is a 4-byte VLAN tag. The residential gateway receives frames that are 4 bytes less.

To account for the different frame sizes, the network administrator configures the frame shaping mode with -4 byte adjustment:

1. The network administrator configure the traffic shaping parameters and attaches them to the interface.

Enabling the overhead accounting feature affects the resulting shaping rate, guaranteed rate, and excess rate parameters, if they are configured.

```
[edit]
class-of-service {
  traffic-control-profiles {
    tcp-example-overhead-accounting-frame-mode {
      shaping-rate 10m;
      shaping-rate-priority-high 4m;
      guaranteed-rate 2m;
      excess-rate percent 50;
      overhead-accounting frame-mode bytes -4;
    }
  }
  interfaces {
    ge-1/0/0 {
      output-traffic-control-profile tcp-example-overhead-accounting-frame-mode;
    }
  }
}
```

2. The network administrator verifies the adjusted rates.

```
user@host#show class-of-service traffic-control-profile
Traffic control profile: tcp-example-overhead-accounting-frame-mode, Index:
61785
Shaping rate: 10000000
Shaping rate priority high: 4000000
Excess rate 50
Guaranteed rate: 2000000
Overhead accounting mode: Frame Mode
Overhead bytes: -4
```

Managing Downstream Cell-Based Traffic

In this example, the DSLAM and residential gateway shown in [Figure 67 on page 811](#) are connected through an ATM cell-based network. The MX Series router sends Ethernet frames to the DSLAM, and the DSLAM sends ATM cells to the residential gateway.

To accurately shape traffic at the residential gateway, the MX Series router must account for the different physical network characteristics.

To account for the different frame sizes, the network administrator configures the cell shaping mode with –4 byte adjustment:

1. Configure the traffic shaping parameters and attach them to the interface.

Enabling the overhead accounting feature affects the resulting shaping rate, guaranteed rate, and excess rate parameters, if they are configured.

```
[edit]
class-of-service {
  traffic-control-profiles {
    tcp-example-overhead-accounting-cell-mode {
      shaping-rate 10m;
      shaping-rate-priority-high 4m;
      guaranteed-rate 2m;
      excess-rate percent 50;
      overhead-accounting cell-mode;
    }
  }
  interfaces {
    ge-1/0/0 {
      output-traffic-control-profile tcp-example-overhead-accounting-cell-mode;
    }
  }
}
```

2. Verify the adjusted rates.

```
user@host#show class-of-service traffic-control-profile
Traffic control profile: tcp-example-overhead-accounting-cell-mode, Index:
61785
Shaping rate: 10000000
Shaping rate priority high: 4000000
Excess rate 50
Guaranteed rate: 2000000
Overhead accounting mode: Cell Mode
Overhead bytes: 0
```

To account for ATM segmentation, the MX Series router adjusts all of the rates by 48/53 to account for ATM AAL5 encapsulation. In addition, the router accounts for cell padding, and internally adjusts each frame by 8 bytes to account for the ATM trailer.

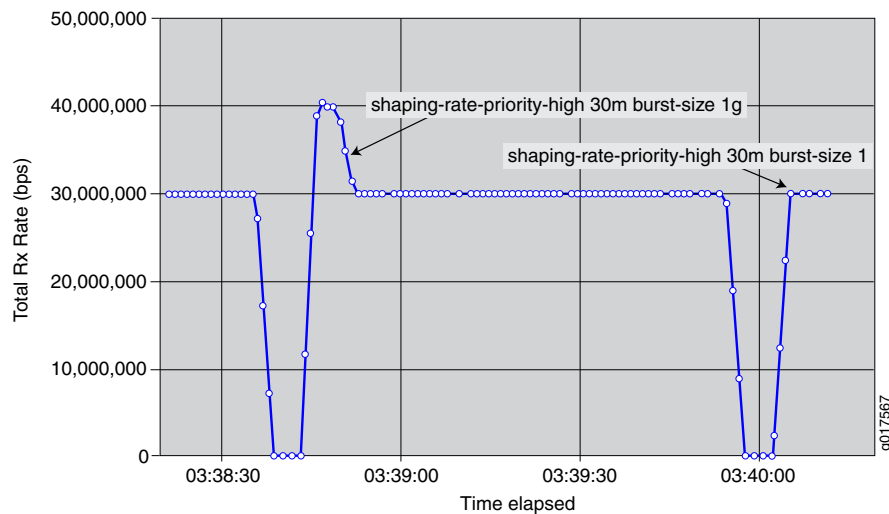
Related Documentation • [Configuring Static Shaping Parameters to Account for Overhead in Downstream Traffic Rates on page 810](#)

Traffic Burst Management on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

You can manage the impact of bursts of traffic on your network by configuring a burst-size value with the shaping rate or the guaranteed rate. The value is the maximum bytes of rate credit that can accrue for an idle queue or scheduler node. When a queue or node becomes active, the accrued rate credits enable the queue or node to catch up to the configured rate.

Figure 68: Sample Burst Shaping Rates



In [Figure 68 on page 814](#), the network administrator configures a large burst-size value for the shaping rate, then configures a small burst-size value. The larger burst size is subject to a maximum value. The smaller burst size is subject to a minimum value that enables the system to achieve the configured rates.

In both configurations, the scheduler node can burst beyond its shaping rate for a brief interval. The burst of traffic beyond the shaping rate is more noticeable with the larger burst size than the smaller burst size.

- [Guidelines for Configuring the Burst Size on page 814](#)
- [How the System Calculates the Burst Size on page 815](#)

Guidelines for Configuring the Burst Size

Typically, the default burst-size (100 ms) for both scheduler nodes and queues on MIC and MPC interfaces is adequate for most networks. However, if you have intermediate equipment in your network that has very limited buffering and is intolerant of bursts of traffic, you might want to configure a lower value for the burst size.

Use caution when selecting a different burst size for your network. A burst size that is too high can overwhelm downstream networking equipment, causing dropped packets and inefficient network operation. Similarly, a burst size that is too low can prevent the network from achieving your configured rate.

When configuring a burst size, keep the following considerations in mind:

- The system uses an algorithm to determine the actual burst size that is implemented for a node or queue. For example, to reach a shaping rate of 8 Mbps, you must allocate 1Mb of rate credits every second. A shaping rate of 8 Mbps with a burst size of 500,000 bytes of rate-credit per seconds enables the system to transmit at most 500,000 bytes, or 4 Mbps. The system cannot implement a burst size that prevents the rate from being achieved.

For more information, see [“How the System Calculates the Burst Size” on page 815](#).

- There are minimum and maximum burst sizes for each platform, and different nodes and queue types have different scaling factors. For example, the system ensures the burst cannot be set lower than 1 Mbps for a shaping rate of 8 Mbps. To smoothly shape traffic, rate credits are sent much faster than once per second. The interval at which rate credits are sent varies depending on the platform, the type of rate, and the scheduler level.
- When you have configured adjustments for the shaping rate (either by percentage or through an application such as ANCP or Multicast OIF), the system bases the default and minimum burst-size calculations on the adjusted shaping rate.
- When you have configured cell shaping mode to account for ATM cell tax, the system bases the default and minimum burst-size calculations on the post-tax shaping rate.
- The guaranteed rate and shaping rate share the value specified for the burst size. If the guaranteed rate has a burst size specified, that burst size is used for the shaping rate; if the shaping rate has a burst size specified, that burst size is used for the guaranteed rate. If you have specified a burst size for both rates, the system uses the lesser of the two values.
- The burst size configured for the guaranteed rate cannot exceed the burst-size configured for the shaping rate. The system generates a commit error.
- If you have not configured a guaranteed rate, logical interfaces and interface sets receive a default guaranteed rate from the port speed. Queues receive a default guaranteed rate from the parent logical interface or interface set.

How the System Calculates the Burst Size

When calculating the burst size, the system uses an exponent of a power of two. For example:

$$\text{Shaping-rate in bps} * 100 \text{ ms} / (8 \text{ bits/byte} * 1000 \text{ ms/s}) = 1,875,000 \text{ bytes}$$

The system then rounds this value up. For example, the system uses the following calculation to determine the burst size for a scheduler node with a shaping rate of 150 Mbps:

$$\text{Max (Shaping rate, Guaranteed rate) bps} * 100 \text{ ms} / (8 \text{ bits/byte} * 1000 \text{ ms/s}) = 1,875,000 \text{ bytes}$$

$$\text{Rounded up to the next higher power of two} = 2,097,150 \text{ (which is } 2^{21}, \text{ or } 0x2000000)$$

The system assigns a single burst size to each of the following rate pairs:

- Shaping rate and guaranteed rate
- Guaranteed high (GH) and guaranteed medium (GM)
- Excess high (EH) and excess low (EL)
- Guaranteed low (GL)

To calculate the burst size for each pair, the system:

- Uses the configured burst-size if only one of the pair is configured.
- Uses the lesser of the two burst sizes if both values are configured.
- Uses the next lower power of two.
- To calculate the minimum burst size, the system uses the greater of the two rates.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Per-Priority Shaping on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview on page 799](#)
- [Managing Excess Bandwidth Distribution on Static Interfaces on MICs and MPCs on page 829](#)

Understanding Hierarchical Scheduling for MIC and MPC Interfaces

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

This topic covers the following information:

- [Scheduler Node Scaling for MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 816](#)
- [Hierarchical Scheduling Priority Levels for MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 817](#)
- [Guaranteed Bandwidth and Weight of an Interface Node on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 817](#)
- [Hierarchical Scheduling for MIC and MPC Interfaces in Oversubscribed PIR Mode on page 818](#)

Scheduler Node Scaling for MIC and MPC Interfaces

In per-unit scheduling, the logical interfaces share a common level 2 node (one per port). In hierarchical-scheduling, each logical interface has its own level 2 node. Thus, scaling is limited by the number of level 2 nodes.

To better control system resources in hierarchical-scheduling mode, you can limit the number of scheduler node levels to two. In this case, all logical interfaces and interface sets with CoS scheduling policy share a single level 2 node. Consequently, the maximum number of logical interfaces with CoS scheduling policies is increased (the interface sets must be at level 3).

To configure scheduler node scaling, include the **hierarchical-scheduler** statement with the **maximum-hierarchy-levels** option at the **[edit interfaces xe-fpc/pic/port]** hierarchy level. The only supported value is 2.

```
[edit interfaces]
xe-2/0/0 {
  hierarchical-scheduler {
    maximum-hierarchy-levels 2;
  }
}
```



NOTE: The **maximum-hierarchy-levels** option supports level 3 interface sets but not level 2 interface sets. If you configure level 2 interface sets with the **maximum-hierarchy-levels** option, you generate Packet Forwarding Engine errors.

Hierarchical Scheduling Priority Levels for MIC and MPC Interfaces

The queuing model used by MIC and MPC interfaces supports three priority levels for guaranteed scheduling priority and two lower priority levels for excess scheduling priority. You can configure a queue with one guaranteed priority and one excess priority. For example, you can configure a queue for guaranteed low (GL) as the guaranteed priority and configure excess high (EH) as the excess priority.

You can associate a guaranteed level with only one excess level. You can associate an excess level with any number of guaranteed priority levels, including none.

Interface nodes maintain their guaranteed priority level (for example, guaranteed high, GH) as long as they do not exceed their guaranteed bandwidth. If the queue bandwidth exceeds the guaranteed rate, then the priority drops to the excess priority (for example, excess high, EH). Because excess level priorities are lower than their guaranteed counterparts, the bandwidth guarantees for each of the other levels can be maintained.

Guaranteed Bandwidth and Weight of an Interface Node on MIC and MPC Interfaces

The queuing model used by MIC and MPC interfaces separates the concepts of *guaranteed bandwidth* and *weight* of an interface node, although the two terms are often used interchangeably. The guaranteed bandwidth for an interface node is the bandwidth the node can use, independent of what is happening at the other nodes of the scheduling hierarchy. The weight of an interface node, on the other hand, is a value that determines how *excess bandwidth* is used. The weight of a node comes into play when other nodes at the same hierarchical scheduling level use less than the sum of their guaranteed bandwidths

For some application traffic types (such as constant bit rate voice, where there is little concern about excess bandwidth), the guaranteed bandwidth dominates the node. For other types of application traffic (such as bursty data, where a well-defined bandwidth is not always possible), the concept of weight dominates the node.

Hierarchical Scheduling for MIC and MPC Interfaces in Oversubscribed PIR Mode

In contrast to the Intelligent Queuing Enhanced (IQE) and Intelligent Queuing 2 Enhanced (IQ2E) PICs, the interfaces on MICs and MPCs set the guaranteed rate to zero in oversubscribed peak information rate (PIR) mode for the per-unit scheduler. Also, the configured rate is scaled down to fit the oversubscribed value. For example, if there are two logical interface units with a shaping rate of 1 Gbps each on a 1-Gbps port (which is, therefore, oversubscribed 2 to 1), then the guaranteed rate on each unit is scaled down to 500 Mbps (scaled down by 2).

With hierarchical schedulers in oversubscribed PIR mode, the guaranteed rate for every logical interface unit is set to zero. This means that the queue transmit rates are always oversubscribed.

Because in oversubscribed PIR mode the queue transmit rates are always oversubscribed, the following are true:

- If the queue transmit rate is set as a percentage, then the guaranteed rate of the queue is set to zero; but the excess rate (weight) of the queue is set correctly.
- If the queue transmit rate is set as an absolute value and if the queue has guaranteed high or medium priority, then traffic up to the queue's transmit rate is sent at that priority level. However, for guaranteed low traffic, that traffic is demoted to the excess low region. This means that best-effort traffic well within the queue's transmit rate gets a lower priority than out-of-profile excess high traffic. This differs from the IQE and IQ2E PICs.

Related Documentation

- [Per-Unit Queuing and Hierarchical Queuing for MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 821](#)
- [CoS Features and Limitations on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 790](#)
- [Jitter Reduction in Hierarchical CoS Queues on page 834](#)
- [Scheduling and Shaping in Hierarchical CoS Queues for Traffic Routed to GRE Tunnels on page 485](#)
- [CoS Three-Level Hierarchical Scheduling on MPLS Pseudowire Subscriber Interfaces](#)

Configuring Ingress Hierarchical CoS on MIC and MPC Interfaces

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

You can configure ingress CoS parameters, including hierarchical schedulers, on MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers. In general, the supported configuration statements apply to per-unit schedulers or to hierarchical schedulers.



NOTE: Ingress CoS is not supported on AE interfaces on MPCs.

To configure ingress CoS for per-unit schedulers, include the following statements at the `[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name]
input-excess-bandwidth-share (proportional value | equal);
input-scheduler-map map-name;
input-shaping-rate rate;
input-traffic-control-profile profile-name;
unit logical-unit-number;
  input-scheduler-map map-name;
  input-shaping-rate (percent percentage | rate);
  input-traffic-control-profile profile-name;
```

To configure ingress CoS for hierarchical schedulers, include the `interface-set` `interface-set-name` statement at the `[edit class-of-service interfaces]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
interface-set interface-set-name {
  input-traffic-control-profile profile-name;
  input-traffic-control-profile-remaining profile-name;
  interface interface-name {
    input-excess-bandwidth-share (proportional value | equal);
    input-traffic-control-profile profile-name;
    input-traffic-control-profile-remaining profile-name;
    unit logical-unit-number;
  }
}
```

By default, ingress CoS features are disabled on MIC and MPC interfaces. To enable ingress CoS on a MIC or MPC interface, configure the `traffic-manager` statement with `ingress-and-egress` mode as shown in the following example:

```
chassis {
  fpc 7 {
    pic 0 {
      traffic-manager {
        mode ingress-and-egress;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Configured CoS features on the ingress are independent of CoS features on the egress. Note that for MIC-based MX80 routers, only one MIC can be configured for ingress queuing.

The following behavior aggregate (BA) classification tables are supported on the ingress side of MIC and MPC interfaces:

- DSCP
- DSCP for IPv6
- exp (MPLS)
- IEEE 802.1p
- inet-precedence

Configuring a CoS Scheduling Policy on Logical Tunnel Interfaces

Supported Platforms **MX Series**

You can configure a CoS scheduling policy on a logical tunnel interface (LT ifl). Logical tunnel interfaces can be used to terminate a pseudowire into a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. If an Lt device is used to terminate a pseudowire, CoS scheduling policies can be applied on the Lt interface to manage traffic entering the pseudowire. You accomplish this by configuring the hierarchical-scheduler attribute on the physical interface.



NOTE: It is important to first commit the hierarchical-scheduler configuration under the logical tunnel physical interface (LT ifd), and subsequently add and commit the class-of-service configuration.



NOTE: The `output-traffic-control` statement applies only to the LT ifl that is part of an L3 VRF instance.

The following example shows two pseudowires (pw1 and pw2) over lt-1/0/10. pw1 carries data, voice, and video traffic, and pw2 carries only data and voice traffic. All pseudowire traffic is restricted to 800m bps. The shaping rate for traffic over pw1 is 400m bps and the shaping rate for traffic over pw2 is 400m bps.

```
[edit interfaces]
lt-1/0/10 {
  hierarchical-scheduler;
}
[edit class-of-service schedulers]
data_sch {
  buffer-size remainder;
  priority low;
}
voice_sch {
  transmit-rate 6k;
  priority strict-high;
}
video_sch {
  shaping-rate 1m;
  priority medium-low;
}
[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps]
pw1-smap {
  forwarding-class be scheduler data_sch;
  forwarding-class ef scheduler voice_sch;
  forwarding-class af scheduler video_sch;
}
pw2-smap {
  forwarding-class be scheduler data_sch;
  forwarding-class ef scheduler voice_sch;
```

```

}
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles]
pw1-tcp {
  scheduler-map pw1-smap;
  shaping-rate 400m;
}
pw2-tcp {
  scheduler-map pw2-smap;
  shaping-rate 400m;
}
all-pw-tcp {
  shaping-rate 800m;
}
lt-ifd-remain {
  shaping-rate 10m;
}
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
lt-1/0/10 {
  output-traffic-control-profile all-pw-tcp;
  output-traffic-control-profile-remaining lt-ifd-remain;
  unit 1 {
    output-traffic-control-profile pw1-tcp;
  }
  unit 3 {
    output-traffic-control-profile pw2-tcp;
  }
}

```

Related Documentation

- [CoS Scheduling Policy on Logical Tunnel Interfaces Overview on page 842](#)
- [Configuring Hierarchical Schedulers for CoS on page 308](#)
- [Configuring Logical Tunnel Interfaces](#)
- [CoS on Ethernet Pseudowires in Universal Edge Networks Overview on page 842](#)
- [Configuring CoS on an Ethernet Pseudowire for Multiservice Edge Networks on page 842](#)

Per-Unit Queuing and Hierarchical Queuing for MIC and MPC Interfaces

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

This topic covers the following information:

- [Queuing Models Supported for MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 821](#)
- [Scheduler Node Levels for MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 823](#)

Queuing Models Supported for MIC and MPC Interfaces

Interfaces hosted on Modular Interface Card (MIC) and Modular Port Concentrator (MPC) line cards in MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers support different models of class-of-service (CoS) queuing, depending on MIC or MPC type:

- [Limited Scale Per-Unit Queuing MPCs on page 822](#)
- [Hierarchical Queuing MICs and MPCs on page 822](#)

Limited Scale Per-Unit Queuing MPCs

Per-unit CoS queuing features on a limited scale are available for interfaces hosted on some MPCs that don't have a dedicated queueing chip, specifically the MPC3E, MPC4E, and MPC6E line cards and on the fixed-configuration 16-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet MPC in MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers.



NOTE: The non-queueing MPC1, MPC2, and MPC5E line cards *do not* support per-unit queuing.

On MPCs that support per-unit queuing, the following queuing capabilities are available:

- 4 or 8 egress queues per unit.
- Delay buffer capacities for 100 ms by default, and up to 200 ms maximum delay.
- Rate shaping of the ports and their queues.
- Guaranteed rate enforced at the queues.

Per-unit CoS queuing feature also support pre-classification of incoming packets to protect high priority packets in the event of congestion. Such features include ingress DSCP rewrite and per-VLAN classification, ingress and egress policing, and rewrites.

Hierarchical Queuing MICs and MPCs

Hierarchical CoS queuing features are available for interfaces hosted on MICs in MPC1 Q, MPC2 Q, MPC2 EQ, and MPC5EQ line cards in MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers and for interfaces hosted on 1-Gigabit and 10-Gigabit Ethernet MICs in MX5, MX10, MX40, MX80, or MX104 modular chassis routers. These MICs and MPCs provide a dedicated queueing chip that supports hierarchical queuing.

Hierarchical queuing MICs and MPCs support all per-unit CoS functionality plus fine-grained queuing abilities over four levels of hierarchical scheduling:

- Hierarchical scheduling with ports, interface-sets, and logical-interfaces.
- Shaping—Committed Information Rate (CIR) and a Peak Information Rate (PIR)—at all scheduling levels, including queues.
- Three normal priority levels and two excess priority levels configurable at all scheduling levels, including queues.
- Per-priority shaping of traffic at Level 1 or Level 2.
- Shaping for unconfigured customer VLANs (C-VLANs) and for service VLAN (S-VLANs).

Scheduler Node Levels for MIC and MPC Interfaces

Interfaces hosted on MICs and MPCs support different scheduler node levels, depending on MIC or MPC type:

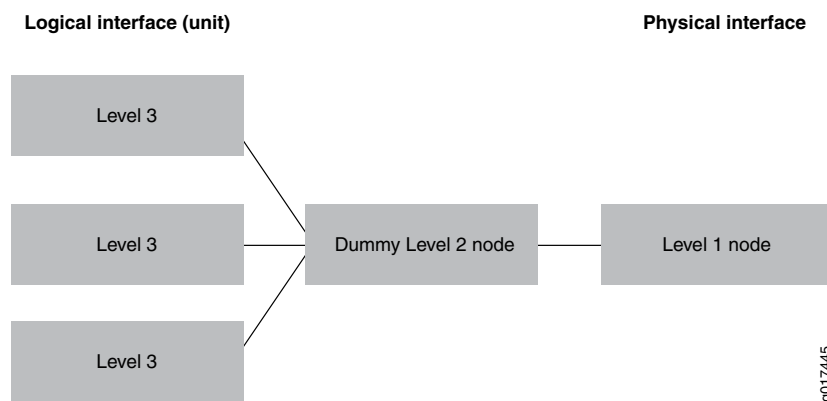
- [Scheduler Node Levels for Per-Unit Queuing MPCs on page 823](#)
- [Scheduler Node Levels for Hierarchical Queuing MICs and MPCs on page 823](#)

Scheduler Node Levels for Per-Unit Queuing MPCs

For an interface hosted on a per-unit queuing MPC, each logical interface has its own dedicated level 3 node, and all logical interfaces share a common level 2 node (one per port).

[Figure 69 on page 823](#) illustrates scheduler node levels for an interface hosted on a per-unit queuing MPC.

Figure 69: Scheduler Node Levels for Per-Unit Queuing MPCs

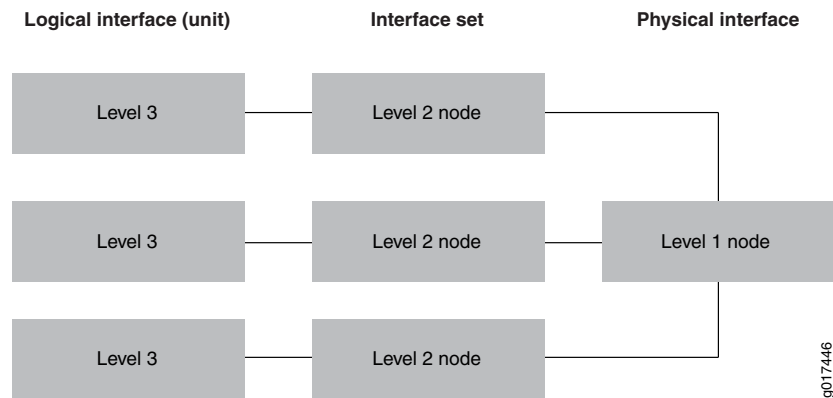


For interfaces hosted on per-unit queuing MPCs, the level 2 node is always a dummy node.

Scheduler Node Levels for Hierarchical Queuing MICs and MPCs

With the exception of the 10-Gigabit Ethernet MPC with SFP+, the queuing model used by interfaces hosted on hierarchical queuing MICs and MPCs support four levels of scheduler nodes: the queue itself (level 4), the logical interface or customer virtual LAN (C-VLAN) level (level 3), the interface set or service VLAN (S-VLAN) collection (level 2), and the physical interface or port (level 1).

[Figure 70 on page 824](#) illustrates the scheduler node levels for an interface hosted on a hierarchical queuing MIC or MPC.

Figure 70: Scheduler Node Levels for Interfaces on Hierarchical Queuing and Scheduling MICs and MPCs

The figure depicts scheduler nodes for an interface that does not include interface sets and for which traffic control profiles are applied to the logical interfaces only.



NOTE: If an interface set has a CoS scheduling policy but none of its child logical interfaces has a CoS scheduling policy, then the interface set is considered to be a leaf node and has one level 2 and one level 3 node.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Hierarchical Scheduling for MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 816](#)
- [CoS Three-Level Hierarchical Scheduling on MPLS Pseudowire Subscriber Interfaces](#)
- [MX Series MPC Overview](#)
- [MPCs Supported by MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 Routers](#)
- [MX Series MIC Overview](#)
- [MICs Supported by MX Series Routers](#)
- [MX5, MX10, MX40, and MX80 Modular Interface Card Description](#)

Managing Dedicated and Remaining Queues for Static CoS Configurations on MIC and MPC Interfaces

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

This topic describes how to manage dedicated and remaining queues for static subscriber interfaces configured at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy.

- [Configuring the Maximum Number of Queues for MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 824](#)
- [Configuring Remaining Common Queues on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 825](#)

Configuring the Maximum Number of Queues for MIC and MPC Interfaces

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

30-Gigabit Ethernet Queuing MPCs and 60-Gigabit Ethernet Queuing and Enhanced Queuing MPCs support a dedicated number of queues when configured for hierarchical scheduling and per-unit scheduling configurations.

To scale the number of subscriber interfaces per queue, you can modify the number of queues supported on the MIC.

To configure the number of queues:

1. Specify that you want to configure the MIC.

```
user@host# edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number
```

2. Configure the number of queues.

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]
user@host# set max-queues-per-interface (8 | 4)
```

Configuring Remaining Common Queues on MIC and MPC Interfaces

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

30-Gigabit Ethernet Queuing MPCs and 60-Gigabit Ethernet Queuing and Enhanced Queuing MPCs support a dedicated set of queues when configured with hierarchical scheduling.

When the number of dedicated queues is reached on the module, there can be queues remaining. Traffic from these logical interfaces are considered unclassified and attached to a common set of queues that are shared by all subsequent logical interfaces.

You can configure traffic shaping and scheduling resources for the remaining queues by attaching a special traffic-control profile to the interface. This feature enables you to provide the same shaping and scheduling to remaining queues as the dedicated queues.

To configure the remaining queues on a MIC or MPC interface:

1. Configure CoS parameters in a traffic-control profile.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# edit traffic-control-profiles profile-name
```

2. Enable hierarchical scheduling for the interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]
user@host# set hierarchical-scheduler
```

3. Attach the traffic control profiles for the dedicated and remaining queues to the port on which you enabled hierarchical scheduling.

To provide the same shaping and scheduling parameters to dedicated and remaining queues, reference the same traffic-control profile.

- a. Attach the traffic-control profile for the dedicated queues on the interface.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name]
user@host# set output-traffic-control-profile profile-name
```

- b. Attach the traffic-control profile for the remaining queues on the interface.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name]  
user@host# set output-traffic-control-profile-remaining profile-name
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Dedicated Queue Scaling for CoS Configurations on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview on page 791](#)
 - [Verifying the Number of Dedicated Queues Configured on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 793](#)
 - [Configuring Hierarchical Schedulers for CoS on page 308](#)
 - [Configuring Interface Sets on page 232](#)

Excess Bandwidth Distribution on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

Service providers often used tiered services to provide bandwidth for excess traffic as traffic patterns vary. By default, excess bandwidth between a configured guaranteed rate and shaping rate is shared equally among all queues on MIC and MPC interfaces, which might not be optimal for all subscribers to a service.

You can adjust this distribution by configuring the rates and priorities for the excess bandwidth.

By default, when traffic exceeds the shaping or guaranteed rates, the system demotes traffic with guaranteed high (GH) priority and guaranteed medium (GM) priority. You can disable this priority demotion for the MIC and MPC interfaces in your router.

- Related Documentation**
- [Managing Excess Bandwidth Distribution on Static Interfaces on MICs and MPCs on page 829](#)
 - [*Managing Excess Bandwidth Distribution for Dynamic CoS on MIC and MPC Interfaces*](#)
 - [Per-Priority Shaping on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview on page 799](#)
 - [Traffic Burst Management on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview on page 813](#)

Bandwidth Management for Downstream Traffic in Edge Networks Overview

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

In a subscriber access network, traffic with different encapsulations can be passed downstream to other customer premise equipment (CPE) through the MX Series router. Managing the bandwidth of downstream ATM traffic to Ethernet interfaces can be especially difficult because of the different Layer 2 encapsulations.

The downstream network is not necessarily the directly attached network. In typical broadband network gateway (BNG) configurations, the directly attached network is an Ethernet access network, which provides access to either another frame-based network, or a cell-based network.

The *overhead accounting* feature enables you to shape traffic based on whether the downstream network is a frame-based network, like Ethernet, or a cell-based network, like ATM. It assigns a byte adjustment value to account for different encapsulations.

This feature is available on MIC and MPC interfaces.

Effective Shaping Rate

The shaping-rate, also known as peak information rate (PIR), is the maximum rate for a scheduler node or queue.

The true rate of a subscriber at the access-loop/CPE is a function of:

- The shaping-rate in effect for the subscriber's household, in bits per second.
- Whether the subscriber is connected to a frame-based or cell-based network.
- Number of bytes in each frame that are accounted for by the shaper.



NOTE: Chassis **egress-shaping-overhead** is not included in the effective rate. **Egress-shaping-overhead** accounts for the physical interface overhead (ISO OSI Layer 1). Effective shaping-rate is a Layer 2 (ISO OSI) rate.

Shaping Modes

There are two modes used for adjusting downstream traffic:

- *Frame shaping mode* is useful for adjusting downstream traffic with different encapsulations. Shaping is based on the number of bytes in the frame, without regard to cell encapsulation or padding overhead. Frame is the default shaping mode on the router.
- *Cell shaping mode* is useful for adjusting downstream cell-based traffic. In cell shaping mode, shaping is based on the number of bytes in cells, and accounts for the cell encapsulation and padding overhead.

When you specify cell mode, the resulting traffic stream conforms to the policing rates configured in downstream ATM switches, reducing the number of packet drops in the Ethernet network.

To account for ATM segmentation, the router adjusts all of the rates by 48/53 to account for 5-byte ATM AAL5 encapsulation. In addition, the router accounts for cell padding, and internally adjusts each frame by 8 bytes to account for the ATM trailer.

Byte Adjustments

When the downstream traffic has different byte sizes per encapsulation, it is useful to configure a *byte adjustment* value to adjust the number of bytes per packet to be included in or excluded from the shaping mechanism. This value represents the number of bytes that are encapsulated and decapsulated by the downstream equipment. For example, to properly account for a 4-byte header stripped by the downstream network, set the

overhead-accounting bytes to -4. To properly account for a 12-byte header added by the downstream network, set the overhead-accounting bytes to 12.

We recommend that you specify a byte adjustment value that represents the difference between the CPE protocol overhead and B-RAS protocol overhead.

The system rounds up the byte adjustment value to the nearest multiple of 4. For example, a value of 6 is rounded to 8, and a value of -10 is rounded to -8.

You do not need to configure a byte adjustment value to account for the downstream ATM network. However, you can specify the byte value to account for additional encapsulations or decapsulations in the downstream network.

Relationship with Other CoS Features

Enabling the overhead accounting feature affects the resulting shaping rates, guaranteed rate, and excess rate parameters, if they are configured.

The overhead accounting feature also affects the egress shaping overhead feature that you can configure at the chassis level. We recommend that you use the egress shaping-overhead feature to account for the Layer 2 overhead of the outgoing interface, and use the overhead-accounting feature to account for downstream traffic with different encapsulations and cell-based networks.

When both features are configured, the total byte adjustment value is equal to the adjusted value of the overhead-accounting feature plus the value of the egress-shaping-overhead feature. For example, if the configured byte adjustment value is 40, and the router internally adjusts the size of each frame by 8, the adjusted overhead accounting value is 48. That value is added to the egress shaping overhead of 24 for a total byte adjustment value of 72.

Related Documentation

- To configure overhead accounting for static Ethernet interfaces, see [Configuring Static Shaping Parameters to Account for Overhead in Downstream Traffic Rates](#) on page 810
- To configure overhead accounting for dynamic subscriber access, see *Configuring Dynamic Shaping Parameters to Account for Overhead in Downstream Traffic Rates*
- *Setting Shaping Rate and Overhead Accounting Based on PPPoE Vendor-Specific Tags*

Scheduler Delay Buffering on MIC and MPC Interfaces

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

To control congestion at the output stage, you can configure the delay-buffer bandwidth. Scheduler delay-buffer bandwidth provides packet buffer space to absorb burst traffic up to the specified duration of delay. After the specified delay buffer becomes full, packets with 100 percent drop probability are dropped from the head of the buffer.

MIC and MPC interfaces support the following default scheduler delay buffer sizes:

- For delay buffer rates below 1 Gbps, the interfaces support delay buffer capacity for 500 ms of buffering.

- For delay buffer rates of 1 Gbps and faster, the interfaces support delay buffer capacity for 100 ms of buffering.
- All tunnel interfaces configured on MIC and MPC interfaces support delay buffer capacity for 100 ms of buffering.

You can configure an explicit buffer size ranging from 4 KB to 256 MB, depending on the MIC or MPC model. However, MIC and MPC interfaces do not support the large delay buffer size configuration statement **q-pic-large-buffer**

Interfaces hosted on MIC and MPC line cards have a certain granularity in the application of configured delay buffer parameters. In other words, the observed hardware value might not exactly match the user-configured value. Nevertheless, the derived values are as close to the configured values as allowed.

When you configure an explicit buffer size, there are 256 points available and the closest point is chosen. High-priority and medium-priority queues use 64 points, and the low-priority queues uses 128.

Related Documentation

- [CoS Features and Limitations on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 790](#)
- [Rate Shaping on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 803](#)
- [Understanding Hierarchical Scheduling for MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 816](#)
- [Drop Profiles on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 831](#)

Managing Excess Bandwidth Distribution on Static Interfaces on MICs and MPCs

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

Service providers often used tiered services that must provide bandwidth for excess traffic as traffic patterns vary. By default, excess bandwidth between a configured guaranteed rate and shaping rate is shared equally among all queues, which might not be optimal for all subscribers to a service.

To manage excess bandwidth:

1. Configure the parameters for the interface.
 - a. Configure the shaping rate.

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name]
user@host# set shaping-rate (percent percentage | rate) <burst-size bytes>
```



TIP: On MIC and MPC interfaces, the guaranteed rate and the shaping rate share the value specified for the burst size. If the guaranteed rate has a burst size specified, it is used for the shaping rate; if the shaping rate has a burst size specified, it is used for the guaranteed rate. If you have specified a burst for both rates, the system uses the lesser of the two values.

b. Configure the excess rate.

You can configure an excess rate for all priorities of traffic.

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name]
user@host# set excess-rate (percent percentage | proportion value)
```

Optionally, you can configure an excess rate specifically for high- and low-priority traffic. When you configure the **excess-rate** statement for an interface, you cannot also configure the **excess-rate-low** and **excess-rate-high** statements.

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name]
user@host# set excess-rate-high (percent percentage | proportion value)
user@host# set excess-rate-low (percent percentage | proportion value)
```



BEST PRACTICE: We recommend that you configure either a percentage or a proportion of the excess bandwidth for all schedulers with the same parent in the hierarchy. For example, if you configure interface 1.1 with twenty percent of the excess bandwidth, configure interface 1.2 with eighty percent of the excess bandwidth.

2. (Optional) Configure parameters for the queue.

a. Configure the shaping rate.

```
[edit class-of-service scheduler scheduler-name]
user@host# set shaping-rate (rate | $junos-cos-scheduler-shaping-rate) <burst-size
bytes>
```

b. Configure the excess rate.

```
[edit class-of-service scheduler scheduler-name]
user@host# set excess-rate (percent percentage | proportion value)
```

c. (Optional) Configure the priority of excess bandwidth for the queue.

```
[edit class-of-service scheduler scheduler-name]
user@host# set excess-priority (low | medium-low | medium-high | high | none)
```

**TIP:**

For queues, you cannot configure the excess rate in these cases:

- When the **transmit-rate exact** statement is configured. In this case, the shaping rate is equal to the transmit rate and the queue does not operate in the excess region.
- When the scheduling priority is configured as **strict-high**. In this case, the queue gets all available bandwidth and never operates in the excess region.

By default, when traffic exceeds the shaping or guaranteed rates, the system demotes traffic configured with guaranteed high (GH) priority and guaranteed medium (GM) priority. To disable priority demotion, specify the **none** option. You cannot configure this option for queues

configured with `transmit-rate` expressed as a percent and when the parent's guaranteed rate is set to zero.

For example, the following statements establish a traffic control profile with a shaping rate of 80 Mbps and an excess rate of 100 percent.

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles]
tcp-example-excess {
  shaping-rate 80m;
  excess-rate percent 100;
}
```

The following statements establish a scheduler with an excess rate of 5 percent and a low priority for excess traffic.

```
[edit class-of-service scheduler]
example-scheduler {
  excess-priority low;
  excess-rate percent 5;
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Excess Bandwidth Distribution on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview on page 826](#)
- For more information on hierarchical scheduling and operational modes, see [Configuring Hierarchical Schedulers for CoS on page 308](#).

Drop Profiles on MIC and MPC Interfaces

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

This topic covers the following information

- [Drop Profiles on Enhanced Queuing MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 831](#)
- [Implicit Scaling of WRED Profiles on page 831](#)

Drop Profiles on Enhanced Queuing MIC and MPC Interfaces

Enhanced queuing (EQ) interfaces on MICs and MPCs support drop profiles as follows:

- Up to 255 drop profiles
- Up to 128 tail-drop priorities for guaranteed low (GL) priorities
- Up to 64 tail-drop priorities for guaranteed high and medium priorities

Implicit Scaling of WRED Profiles

You can oversubscribe scheduler delay buffers by configuring more delay-buffer memory than the system can support. If you oversubscribe the scheduler delay buffers for MIC and MPC interfaces, the system implicitly scales down the configured weighted random early detection (WRED) profiles so that packets are dropped more aggressively from the

relatively full queues. This automatic adjustment creates buffer space for packets in the relatively empty queues and provides a sense of fairness among the delay buffers.

**Related
Documentation**

- [CoS Features and Limitations on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 790](#)
- [Rate Shaping on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 803](#)
- [Understanding Hierarchical Scheduling for MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 816](#)
- [Scheduler Delay Buffering on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 828](#)
- [Defining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring RED Drop Profiles on page 319](#)
- [Managing Transient Traffic Bursts by Configuring Weighted RED Buffer Occupancy on page 336](#)

Intelligent Oversubscription on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview

Supported Platforms **MX Series**

On the MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers, as on other types of interface hardware, arriving packets are assigned to one of two preconfigured traffic classes (network control and best effort) based on their header types and destination media access control (MAC) address. Oversubscription, the situation when the incoming packet rate is much higher than the Packet Forwarding Engine and system can handle, can cause key packets to be dropped and result in a flurry of resends, making the problem worse. However, MIC and MPC interfaces handle oversubscription more intelligently and drops lower priority packets when oversubscription occurs. Protocols such as routing protocols are classified as network control. Protocols such as telnet, FTP, and SSH are classified as best effort. No configuration is necessary.

The following frames and packets are assigned to the network control traffic class:

- ARPs: Ethertype **0x0806** for ARP and **0x8035** for dynamic RARP
- IEEE 802.3ad Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP): Ethertype **0x8809** and **0x01** or **0x02** (subtype) in first data byte
- IEEE 802.1ah: Ethertype **0x8809** and subtype **0x03**
- IEEE 802.1g: Destination MAC address **0x01-80-C2-00-00-02** with Logical Link Control (LLC) **0xAAAA03** and Ethertype **0x08902**
- PVST: Destination MAC address **0x01-00-0C-CC-CC-CD** with LLC **0xAAAA03** and Ethertype **0x010B**
- xSTP: Destination MAC address **0x01-80-C2-00-00-00** with LLC **0x424203**
- GVRP: Destination MAC address **0x01-80-C2-00-00-21** with LLC **0x424203**
- GMRP: Destination MAC address **0x01-80-C2-00-00-20** with LLC **0x424203**
- IEEE 802.1x: Destination MAC address **0x01-80-C2-00-00-03** with LLC **0x424203**

- Any per-port **my-mac** destination MAC address
- Any configured global Integrated Bridging and Routing (IRB) **my-mac** destination MAC address

In addition, the following Layer 3 control protocols are assigned to the network control traffic class:

- IGMP query and report: Ethertype **0x0800** and carrying an IPv4 protocol or IPv6 next header field set to 2 (IGMP)
- IGMP DVMRP: IGMP field version = 1 and type = 3
- IPv4 ICMP: Ethertype **0x0800** and IPv4 protocols = 1 (ICMP)
- IPv6 ICMP: Ethertype **0x86DD** and IPv6 next header field = **0x3A** (ICMP)
- IPv4 or IPv6 OSPF: Ethertype **0x0800** and IPv4 protocol field or IPv6 next header field = **89** (OSPF)
- IPv4 or IPv6 VRRP: IPv4 Ethertype **0x0800** or IPv6 Ethertype **0x86DD** and IPv4 protocol field or IPv6 next header field = **112** (VRRP)
- IPv4 or IPv6 RSVP: IPv4 Ethertype **0x0800** or IPv6 Ethertype **0x86DD** and IPv4 protocol field or IPv6 next header field = **46** or **134**
- IPv4 or IPv6 PIM: IPv4 Ethertype **0x0800** or IPv6 Ethertype **0x86DD** and IPv4 protocol field or IPv6 next header field = **103**
- IPv4 or IPv6 IS-IS: IPv4 Ethertype **0x0800** or IPv6 Ethertype **0x86DD** and IPv4 protocol field or IPv6 next header field = **124**
- IPv4 router alert: IPv4 Ethertype **0x0800** and IPv4 option field = **0x94** (router alert)

Also, the following Layer 4 control protocols are assigned to the network control traffic class:

- IPv4 and IPv6 BGP: IPv4 Ethertype **0x0800** or IPv6 Ethertype **0x86DD**, TCP port = **179**, and carrying an IPv4 protocol or IPv6 next header field set to 6 (TCP)
- IPv4 and IPv6 LDP: IPv4 Ethertype **0x0800** or IPv6 Ethertype **0x86DD**, TCP or UDP port = **646**, and carrying an IPv4 protocol or IPv6 next header field set to 6 (TCP) or 17 (UDP)
- IPv4 UDP/L2TP control frames: IPv4 Ethertype **0x0800**, UDP port = **1701**, and carrying an IPv4 protocol field set to 17 (UDP)
- DHCP: Ethertype **0x0800**, IPv4 protocol field set to 17 (UDP), and UDP destination port = **0x43** (DHCP service) or **0x44** (DHCP host)
- IPv4 or IPv6 UDP/BFD: Ethertype **0x0800**, UDP port = **3784**, and IPv4 protocol field or IPv6 next header field set to 17 (UDP)

Finally, any PPP encapsulation (Ethertype **0x8863** (PPPoE Discovery) or **0x8864** (PPPoE Session Control)) is assigned to the network control traffic class (queue 3).



NOTE: These classifications are preconfigured.

Jitter Reduction in Hierarchical CoS Queues

Supported Platforms **MX Series**

- [Queue Jitter as a Function of the Maximum Number of Queues on page 834](#)
- [Default Maximum Queues for Hierarchical Queuing MICs and MPCs on page 834](#)
- [Shaping Rate Granularity as a Function of the Rate Wheel Update Period on page 835](#)

Queue Jitter as a Function of the Maximum Number of Queues

Each QX chip on a Modular Interface Card (MIC) or Modular Port Concentrator (MPC) internally hosts a *rate wheel thread* that updates the *shaper credits* into the *shapers* available at each level of scheduling hierarchy. At each hierarchy level, the length of this update period determines two key characteristics of scheduling:

- The minimum buffer needed for the queue to pass packets without dropping.
- The degree of jitter encountered in the queue.

At each hierarchy level, the length of the rate wheel update period is dependent upon the number of entities enabled for that node level. Because traffic is queued at Level 4 (queues) and scheduled upwards to Level 1 (the port), the number of entities (queues) enabled at Level 4 determines the number of entities (logical interfaces, interface-sets, or ports) enabled at the other levels of the scheduling hierarchy. By extension, the number of queues enabled for a given scheduler node hierarchy determines the length of the update period at all hierarchy levels. Consequently, limiting the maximum number of queues supported by a hierarchical queuing MIC or MPC can reduce jitter in the queues. To configure the maximum number of queues allowed per hierarchical queuing MIC or MPC, include the **max-queues** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc slot-number]** hierarchy level.

Default Maximum Queues for Hierarchical Queuing MICs and MPCs

The QX chip on a MIC or MPC consists of two symmetrical halves, and each half supports a maximum of 64 K queues (128 K queues per QX chip). The 2-port and 4-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet MICs with XFP and the MPC1_Q line cards have one chipset and can support a maximum of 128 K queues, distributed across the two partitions of the single QX chip. The MPC2_Q and MPC2_EQ line cards have two chipsets and can support a maximum of 256 K queues, distributed across the four partitions of the two QX chips.

[Table 140 on page 835](#) lists the maximum number of queues supported by default and the corresponding rate wheel update period for each hierarchical queuing MIC or MPC.

Table 140: Default Maximum Queues and Corresponding Rate Wheel Update Periods

Router Model	Hierarchical Queuing MIC or MPC	Maximum Queues	Rate Wheel Update Period
MX5, MX10, MX40, and MX80 modular	2-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with XFP The chassis base board hosts one chipset-based Packet Forwarding Engine process that operates in standalone mode. The single QX chip is composed of two partitions that each support 64 K queues for egress ports.	128 K	1.6 ms
MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020	MPC1 Q The MPC1 Q line card hosts one chipset-based Packet Forwarding Engine process that operates in fabric mode. The single QX chip is composed of two partitions that each support 64 K queues for egress ports.	128 K	1.6 ms
	MPC2 Q The MPC2 Q line card hosts two chipset-based Packet Forwarding Engine processes that operate in fabric mode. The two QX chips are composed of four partitions that each support 64 K queues for egress ports.	256 K	1.6 ms
	MPC2 EQ The MPC2 EQ line card hosts two chipset-based Packet Forwarding Engine processes that operate in fabric mode. The two QX chips are composed of four partitions that each support 64 K queues for egress ports.	256 K	2.6 ms

You can configure hierarchical queuing MICs and MPCs to support a reduced maximum number of queues. Doing so reduces the rate wheel update period used by the QX chip, which in turn reduces jitter in the queues for the egress interfaces hosted on the line card.

Shaping Rate Granularity as a Function of the Rate Wheel Update Period

Reducing the length of the QX chip rate wheel update period, in addition to reducing jitter in the hierarchical scheduling queues, also indirectly increases the shaping granularity.

For a given port line rate and scheduling hierarchy level, the shaping granularity is a function of the minimum shaper credit size and the rate wheel update period in effect as a result of the number of queues supported by the line card.

$$\text{shaping granularity} = \text{minimum shaper credit size} / \text{rate wheel update period}$$

Table 141 on page 836 shows how shaping granularity is calculated for non-enhanced hierarchical queuing MIC and MPC line cards with default values for minimum shaper credit size and for rate wheel update period.

Table 141: Default Shaping Granularities on Non-Enhanced Queuing MICs and MPCs

Port Type	Hierarchy Level	Non-Enhanced Queuing MIC or MPC Defaults		Calculation of Shaping Granularity
		Minimum Credit	Update Period	
1 Gbps Queuing	Level 1 (port), Level 4 (queues)	4 bytes = 32 bits	13.33 ms = 0.01333 sec	32 bits / 0.01333 sec = 2.4 Kbps
	Level 2, Level 3	16 bytes = 128 bits	1.66 ms = 0.00166 sec	128 bits / 0.01333 sec = 9.6 Kbps
10 Gbps Queuing	Level 1 (port), Level 4 (queues)	16 bytes = 128 bits	13.33 ms = 0.01333 sec	128 bits / 0.01333 sec = 9.6 Kbps
	Level 2, Level 3	64 bytes = 512 bits	1.66 ms = 0.00166 sec	512 bits / 0.01333 sec = 38.4 Kbps

Related Documentation

- [Example: Reducing Jitter in Hierarchical CoS Queues on page 836](#)
- [Per-Unit Queuing and Hierarchical Queuing for MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 821](#)
- [Understanding Hierarchical Scheduling for MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 816](#)

Example: Reducing Jitter in Hierarchical CoS Queues

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

This example shows how to reduce jitter in the output queues for VLAN ports hosted on a hierarchical queuing MPC.

- [Requirements on page 836](#)
- [Overview on page 837](#)
- [Configuration on page 837](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following Juniper Networks hardware and Junos OS software:

- MX960 router in an IPv4 network and running Junos OS Release 13.2 or later.
- Available Gigabit Ethernet port hosted on FPC slot 2, PIC slot 0, port 0.
- Available Gigabit Ethernet port hosted on port 0 of a Gigabit Ethernet Modular Interface Card (MIC) in PIC slot 0 of an MPC2 Q Modular Port Concentrator (MPC) in FPC slot 5.

Before you begin configuring this example, make sure that the maximum number of queues allowed for the hierarchical queuing MPC in slot 5 has not yet been configured. When you enter the **show chassis fpc 5** command from configuration mode, the **max-queues** statement should not display.

Overview

In this example you configure hierarchical scheduling on a VLAN port hosted on a hierarchical queuing MPC. To reduce jitter in the queues for all egress ports hosted on the MPC, reduce the maximum number of queues allowed for MPC.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
set interfaces xe-2/0/0 per-unit-scheduler
set interfaces xe-2/0/0 flexible-vlan-tagging
set interfaces xe-2/0/0 unit 0 vlan-id 1
set interfaces xe-2/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.1.1/24
set interfaces xe-2/0/0 unit * classifiers ieee-802.1 ieee_jitter
set interfaces xe-5/0/0 per-unit-scheduler
set interfaces xe-5/0/0 flexible-vlan-tagging
set interfaces xe-5/0/0 unit 0 vlan-id 1
set interfaces xe-5/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.2.1.1/24
set class-of-service-interfaces xe-5/0/0 unit * output-traffic-control-profile tcp
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 0 be
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 1 ef
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 2 af
set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 3 nc
set class-of-service schedulers be_sch priority low
set class-of-service schedulers ef_sch priority low
set class-of-service schedulers af_sch priority strict-high
set class-of-service schedulers nc_sch priority low
set class-of-service classifiers ieee_jitter forwarding-class be loss-priority low code-points
000
set class-of-service classifiers ieee_jitter forwarding-class ef loss-priority low code-points
001
set class-of-service classifiers ieee_jitter forwarding-class af loss-priority low code-points
010
set class-of-service classifiers ieee_jitter forwarding-class nc loss-priority low code-points
011
set class-of-service scheduler-maps smap_jitter forwarding-class be scheduler be_sch
set class-of-service scheduler-maps smap_jitter forwarding-class ef scheduler ef_sch
set class-of-service scheduler-maps smap_jitter forwarding-class af scheduler af_sch
set class-of-service scheduler-maps smap_jitter forwarding-class nc scheduler nc_sch
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles tcp scheduler-map smap_jitter
set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles tcp shaping-rate 6g
```

Baseline Configuration

Step-by-Step Procedure Configure hierarchical scheduling at **xe-5.0.0**.

1. To configure the VLAN 1 input and output at **xe-2/0/0.0** and **xe-5/0/0.0**:

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces xe-2/0/0 per-unit-scheduler
user@host# set interfaces xe-2/0/0 flexible-vlan-tagging
```

```
user@host# set interfaces xe-2/0/0 unit 0 vlan-id 1
user@host# set interfaces xe-2/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.1.1/24
```

```
user@host# set interfaces xe-5/0/0 per-unit-scheduler
user@host# set interfaces xe-5/0/0 flexible-vlan-tagging
user@host# set interfaces xe-5/0/0 unit 0 vlan-id 1
user@host# set interfaces xe-5/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.2.1.1/24
```

2. Map each of four queues to a forwarding class.

```
[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 0 be
user@host# set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 1 ef
user@host# set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 2 af
user@host# set class-of-service forwarding-classes queue 3 nc
```

3. Assign a packet-scheduling priority value to each forwarding class.

```
[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service schedulers be_sch priority low
user@host# set class-of-service schedulers ef_sch priority low
user@host# set class-of-service schedulers af_sch priority strict-high
user@host# set class-of-service schedulers nc_sch priority low
```

4. Customize the default IEEE 802.1p classifier (BA classifier based on Layer 2 header) by defining different values for IEEE 802.1p code points.

```
[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service classifiers ieee_jitter forwarding-class be
  loss-priority low code-points 000
user@host# set class-of-service classifiers ieee_jitter forwarding-class ef loss-priority
  low code-points 001
user@host# set class-of-service classifiers ieee_jitter forwarding-class af loss-priority
  low code-points 010
user@host# set class-of-service classifiers ieee_jitter forwarding-class nc
  loss-priority low code-points 011
```

5. Apply the BA classifier to the input of the logical units on xe-2/0/0.

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces xe-2/0/0 unit * classifiers ieee-802.1 ieee_jitter
```

6. Configure the scheduler map **smap_jitter** to map the forwarding classes to the schedulers.

```
[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service scheduler-maps smap_jitter forwarding-class be
  scheduler be_sch
user@host# set class-of-service scheduler-maps smap_jitter forwarding-class ef
  scheduler ef_sch
user@host# set class-of-service scheduler-maps smap_jitter forwarding-class af
  scheduler af_sch
user@host# set class-of-service scheduler-maps smap_jitter forwarding-class nc
  scheduler nc_sch
```

7. Configure the traffic control profile **tcp** to combine the scheduler map **smap_jitter** (that maps the forwarding classes to the schedulers for port-based scheduling) with a shaping rate (for hierarchical scheduling).

```
[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles tcp scheduler-map
smap_jitter
user@host# set class-of-service traffic-control-profiles tcp shaping-rate 6g
```

8. Apply the traffic control profile to the router output at **xe-5/0/0**.

```
[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service-interfaces xe-5/0/0 unit *
output-traffic-control-profile tcp
```

9. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Results Confirm your configuration by entering **show interfaces** and **show class-of-service** commands from configuration mode. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# show interfaces
xe-2/0/0 {
  per-unit-scheduler;
  flexible-vlan-tagging;
  unit 0 {
    vlan-id 1;
    family inet {
      address 10.1.1.1/24;
    }
  }
}
xe-5/0/0 {
  per-unit-scheduler;
  flexible-vlan-tagging;
  unit 0 {
    vlan-id 1;
    family inet {
      address 10.2.1.1/24;
    }
  }
}

[edit]
user@host# show class-of-service
classifiers {
  ieee-802.1 ieee_jitter {
    forwarding-class be {
      loss-priority low code-points 000;
    }
    forwarding-class ef {
      loss-priority low code-points 001;
    }
  }
}
```

```
        forwarding-class af {
            loss-priority low code-points 010;
        }
        forwarding-class nc {
            loss-priority low code-points 011;
        }
    }
}
forwarding-classes {
    queue 0 be;
    queue 1 ef;
    queue 2 af;
    queue 3 nc;
}
traffic-control-profiles {
    tcp {
        scheduler-map smap_jitter;
        shaping-rate 6g;
    }
}
interfaces {
    xe-2/0/0 {
        unit * {
            classifiers {
                ieee-802.1 ieee_jitter;
            }
        }
    }
    xe-5/0/0 {
        unit * {
            output-traffic-control-profile tcp;
        }
    }
}
scheduler-maps {
    smap_jitter {
        forwarding-class be scheduler be_sch;
        forwarding-class ef scheduler ef_sch;
        forwarding-class af scheduler af_sch;
        forwarding-class nc scheduler nc_sch;
    }
}
schedulers {
    be_sch {
        priority low;
    }
    ef_sch {
        priority low;
    }
    af_sch {
        priority strict-high;
    }
    nc_sch {
        priority low;
    }
}
```

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly

- [Measuring End-to-End Jitter to Establish the Baseline on page 841](#)
- [Configuring Jitter Reduction on page 841](#)
- [Measuring End-to-End Jitter to Verify Jitter Reduction on page 841](#)

Measuring End-to-End Jitter to Establish the Baseline

Purpose Establish a baseline measurement by noting the amount of jitter that occurs when the hierarchical queuing line card hosting the egress port is configured with the default maximum number of queues.

Action To measure jitter:

1. Pass traffic through the VLAN.
2. Measure the variation in packet delay for selected packets in the data flow.

Configuring Jitter Reduction

Purpose Reduce jitter in the VLAN port output queues.

Action 1. Configure a reduced maximum number of queues for egress ports on the hierarchical queuing MPC in slot 5, thereby reducing the jitter in the port queues.

[edit]

user@host# **set chassis fpc 5 max-queue 64k**

2. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

[edit]

user@host# **commit**

Measuring End-to-End Jitter to Verify Jitter Reduction

Purpose Measure the amount of jitter that occurs when the hierarchical queuing line card hosting the egress port is configured with a reduced maximum number of queues.

Action To measure jitter:

1. Pass traffic through the VLAN.
2. Measure the variation in packet delay for selected packets in the data flow.

Related Documentation

- [Jitter Reduction in Hierarchical CoS Queues on page 834](#)
- [max-queues on page 1014](#)

CoS on Ethernet Pseudowires in Universal Edge Networks Overview

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

You can apply rewrite rules and classifiers to an Ethernet pseudowire on MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers. In an edge network, the pseudowire can represent a single customer.

To create the pseudowires, you use logical tunnel (LT) interfaces that connect two virtual routing forwarding (VRF) instances. To provide CoS to the LT interface, you can apply classifiers and rewrite rules. Rewrite rules enable you to rewrite packet header information by specifying various CoS values, including DiffServ code point (DSCP) and IP precedence.



NOTE: Scheduling is not supported on LT interfaces in the current release.

For example, a VPLS instance is connected to a Layer 3 routing instance. The logical tunnel labeled `lt-9/0/0.0` is configured with `vpls` as the family, and `lt-9/0/0.1` is configured with `inet` as the family. You can apply a rewrite rule and classifier for DSCP to `lt-9/0/0.1`, which can represent a business subscriber.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring CoS on an Ethernet Pseudowire for Multiservice Edge Networks on page 842](#)

CoS Scheduling Policy on Logical Tunnel Interfaces Overview

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

You can configure a CoS scheduling policy on a logical tunnel interface (LT ifl). Logical tunnel interfaces can be used to terminate a pseudowire into a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. If an LT device is used to terminate a pseudowire, CoS scheduling policies can be applied on the LT interface to manage traffic entering the pseudowire. You accomplish this by configuring the hierarchical-scheduler attribute on the physical interface.

This feature is supported on MIC and MPC interfaces.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring a CoS Scheduling Policy on Logical Tunnel Interfaces on page 820](#)
- [Configuring Hierarchical Schedulers for CoS on page 308](#)
- [CoS on Ethernet Pseudowires in Universal Edge Networks Overview on page 842](#)
- [Configuring CoS on an Ethernet Pseudowire for Multiservice Edge Networks on page 842](#)

Configuring CoS on an Ethernet Pseudowire for Multiservice Edge Networks

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

You can configure rewrite rules and classifiers to logical tunnel (LT) interfaces that are configured to represent Ethernet pseudowires.

This feature is supported on MIC and MPC interfaces.

To configure CoS on an LT interface configured for an Ethernet pseudowire:

1. Configure a pair of LT interfaces to represent a pseudowire.

To apply rewrite rules and classifiers to the pseudowire, you must assign one of the LT interfaces to the **inet** family.

```
[edit]
user@host#edit interfaces lt-fpc/pic/port
user@host#edit unit logical-unit-number
user@host#set encapsulation encapsulation
user@host#set family (inet | inet6 | iso | mpls)
user@host#set peer-unit unit-number
```

2. Configure the rewrite rule.

The available rewrite rule types for an LT interface are **dscp** and **inet-precedence**.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host#edit rewrite-rules (dscp | inet-precedence) rewrite-name
user@host#edit forwarding-class class-name
user@host#set loss-priority class-name code-point (alias | bits)
```

3. Configure the classifier.

The available classifier types for an LT interface are **dscp** and **inet-precedence**.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host#edit classifiers (dscp | inet-precedence) classifier-name
user@host#edit forwarding-class class-name
user@host#set loss-priority class-name code-points [aliases] [bit-patterns]
```

4. Apply the rewrite rule and classifier to the LT interface that you assigned to the **inet** family.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
user@host#set rewrite-rule (dscp | inet-precedence) (rewrite-name | default) protocol
protocol-types
user@host# set classifiers (dscp | inet-precedence) (classifier-name | default)
```

Related Documentation

- [CoS on Ethernet Pseudowires in Universal Edge Networks Overview on page 842](#)
- [Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior on page 339.](#)
- [Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33.](#)

CoS for L2TP LNS Inline Services Overview

Supported Platforms [MX240, MX480, MX960](#)

You can apply hierarchical scheduling and per-session shaping to Layer 2 Tunnel Protocol (L2TP) network server (LNS) inline services using a static or dynamic CoS configuration.

This feature is supported on MIC and MPC interfaces on MX240, MX480, and MX960 routers.

- [Guidelines for Applying CoS to the LNS on page 844](#)
- [Hardware Requirements for Inline Services on the LNS on page 844](#)

Guidelines for Applying CoS to the LNS

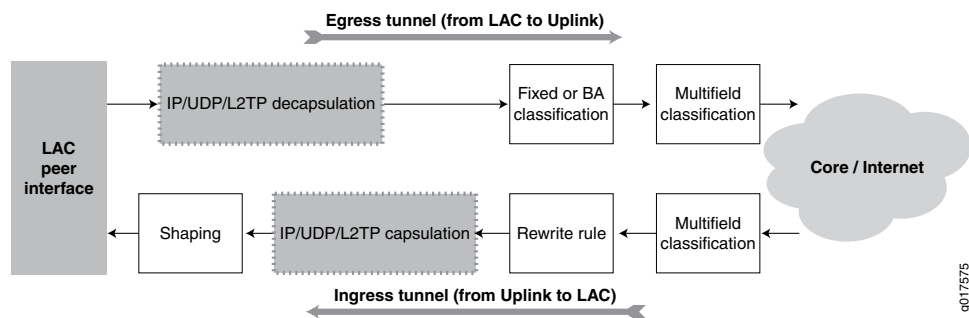
In L2TP configurations, IP, UDP, and L2TP headers are added to packets arriving at a PPP subscriber interface on the L2TP access concentrator (LAC) before being tunneled to the LNS.

When a service interface is configured for an L2TP LNS session, it has an *inner* IP header and an outer IP header. You can configure CoS for an LNS session that corresponds to the inner IP header only. The *outer* IP header is used for L2TP tunnel processing only.

However, we recommend that you configure classifiers and rewrite-rules to transfer the ToS (type of service) value from the inner IP header to the outer IP header of the L2TP packet.

[Figure 71 on page 844](#) shows the classifier and rewrite rules that you can configure on an LNS inline service.

Figure 71: Processing of CoS Parameters in an L2TP LNS Inline Service



By default, the shaping calculation on the service interface includes the L2TP encapsulation. If necessary, you can configure additional adjustments for downstream ATM traffic from the LAC or differences in Layer 2 protocols.

Hardware Requirements for Inline Services on the LNS

Hierarchical scheduling for L2TP LNS inline services is supported on MIC and MPC interfaces only. The services that you can configure depend on the hardware combination. [Table 142 on page 845](#) lists the supported inline services and peer interfaces for each MIC and MPC combination.

Table 142: Hardware Requirements for L2TP LNS Inline Services

MPC Module	Inline Service Support—With Per-Session Shaping	Inline Service Support—Without Per-Session Shaping
MPC2E-3D-NG	No	Yes
MPC2E-3D-NG-Q MX80	Yes	Yes
MPC-3D-16XGE-SFPP	No	No

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Static CoS for an L2TP LNS Inline Service on page 845](#)
- [Configuring Dynamic CoS for an L2TP LNS Inline Service](#)

Configuring Static CoS for an L2TP LNS Inline Service

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

You can configure hierarchical scheduling for an L2TP LNS inline service and manage the IP header values using rewrite rules and classifiers.

Before you begin, configure the L2TP LNS inline service interface. See *Configuring an L2TP LNS with Inline Service Interfaces*.

To configure static CoS for an L2TP LNS inline service:

1. Configure the hierarchical scheduler for the service interface (si) interface.

```
[edit interfaces si-fpc/port/pic ]
user@host# set hierarchical-scheduler maximum-hierarchy-levels 2
```



BEST PRACTICE: To enable Level 3 nodes in the LNS scheduler hierarchy and to provide better scaling, we recommend that you also specify a maximum of two hierarchy levels.

2. Configure the LNS to reflect the IP ToS value in the inner IP header to the outer IP header.

```
[edit services l2tp tunnel-group name]
user@host# set tos-reflect
```

3. Configure the classifier for egress traffic from the LAC:

- a. Define the fixed or behavior aggregate (BA) classifier.

- To configure a fixed classifier:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces si-fpc/port/pic unit logical-unit-number]
user@host# set forwarding-class class-name
```

- To configure a BA classifier:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set classifiers (dscp | dscp-ipv6 | inet-precedence) classifier-name
forwarding-class class-name loss-priority level code-points [ aliases ] [
bit-patterns]
```

b. Apply the classifier to the service interface.

- To apply the classifier for the DSCP or DSCP IPv6 value:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces si-fpc/port/pic unit logical-unit-number classifiers]
user@host# set dscp (classifier-name | default)
user@host# set dscp-ipv6 (classifier-name | default)
```

- To apply the classifier for the ToS value:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces si-fpc/port/pic unit logical-unit-number classifiers]
user@host# set inet-precedence (classifier-name | default)
```

4. Configure and apply a rewrite-rule to ingress traffic to the LAC:

a. Configure the rewrite rule with the forwarding class and the loss priority value.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@host# set rewrite-rules (dscp | dscp-ipv6 | inet-precedence) rewrite-name
forwarding-class class-name loss-priority level code-point (alias | bits)
```

b. Apply the rewrite rule to the service interface.

- To apply the rewrite rule for the DSCP or DSCP IPv6 value:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces si-fpc/port/pic unit logical-unit-number
rewrite-rules]
user@host# set dscp(rewrite-name | <default>) protocol protocol-types
user@host# set dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-name | <default>)
```

- To apply the rewrite rule for the ToS value:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces si-fpc/port/pic unit logical-unit-number
rewrite-rules]
user@host# set inet-precedence (rewrite-name | <default>) protocol
protocol-types
```

5. (Optional) Configure additional adjustments for downstream ATM traffic.

By default, the shaping calculation on the service interface includes the L2TP encapsulation. If necessary, you can configure additional adjustments for downstream ATM traffic from the LAC or differences in Layer 2 protocols.

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name]
user@host# set overhead-accounting (frame-mode | cell-mode) <bytes byte-value>
```

6. Apply the traffic-control profile.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces si-fpc/port/pic unit logical-unit-number]
user@host# set output-traffic-control-profile profile-name
```



BEST PRACTICE: To limit bandwidth for tunneled sessions with default CoS configurations, we recommend that you also configure CoS for the remaining traffic on the static service interface.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces si-fpc/port/pic ]
user@host# set output-traffic-control-profile-remaining profile-name
```

- Related Documentation**
- [CoS for L2TP LNS Inline Services Overview on page 843](#)
 - [Configuring Static Shaping Parameters to Account for Overhead in Downstream Traffic Rates on page 810](#)

CoS on Circuit Emulation ATM MICs Overview

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

The following class-of-service features are supported on Circuit Emulation ATM MICs:

- Traffic shaping and scheduling—Traffic shaping determines the maximum amount of traffic that can be transmitted on an interface.

You can configure three different categories of ATM service: constant bit rate (**cbr**), non-real-time variable bit rate (**nrvtbr**), and real-time variable bit rate (**rtvtbr**). The service category works in conjunction with ATM cell parameters **peak-rate**, **sustained-rate**, and **max burst-size** to impose traffic shaping, transmit rate, shaping rate, and default excess rate for an ATM queue.

For an ATM MIC with SFP (MIC-3D-8OC3-2OC12-ATM), you can configure CBR bandwidth speeds up to 622 Mbps (OC12 speed) per virtual circuit (VC). To enable each VC on an ATM MIC with SFP to support up to line rate traffic in OC12 mode, define both of the following parameters in the traffic shaping and scheduling profile:

- Configure **cbr** as the ATM service category (**atm-service**) .
- Configure up to a maximum of 1,412,829 cells per second (cps) as the ATM peak cell rate (**peak-rate**) .

To set the OC12 per-VC port speed for an ATM MIC with SFP, configure the **oc12-stm4** port speed option for the desired port.



NOTE: When you configure up to OC12 CBR bandwidth speed per VC on an ATM MIC with SFP, the actual Layer 3 payload throughput you obtain depends on the ATM encapsulation type and IP packet size that you use. The Layer 3 payload rate is the maximum Layer 3 (IP) payload throughput achieved for a given Layer 2 traffic rate.

- Policing—Policing, or rate limiting, enables you to limit the amount of traffic that passes into or out of the interface. It works with firewall filters to thwart denial-of-service (DoS) attacks.

Networks police traffic by limiting the input or output transmission rate of a class of traffic on the basis of user-defined criteria. The ATM policer controls the maximum rate of traffic sent from or received on the interface on which it is applied.

To apply limits to the traffic flow, configure the **cdvt** and **peak-rate** parameters within the policer. Define the **policing-action** parameter as **discard**, **discard-tag**, and **count** to set a consequence for the packets that exceed these limits. The consequence is usually a higher loss priority so that if the packets encounter downstream congestion, they are discarded first.

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring CoS on Circuit Emulation ATM MICs on page 848](#)
 - [Configuring a Port Speed](#)

Configuring CoS on Circuit Emulation ATM MICs

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

On MX Series routers, you can configure the following class-of-service features on Circuit Emulation ATM MICs:

- Traffic shaping and scheduling—Traffic shaping determines the maximum amount of traffic that can be transmitted on an interface.
- Policing—Policing, or rate limiting, enables you to limit the amount of traffic that passes into or out of the interface. It works with firewall filters to thwart denial-of-service (DoS) attacks.

To configure a traffic shaping and scheduling profile on a Circuit Emulation ATM MIC:

1. Configure the traffic shaping and scheduling profile and specify the service category that determines the traffic shaping parameter for the ATM queue at the ATM MIC.

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profile traffic-control-profile-name]  
user@host# set atm-service (cbr | nrtvbr | rtvbr)
```



NOTE: To configure up to OC12 constant bit rate (CBR) bandwidth speed per virtual circuit (VC) on an ATM MIC with SFP (MIC-3D-8OC3-2OC12-ATM), specify **cbr** as the ATM service category.

2. Configure the transmit rate, shaping rate, and default excess rate for the ATM queue.

```
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profile traffic-control-profile-name]  
user@host# set peak-rate peak-rate  
user@host# set sustained-rate rate  
user@host# set max-burst-size cells
```



NOTE: To configure up to OC12 CBR bandwidth speed per VC on an ATM MIC with SFP, specify up to 1,412,829 cells per second (cps) as the ATM peak cell rate.

To configure an ATM policer for a Circuit Emulation ATM MIC:

1. Create a policer for each cell in the ATM packet. A policer defines the maximum traffic that can flow through an interface and further determines the actions to be taken when the traffic exceeds the defined limits.

```
[edit firewall]
user@host# set atm-policer atm-policer-name
```

2. Define the policer parameters. Configure the **atm-service** option. Apply limits to the traffic flow by configuring the **cdvt** and **peak-rate** parameters within the policer and define the **policing-action** parameter to set a consequence for the packets that exceed the traffic limits.

```
[edit firewall atm-policer atm-policer-name]
user@host# set logical-interface-policer
user@host# set atm-service (cbr | rtvbr | nrtvbr | ubr)
user@host# set cdvt rate
user@host# set peak-rate rate
user@host# set policing-action (discard | discard-tag | count)
```

3. Apply the traffic-shaping profile at the class-of-service interface level.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces at-fpc/pic/port unit unit-number]
user@host# set output-traffic-control-profile traffic-control-profile-name
```

4. Apply the policer at the interface level.

```
[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port unit unit-number]
user@host# set atm-policer input-atm-policer atm-policer-name
```

You can verify the configuration by using the **show class-of-service traffic-control-profile traffic-control-profile-name** command.

Related Documentation

- [ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview](#)
- [CoS on Circuit Emulation ATM MICs Overview on page 847](#)

Understanding IEEE 802.1p Inheritance push and swap from a Transparent Tag

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M320](#), [MX Series](#)

M320 router interfaces and MX Series router interfaces on Modular Interface Cards (MIC) or Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs) support configurable IEEE 802.1p inheritance of push and swap bits from the transparent tag of each incoming packet which allows you to classify incoming packets based on the IEEE 802.1p bits from the transparent tag.

During a tagging operation, Junos OS by default inherits the IEEE 802.1p bits from incoming tags in swap and push operations from the known tags configured on the interface.

It can be useful to override the default behavior by configuring Junos OS to inherit the IEEE 802.1p bits from a transparent tag, and to classify incoming packets based on the IEEE 802.1p bits of the incoming transparent tag. The configuration statements **swap-by-poppush** and **transparent** enable Junos OS to do this.

By default, during a swap operation, the IEEE 802.1p bits of the VLAN tag remain unchanged. When the **swap-by-poppush** operation is enabled on a logical interface, the swap operation is treated as a **pop** operation followed by **push** operation. The **pop** operation removes the existing tag and the associated IEEE 802.1p bits and the push operation copies the inner VLAN IEEE 802.1p bits to the IEEE bits of the VLAN or VLANs being pushed. As a result, the IEEE 802.1p bits are inherited from the incoming transparent tag.

To classify incoming packets based on the IEEE 802.1p bits from the transparent tag, include the **transparent** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* classifiers ieee-802.1 vlan-tag]** hierarchy level.

To configure Junos OS to inherit the IEEE 802.1p bits from the transparent tag, include the **swap-by-poppush** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level.



NOTE: IEEE 802.1p Inheritance push and swap is only supported on untagged and single-tagged logical interfaces, and is not supported on dual-tagged logical interfaces.

Related Documentation

- [swap-by-poppush](#)
- [transparent on page 1095](#)
- [Understanding swap-by-poppush](#)
- [Configuring IEEE 802.1p Inheritance push and swap from the Transparent Tag on page 850](#)
- [Understanding Transparent Tag Operations and IEEE 802.1p Inheritance](#)

Configuring IEEE 802.1p Inheritance push and swap from the Transparent Tag

Supported Platforms [EX Series, M320, MX Series](#)

To classify incoming packets based on the IEEE 802.1p bits from the transparent tag, include the **transparent** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* classifiers ieee-802.1 vlan-tag]** hierarchy level.

Tagged Interface Example

The following example configuration specifies the classification based on the transparent VLAN tag.

```
edit
class-of-service {
  interfaces {
    ge-3/0/1 {
      unit 0 {
        classifiers {
          ieee-802.1 default vlan-tag transparent;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```



```
}
}
```

To configure Junos OS to inherit the IEEE 802.1p bits from the transparent tag, include the **swap-by-poppush** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level.

The following is a configuration to swap and push VLAN tags and allow inheritance of the IEEE 802.1p value from the transparent VLAN tag in incoming packets.

```
edit
ge-3/0/0 {
  vlan-tagging;
  encapsulation vlan-ccc;
  unit 0 {
    encapsulation vlan-ccc;
    vlan-id 100;
    swap-by-poppush;
    input-vlan-map {
      swap-push;
      tag-protocol-id 0x9100;
      inner-tag-protocol-id 0x9100;
      vlan-id 500;
      inner-vlan-id 400;
    }
    output-vlan-map {
      pop-swap;
      inner-vlan-id 100;
      inner-tag-protocol-id 0x88a8;
    }
  }
}
```

The **swap-by-poppush** statement causes a swap operation to be done as a pop followed by a push operation. So for the outer tag, the incoming S-Tag is popped and a new tag is pushed. As a result, the S-Tag inherits the IEEE 802.1p bits from the transparent tag. The inner tag is then pushed, which results in the inner tag inheriting the IEEE 802.1p bits from the transparent tag.

Untagged Interface Example

The following is a configuration to push two VLAN tags and allow inheritance of the IEEE 802.1p value from the transparent VLAN tag in the incoming packet.

```
[edit]
ge-3/0/1 {
  encapsulation ccc;
  unit 0 {
    input-vlan-map {
      push-push;
      tag-protocol-id 0x9100;
      inner-tag-protocol-id 0x9100;
      vlan-id 500;
      inner-vlan-id 400;
    }
    output-vlan-map {
      pop-pop;
    }
  }
}
```

```
}  
}
```

No additional configuration is required to inherit the IEEE 802.1p value, as the **push** operation inherits the IEEE 802.1p values by default.

The following configuration specifies the classification based on the transparent VLAN tag.

```
[edit]  
class-of-service {  
  interfaces {  
    ge-3/0/1 {  
      unit 0 {  
        classifiers {  
          ieee-802.1 default vlan-tag transparent;  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [transparent on page 1095](#)
- *swap-by-poppush*
- [Understanding IEEE 802.1p Inheritance push and swap from a Transparent Tag on page 849](#)
- *Understanding swap-by-poppush*
- *Understanding Transparent Tag Operations and IEEE 802.1p Inheritance*

CoS on Application Services Modular Line Card Overview

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

The Application Services Modular Line Card (AS MLC) is designed to run services for real-time traffic on MX240, MX480, and MX960 routers. It consists of three main components:

- Application Services Modular Carrier Card (AS MCC)
- Application Services Modular Processing Card (AS MXC)
- Application Services Modular Storage Card (AS MSC)

It supports class-of-service (CoS) features to ensure the quality of service (QoS) for real-time traffic that is sensitive to latency on a network. The AS MLC supports the following CoS features:

- **Code-point Aliases**—A code-point alias assigns a name to a pattern of code-point bits. On the AS MLC, you can use the code-point alias name for CoS components such as classifiers and drop-profile maps.

- **Classification**—Packet classification refers to the examination of ingress packets. On the AS MLC, the traffic flowing from the Modular Processing Card (AS MXC) towards the Modular Carrier Card (AS MCC) supports three types of classification:
 - **Behavior Aggregate (BA)**—BA classifier can be configured on the aggregated logical interfaces to classify traffic flowing from the AS MXC towards the AS MCC. With BA classification you can set the forwarding class and loss priority of a packet based on its code points. The AS MLC only supports IP classification (classification based on Type of Service (ToS) and Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP)) and classification is supported for the IPv4 family only. The Media Flow Controller application sets appropriate DSCP/ToS code-point in the packet that is evaluated by the BA classifier on the AS MCC to classify the packet.
 - **Multifield Classification**—With multifield classifiers you can set the class and loss priority based on one or more of the following packet header fields: destination address, destination port, DSCP, IP protocol, and source address. Multifield classifiers are used when a simple BA classifier is insufficient to classify a packet.
 - **Fixed Classification**—Fixed classification can be configured on logical interfaces by specifying a forwarding class to be applied to all packets received by the logical interface, regardless of the packet contents.
- **Scheduling**—Schedulers enable you to define the buffer sizes, delay buffer size, drop profile map, excess priority, excess rate percentage, output-traffic-control profile, priority, scheduler-map, shaping rate, transmit rate, and random early detection (RED) drop profiles to be applied to a particular queue for packet transmission.

The AS MLC provides CoS features in the following deployment scenarios:

- **HTTP Reverse Proxy**—In HTTP reverse proxy configurations, the service provider provides services to a set of domains (content providers) that buy content caching capability from the service provider. Clients connect to content providers through virtual IP (VIP) addresses. Service providers in the reverse proxy scenario generally deploy the routers with AS MLC hardware to honor service requests (such as caching) from the domain users.
- **HTTP Transparent Proxy**—In HTTP transparent proxy configurations, the service provider implements the AS MLC to improve its own caching capability and reduce the load on its own network. Implementing caching on an MX Series router with an AS MLC improves the retrieval speeds for data and optimizes the back-end network utilization.
- **Mixed Mode**—In mixed mode both reverse proxy and transparent proxy are configured on the same router.

CoS Implementation in HTTP Reverse Proxy Scenario

In the reverse proxy configuration, the AS MXC provides content to multiple domains. The Media Flow Controller application on an AS MXC implements the differentiated services by setting the DSCP or IP precedence value for the IP packets traversing from the AS MXC to an AS MCC on the AS MLC hardware. The Modular Carrier Card uses these values to classify the packet and provide a suitable level of service.

The Media Flow Controller application detects the domain it serves and marks the DSCP values or the IP precedence bit value based on how important the traffic corresponding to that particular domain is. The service provider operator also sets a behavior aggregate (BA) classifier on the aggregated interfaces on the AS MCC. Based on the DSCP/IP precedence bits, the classifier sets the forwarding class and packet loss priority for the packet. The forwarding class and the packet loss priority values govern the next-hop behavior of the packet traversing the Juniper Networks router.

Unlike a firewall, the Media Flow Controller application implemented on the AS MLC hardware marks the DSCP/IP precedence values based on the application layer protocols. This feature ensures that important traffic flowing from the AS MXC gets a higher priority and is processed accordingly. For example, if MPEG is implemented on the egress, the drop precedence for each frame can be different such that the P and B frames (which require more processing) are dropped before the I frames, resulting in a better quality video for the end user.

For traffic received on the ingress interfaces, end-to-end quality-of-service (QoS) policies ensure that the traffic arriving at the interface has the right DSCP values and the traffic is prioritized based on the forwarding class and packet loss priority values.

CoS Implementation in Transparent Proxy Scenario

In the HTTP transparent proxy configuration, the service provider deploys the AS MLC hardware to reduce its own traffic instead of serving a particular domain. The Media Flow Controller application marks the DSCP bits based on its own requirements rather than those of the domains. Besides this, the CoS implementation for the egress interface is similar to the reverse proxy configuration scenario. The incoming packets follow the QoS policies applied at the WAN interface.

CoS Implementation in Mixed-Mode Scenario

In mixed mode both reverse proxy and transparent proxy configuration coexist on the same AS MLC hardware. In such a scenario, reverse proxy is configured on an aggregated interface and transparent proxy is configured on a regular interface with the Media Flow Controller application marking the appropriate DSCP values for both the configurations. The individual CoS implementation in both the scenarios remains similar to the implementation discussed in [“CoS Implementation in HTTP Reverse Proxy Scenario” on page 853](#) and [“CoS Implementation in Transparent Proxy Scenario” on page 854](#)

CHAPTER 28

Configuring Class of Service on Aggregated, Channelized, and Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

- [Limitations on CoS for Aggregated Interfaces on page 855](#)
- [Policer Support for Aggregated Ethernet Bundle Overview on page 857](#)
- [Configuring Schedulers on Aggregated Interfaces on page 859](#)
- [Examples: Configuring CoS on Aggregated Interfaces on page 860](#)
- [Hierarchical Schedulers on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces Overview on page 862](#)
- [Configuring Hierarchical Schedulers on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces on page 863](#)
- [Example: Configuring Scheduling Modes on Aggregated Interfaces on page 864](#)
- [Example: Configuring VLAN Shaping on Aggregated Interfaces on page 869](#)
- [Configuring Per-Unit Schedulers for Channelized Interfaces on page 870](#)
- [Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces on page 873](#)

Limitations on CoS for Aggregated Interfaces

Supported Platforms [M Series, PTX Series, T Series](#)

Both Ethernet and SONET/SDH interfaces can be aggregated. The limitations covered here apply to both.

There are some restrictions when you configure CoS on aggregated Ethernet and SONET/SDH interfaces:

- Chassis scheduling, described in [“Applying Scheduler Maps to Packet Forwarding Component Queues” on page 648](#), is not supported on aggregated interfaces, because a chassis scheduler applies to the entire PIC and not just to one interface.
- An aggregated interface is a pseudo-interface. Therefore, CoS queues are not associated with the aggregated interface. Instead, CoS queues are associated with the member link interfaces of the aggregated interface.
- When you apply CoS parameters to the aggregated interface, they are applied to the CoS queues of the member link interfaces. You can apply CoS classifiers and rewrite

rules directly to the member link interfaces, and the software uses the values you configure.

- You cannot apply a scheduler map to a member link of an aggregate interface.
- Rate-based CoS components such as scheduler, shaper, and policer are not supported on mixed rate aggregated Ethernet links. However, the default CoS settings are supported by default on the mixed rate aggregated Ethernet links.

When the scheduler map of the aggregate interface has schedulers configured for absolute transmit rate, the scheduler for the member link interfaces is scaled to the speed of each member link interface. Each member link interface has an automatic scheduler map that is not visible in the CLI. This scheduler map is allocated when the member link is added to the aggregate interface and is deleted when the member link is removed from the aggregate interface.

- If you configure the scheduler transmit rate of the aggregate interface as an absolute rate, the software uses the following formula to scale the transmit rate of each member link:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{transmit rate of member link interface} = & \\ & (\text{configured transmit rate of aggregate interface} / \\ & \text{total speed of aggregate interface}) * \\ & (\text{total speed of member link interface} / \text{total configured percent}) * 100 \end{aligned}$$

- If you configure the scheduler transmit rate of the aggregate interface as a percentage, the software uses the following formula to scale the transmit rate of each member link:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{transmit rate percent of member link interface} = & \\ & (\text{configured transmit rate percent of aggregate interface} / \\ & \text{total configured percent}) * 100 \end{aligned}$$

The total configured percent is the sum of the configured transmit rate of all schedulers in terms of percentage of the total speed of the aggregate interface.

For more information, see [“Examples: Configuring CoS on Aggregated Interfaces” on page 860](#).

- All the other parameters for the schedulers, including priority, drop profile, and buffer size, are copied without change from the scheduler of the aggregated interface to the member link interfaces.
- The configuration related to the logical interfaces, including classifiers and rewrite rules, is copied from the aggregated logical interface configuration to the member link logical interfaces.
- For the scheduler map applied to an aggregated interface, if you configure a transmission rate in absolute terms, then the traffic of all the member link interfaces might be affected if any of the member link interfaces go up or down.

When applying CoS configurations to bundles, you must apply the CoS configuration directly to the bundle, not to the physical ports that are part of the bundle. The device may give you a false commit if you apply a CoS configuration directly to a physical port that is part of a bundle. This limitation applies if you attempt to configure a physical port

that is already a member of a bundle or if you attempt to add a physical port to a bundle that already has a CoS configuration applied to it.

If you want to add a physical port to a bundle that already has a CoS configuration, you must:

1. Remove the CoS configuration from the port.
2. Commit your changes on the device.
3. Add the port to the bundle. The CoS configurations that are present on the bundle will be applied to the port you are adding to the bundle.
4. Commit your changes on the device.

In addition, if you want to remove a physical port from a bundle and ensure the physical port has the appropriate CoS configurations, you must:

1. Remove the port from the bundle.
2. Commit your changes on the device.
3. Apply the applicable CoS configuration to the port.
4. Commit your changes on the device.

Policer Support for Aggregated Ethernet Bundle Overview

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M10i](#), [M120](#), [M320](#), [M7i](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Aggregated interfaces support single-rate policers, three-color marking policers, two-rate three-color marking policers, hierarchical policers, and percentage-based policers. By default, policer bandwidth and burst-size applied on aggregated bundles is not matched to the user-configured bandwidth and burst-size.

You can configure interface-specific policers applied on an aggregated Ethernet bundle or an aggregated SONET bundle to match the effective bandwidth and burst-size to user-configured values. The **shared-bandwidth-policer** statement is required to achieve this match behavior.

This capability applies to all interface-specific policers of the following types: single-rate policers, single-rate three-color marking policers, two-rate three-color marking policers, and hierarchical policers. Percentage-based policers match the bandwidth to the user-configured values by default, and do not require shared-bandwidth-policer configuration. The **shared-bandwidth-policer** statement causes a split in burst-size for percentage-based policers.



NOTE: This feature is supported on the following platforms: T Series routers (excluding T4000 Type 5 FPCs), M120, M10i, M7i (CFEB-E only), M320 (SFPC only), MX240, MX480, and MX960 with DPC, MIC, and MPC interfaces, and EX Series switches.

The following usage scenarios are supported:

- Interface policers used by the following configuration:
`[edit] interfaces (aeX | asX) unit unit-num family family policer [input | output | arp]`
- Policers and three-color policers (both single-rate three-color marking and two-rate three-color marking) used inside interface-specific filters; that is, filters that have an interface-specific keyword and are used by the following configuration:
`[edit] interfaces (aeX | asX) unit unit-num family family filter [input | output]`
- Common-edge service filters, which are derived from CLI-configured filters and thus inherit interface-specific properties. All policers and three-color policers used by these filters are also affected.

The following usage scenarios are not supported:

- Policers and three-color policers used inside filters that are not interface specific; such a filter is meant to be shared across multiple interfaces.
- Any implicit policers or policers that are part of implicit filters; for example, the default ARP policer applied to an aggregate Ethernet interface. Such a policer is meant to be shared across multiple interfaces.
- Prefix-specific action policers.

To configure this feature, include the **shared-bandwidth-policer** statement at the following hierarchy levels: `[edit firewall policer policer-name]`, `[edit firewall three-color-policer policer-name]`, or `[edit firewall hierarchical-policer policer-name]`.

Related Documentation • [shared-bandwidth-policer on page 1072](#)

Configuring Schedulers on Aggregated Interfaces

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [T Series](#)

You can apply a class-of-service (CoS) configuration to aggregated Ethernet and aggregated SONET/SDH interfaces. The CoS configuration applies to all member links included in the aggregated interface. You cannot apply different CoS configurations to the individual member links.

You can configure shaping for aggregated Ethernet interfaces that use interfaces originating from Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs. However, you cannot enable shaping on aggregated Ethernet interfaces when there is a mixture of ports from Intelligent Queuing (IQ) and Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) PICs in the same bundle.

You cannot configure a shaping rate and guaranteed rate on an aggregated Ethernet interface with member interfaces on IQ or IQ2 PICs. The commit will fail. These statements are allowed only when the member interfaces are Enhanced Queuing DPC Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

To view the summation of the queue statistics for the member links of an aggregate interface, issue the **show interfaces queue** command. To view the queue statistics for each member link, issue the **show interfaces queue aggregated-interface-name** command.

To configure CoS schedulers on aggregated interfaces, include the following statements at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  interface-name {
    scheduler-map map-name;
    unit logical-unit-number {
      scheduler-map map-name;
    }
  }
}
scheduler-maps {
  map-name {
    forwarding-class class-name scheduler scheduler-name;
  }
}
schedulers {
  scheduler-name {
    buffer-size (percent percentage | remainder | temporal microseconds);
    drop-profile-map loss-priority (any | low | medium-low | medium-high | high) protocol
      (any | non-tcp | tcp) drop-profile profile-name;
    excess-priority (low | high);
    excess-rate percent percentage;
    priority priority-level;
    transmit-rate (rate | percent percentage | remainder) <exact>;
  }
}
```

}

Examples: Configuring CoS on Aggregated Interfaces

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

This example illustrates how CoS scheduler parameters are configured and applied to aggregated interfaces.

**Applying Scaling
Formula to Absolute
Rates**

Configure queues as follows when the total speed of member link interfaces is 100 Mbps (the available bandwidth is 100 Mbps):

```
[edit class-of-service]
schedulers {
  be {
    transmit-rate 10m;
  }
  af {
    transmit-rate 20m;
  }
  ef {
    transmit-rate 80m;
  }
  nc {
    transmit-rate 30m;
  }
}
```

The total configured transmit rates of the aggregated interface is **10m + 20m + 80m + 30m = 140 Mbps**, meaning the transmit rate is overconfigured by 40 percent. Therefore, the software scales down the configuration to match the 100 Mbps of available bandwidth, as follows:

```
be = (10/140) * 100 = 7 percent of 100 Mbps = 7 Mbps
af = (20/140) * 100 = 14 percent of 100 Mbps = 14 Mbps
ef = (80/140) * 100 = 57 percent of 100 Mbps = 57 Mbps
nc = (30/140) * 100 = 21 percent of 100 Mbps = 21 Mbps
```

**Applying Scaling
Formula to Mixture of
Percent and Absolute
Rates**

Configure the following mixture of percent and absolute rates:

```
[edit class-of-service]
schedulers {
  be {
    transmit-rate 20 percent;
  }
  af {
    transmit-rate 40 percent;
  }
  ef {
    transmit-rate 150m;
  }
  nc {
    transmit-rate 10 percent;
  }
}
```

Assuming 300 Mbps of available bandwidth, the configured percentages correlate with the following absolute rates:

```
schedulers {
  be {
    transmit-rate 60m;
  }
  af {
    transmit-rate 120m;
  }
  ef {
    transmit-rate 150m;
  }
  nc {
    transmit-rate 30m;
  }
}
```

The software scales the bandwidth allocation as follows:

```
be = (60/360) * 100 = 17 percent of 300 Mbps = 51 Mbps
af = (120/360) * 100 = 33 percent of 300 Mbps = 99 Mbps
ef = (150/360) * 100 = 42 percent of 300 Mbps = 126 Mbps
nc = (30/360) * 100 = 8 percent of 300 Mbps = 24 Mbps
```

Configuring an Aggregated Ethernet Interface

Configure an aggregated Ethernet interface with the following scheduler map:

```
[edit class-of-service]
scheduler-maps {
  aggregated-sched {
    forwarding-class be scheduler be;
    forwarding-class af scheduler af;
    forwarding-class ef scheduler ef;
    forwarding-class nc scheduler nc;
  }
}
schedulers {
  be {
    transmit-rate percent 10;
    buffer-size percent 25;
  }
  af {
    transmit-rate percent 20;
    buffer-size percent 25;
  }
  ef {
    transmit-rate 80m;
    buffer-size percent 25;
  }
  nc {
    transmit-rate percent 30;
    buffer-size percent 25;
  }
}
```

In this case, the transmission rate for the member link scheduler map is as follows:

- **be**—7 percent
- **af**—14 percent
- **ef**—57 percent
- **nc**—21 percent

If you add a Fast Ethernet interface to the aggregate, the aggregate bandwidth is 200 Mbps, and the transmission rate for the member link scheduler map is as follows:

- **be**—10 percent
- **af**—20 percent
- **ef**—40 percent
- **nc**—30 percent

Hierarchical Schedulers on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces Overview

Supported Platforms **MX Series**

On MX Series routers, you can apply hierarchical schedulers on aggregated ethernet bundles using interface sets. This feature enables you to configure a group of virtual LANs (VLANs) and control their bandwidth. This feature is supported at egress only.

You can configure interface sets for aggregated Ethernet (AE) interfaces created under static configurations. You can configure class-of-service parameters on AE interfaces, in either link-protect or non-link-protect mode. You can configure these parameters at the AE physical interface level. The CoS configuration is fully replicated for all AE member links in link-protect mode. You can control the way these parameters are applied to member links in non-link-protect mode by configuring the AE interface to operate in scaled mode or replicate mode.

The link membership list and scheduler mode of the interface set is inherited from the underlying aggregated Ethernet interface over which the interface set is configured. When an aggregated Ethernet interface operates in link protection mode, or if scheduler mode is configured to replicate member links, the scheduling parameters of the interface set are copied to each of the member links.

If the scheduler mode of the aggregated Ethernet interface is set to scale member links, the scheduling parameters are scaled based on the number of active member links (scaling factor is $1/A$ where A is the number of active links in the bundle) and applied to each of the AE interface member links.

To configure an interface set, include the **interface-set** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces]** hierarchy level.

To apply scheduling and queuing parameters to the interface set, include the **output-traffic-control-profile** *profile-name* statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name interface-set interface-set-name]** hierarchy level.

To apply an output traffic scheduling and shaping profile for the remaining traffic to the logical interface or interface set, include the **output-traffic-control-profile-remaining profile-name** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name]** hierarchy level or the **[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name interface-set interface-set-name]** hierarchy level.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Hierarchical Schedulers on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces on page 863](#)
- [output-traffic-control-profile-remaining on page 1027](#)
- [Controlling Remaining Traffic on page 262](#)

Configuring Hierarchical Schedulers on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, T Series

The following example shows the creation of an interface set for aggregated Ethernet interfaces in a static Ethernet configuration.

To configure interface sets for aggregated Ethernet (AE) interfaces created under static configurations:

1. Create the AE interfaces.

```
[edit]
user@host# show chassis | display set
set chassis aggregated-devices ethernet device-count 10
```

2. Configure the AE physical interfaces and member links.

```
user@host# show interfaces | display set

set interfaces ge-5/2/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-5/2/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ae0 hierarchical-scheduler maximum-hierarchy-levels 2
set interfaces ae0 flexible-vlan-tagging
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 vlan-id 100
set interfaces ae0 unit 1 vlan-id 101
set interfaces ae0 unit 2 vlan-id 102
set interfaces ae0 unit 3 vlan-id 103
set interfaces ae0 unit 4 vlan-id 104
```

3. Configure the interface set.

```
set interfaces interface-set ifset1-ae0 interface ae0 unit 0
set interfaces interface-set ifset1-ae0 interface ae0 unit 1
```

4. Configure class-of-service parameters for the interface sets.

```
set class-of-service interfaces interface-set ifset1-ae0 output-traffic-control-profile
tcp
```

5. Configure scheduler mode.

```
set class-of-service interfaces ae0 member-link-scheduler scale
```

Related Documentation • [Hierarchical Schedulers on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces Overview on page 862](#)

Example: Configuring Scheduling Modes on Aggregated Interfaces

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

You can configure class-of-service parameters, such as queuing or shaping parameters on aggregated interfaces, in either link-protect or non-link-protect mode. You can configure these parameters for per-unit schedulers, hierarchical schedulers, or shaping at the physical and logical interface level. You can control the way these parameters are applied by configuring the aggregated interface to operate in **scale** or **replicate** mode.

You can apply these parameters on the following routers:

- MX Series router interfaces on EQ DPCs
- MX Series router interfaces on MICs or MPCs through Junos OS Release 10.2 (non-link-protect mode only)
- M120 or M320 routers
- T Series router interfaces on IQ2 PICs
- PTX Series Packet Transport Routers

You can configure the applied parameters for aggregated interfaces operating in non-link-protected mode. In link-protected mode, only one link in the bundle is active at a time (the other link is a backup link) so schedulers cannot be scaled or replicated. In non-link-protected mode, all the links in the bundle are active and send traffic; however, there is no backup link. If a link fails or is added to the bundle in non-link-protected mode, the links' traffic is redistributed among the active links.

To set the scheduling mode for aggregated interfaces, include the **scale** or **replicate** option of the **member-link-scheduler** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces ae n]** hierarchy level, where n is the configured number of the interface:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces ae $n$ ]  
  member-link-scheduler (replicate | scale);
```

By default, if you do not include the **member-link-scheduler** statement, scheduler parameters are applied to the member links in the **scale** mode (also called "equal division mode").

The aggregated Ethernet interfaces are otherwise configured as usual. For more information on configuring aggregated Ethernet interfaces, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

The following examples set **scale** mode on the **ae0** interface and **replicate** mode on the **ae1** interface.

```
[edit class-of-service]  
interfaces ae0 {  
  member-link-scheduler scale;  
}
```

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces ae1 {
  member-link-scheduler replicate;
}
```



NOTE: The `member-link-scheduler` statement only appears for aggregated interfaces. You configure this statement for aggregated interfaces in non-link-protected mode. For more information about link protection modes, see the *Network Interfaces Configuration Guide*.

Aggregated interfaces support both hierarchical and per-unit schedulers. For more information about configuring schedulers, see [“Configuring Schedulers” on page 230](#).



NOTE: The `traffic-control-profiles` statement is not supported for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.

When interface parameters are using the `scale` option of the `member-link-scheduler` statement, the following parameters under the `[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles traffic-control-profile-name]` configuration are scaled on egress when hierarchical schedulers are configured:

- `shaping-rate` (PIR)
- `guaranteed-rate` (CIR)
- `delay-buffer-rate`

When interface parameters are using the `scale` option of the `member-link-scheduler` statement, the following parameters under the `[edit class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name]` configuration are scaled on egress when per-unit schedulers are configured:

- `transmit-rate`
- `buffer-size`



NOTE: You cannot apply a hierarchical scheduler at the interface set level for an `ae` interface. (Interface sets cannot be configured under an `ae` interface.)

The following configuration parameters are not supported on `ae` interfaces in non-link-protection mode:

- Input scheduler maps
- Input traffic control profiles
- Input shaping rates

The following configuration conventions are also not supported:

- Scaling of the **input-traffic-control-profile-remaining** statement.
- The **scheduler-map-chassis** statement and the **derived** option for the **ae** interface. Chassis scheduler maps should be applied under the physical interfaces.
- Dynamic and demux interfaces are not supported as part of the **ae** bundle.

Depending on whether the **scale** or **replicate** option is configured, the **member-link-scheduler** statement operates in either scaled mode (also called “equal division mode”) or replicated mode, respectively.

In scaled mode, a VLAN can have multiple flows that can be sent over multiple member links of the **ae** interface. Likewise, a member link can receive traffic from any VLAN in the **ae** bundle. In scaled mode, the physical interface bandwidth is divided equally among all member links of the **ae** bundle.

In scaled mode, the following scheduler parameter values are divided equally among the member links:

- When the parameters are configured using traffic control profiles, then the parameters scaled are the shaping rate, guaranteed rate, and delay buffer rate.
- When the parameters are configured using scheduler maps, then the parameters scaled are the transmit rate and buffer size. Shaping rate is also scaled if you configure it in bits per second (bps). Shaping rate is not scaled if you configure it as a percentage of the available interface bandwidth.

For example, consider an **ae** bundle between routers R1 and R2 consisting of three links. These are **ge-0/0/1**, **ge-0/0/2** and **ge-0/0/3** (**ae0**) on R1; and **ge-1/0/0**, **ge-1/0/1**, and **ge-1/0/2** (**ae2**) on R2. Two logical interfaces (units) are also configured on the **ae0** bundle on R1: **ae0.0** and **ae0.1**.

On **ae0**, traffic control profiles on R1 are configured as follows:

- **ae0** (the physical interface level) has a PIR of 450 Mbps.
- **ae0.0** (VLAN 100 at the logical interface level) has a PIR of 150 Mbps and a CIR of 90 Mbps.
- **ae0.1** (VLAN 200 at the logical interface level) has a PIR of 90 Mbps and a CIR of 60 Mbps.

In scaled mode, the **ae0** PIR is first divided among the member physical interfaces. Because there are three members, each receives $450 / 3 = 150$ Mbps as a derived value. So the scaled PIR for the members interfaces is 150 Mbps each.

However, there are also two logical interfaces (**ae0.0** and **ae0.1**) and VLANs (100 and 200) on **ae0**. Traffic can leave on any of the three physical interfaces (**ge-0/0/1**, **ge-0/0/2**, or **ge-0/0/3**) in the bundle. Therefore, two derived logical interfaces are added to the member links to represent the two VLANs.

There are now six logical interfaces on the physical interfaces of the links making up the **ae** bundle, one set for VLAN 100 and the other for VLAN 200:

- **ge-0/0/1.0** and **ge-0/0/1.1**
- **ge-0/0/2.0** and **ge-0/0/2.1**
- **ge-0/0/3.0** and **ge-0/0/3.1**

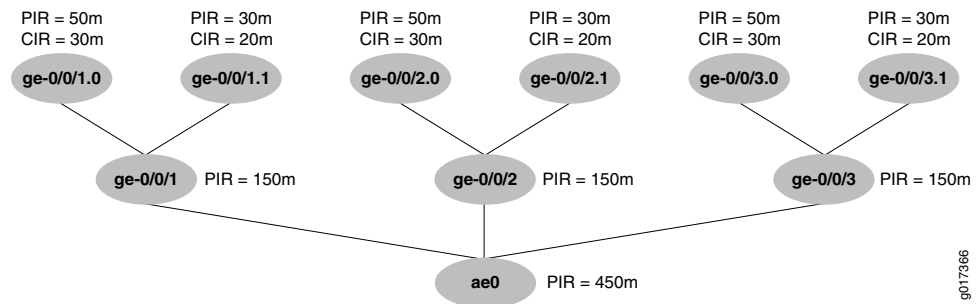
The traffic control profile parameters configured on **ae0.0** are divided across all the underlying logical interfaces (the unit 0s). In the same way, the traffic control profile parameters configured on **ae0.1** are divided across all the underlying logical interfaces (the unit 1s).

Therefore, the derived values of the scaled parameters on the interfaces are:

- For **ge-0/0/1.0** and **ge-0/0/2.0** and **ge-0/0/3.0**, each CIR = $90 / 3 = 30$ Mbps, and each PIR = $150 / 3 = 50$ Mbps.
- For **ge-0/0/1.1** and **ge-0/0/2.1** and **ge-0/0/3.1**, each CIR = $60 / 3 = 20$ Mbps, and each PIR = $90 / 3 = 30$ Mbps.

The scaled values are shown in [Figure 72 on page 867](#).

Figure 72: Scaled Mode for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces



In scaled mode, when a new member link is added to the bundle, or an existing member link is either removed or fails, then the scaling factor (based on the number of active links) is recomputed and the new scheduler or traffic control profile parameters are reassigned. Only the PIR, CIR, and buffer parameters are recomputed: all other parameters are simply copied at each level.



NOTE: In **show class-of-service scheduler-map** commands, values derived in scaled mode instead of explicitly configured are flagged with **&sf*n** suffix, where **n** indicates the value of the scaling factor.

The following sample shows the output for the scheduler map named **smap-all-abs** with and without a scaling factor:

```
user@host> show class-of-service scheduler-map
Scheduler map: smap-all-abs, Index: 65452
```

```
Scheduler: q0_sch_abs, Forwarding class: be, Index: 6775
Transmit rate: 40000000 bps, Rate Limit: none, Buffer size: remainder,
Priority: low
```

```
Excess Priority: unspecified
```

```
Drop profiles:
```

Loss priority	Protocol	Index	Name
Low	any	1	<default-drop-profile>
Medium low	any	1	<default-drop-profile>
Medium high	any	1	<default-drop-profile>
High	any	1	<default-drop-profile>

```
user@host> show class-of-service scheduler-map
```

```
Scheduler map: smap-all-abs, Index: 65452
```

```
Scheduler: q0_sch_abs&***sf**3, Forwarding class: be, Index: 2128
Transmit rate: 13333333 bps, Rate Limit: none, Buffer size: remainder,
Priority: low
```

```
Excess Priority: unspecified
```

```
Drop profiles:
```

Loss priority	Protocol	Index	Name
Low	any	1	<default-drop-profile>
Medium low	any	1	<default-drop-profile>
Medium high	any	1	<default-drop-profile>
High	any	1	<default-drop-profile>



NOTE: There can be multiple scheduler maps created with different scaling factors, depending on when the child interfaces come up. For example, if there are only two active children on a parent interface, a new scheduler map with a scaling factor of 2 is created. The scheduler map name is **smap-all-abs&***sf**2**.

In replicated mode, in contrast to scaled mode, the configured scheduler parameters are simply replicated, not divided, among all member links of the **ae** bundle.

In replicated mode, the following scheduler parameter values are replicated among the member links and logical interfaces:

- When the parameters are configured using traffic control profiles, then the parameters replicated are the shaping rate, guaranteed rate, and delay buffer rate.
- When the parameters are configured using scheduler maps, then the parameters replicated are the transmit rate and buffer size.

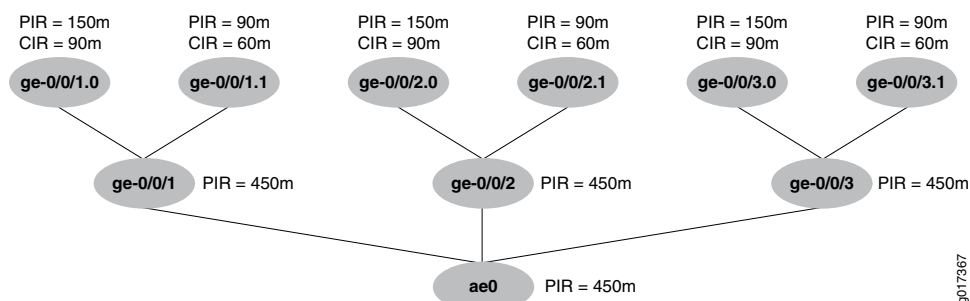
If the scheduler parameters in the example configuration between routers R1 and R2 are applied with the **member-link-scheduler replicate** statement and option, the following parameters are applied:

- The **ae0** PIR is copied among the member physical interfaces. Each receives 450 Mbps as a PIR.
- For each logical interface unit **.0**, the configured PIR and CIR for **ae0.0** is replicated (copied). Each logical interface unit **.0** receives a PIR of 150 Mbps and a CIR of 90 Mbps.

- For each logical interface unit .1, the configured PIR and CIR for **ae0.1** is replicated (copied). Each logical interface unit .1 receives a PIR of 90 Mbps and a CIR of 60 Mbps.

The replicated values are shown in [Figure 73 on page 869](#).

Figure 73: Replicated Mode for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces



In replicated mode, when a new member link is added to the bundle, or an existing member link is either removed or fails, the values are either copied or deleted from the required levels.

Related Documentation

- [Schedulers Overview on page 227](#)
- [Default Schedulers Overview on page 229](#)
- [Configuring a Scheduler on page 430](#)

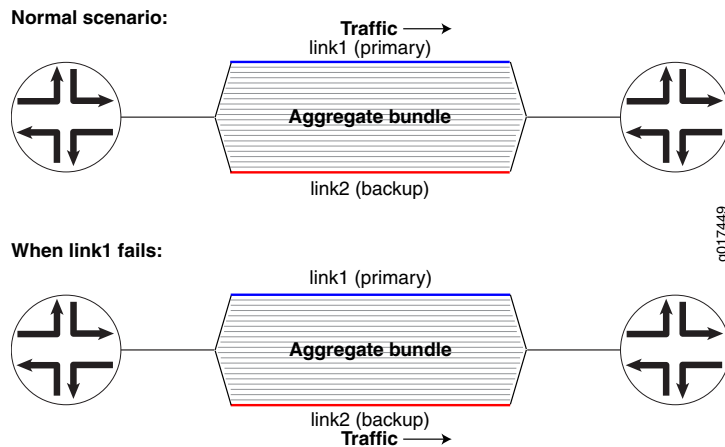
Example: Configuring VLAN Shaping on Aggregated Interfaces

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Virtual LAN (VLAN) shaping (per-unit scheduling) is supported on aggregated Ethernet interfaces when link protection is enabled on the aggregated Ethernet interface. When VLAN shaping is configured on aggregate Ethernet interfaces with link protection enabled, the shaping is applied to the active child link. To configure link protection on aggregated Ethernet interfaces, include the **link-protection** statement at the **[edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options]** hierarchy level. Traffic passes only through the designated primary link. This includes transit traffic and locally generated traffic on the router. When the primary link fails, traffic is routed through the backup link. You also can reverse traffic, from the designated backup link to the designated primary link. To revert back to sending traffic to the primary designated link when traffic is passing through the designated backup link, use the **revert** command. For example, **request interfaces revert ae0**. To configure a primary and a backup link, include the **primary** and **backup** statements at the **[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port gigether-options 802.3ad aex]** hierarchy level or the **[edit interfaces xe-fpc/pic/port fastether-options 802.3ad aex]** hierarchy level. To disable link protection, delete the **link-protection** statement at **[edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options link-protection]** hierarchy level. To display the active, primary, and backup link for an aggregated Ethernet interface, use the operational mode command **show interfaces redundancy aex**.

Figure 74 on page 870 shows how the flow of traffic changes from primary to backup when the primary link in an aggregate bundle fails.

Figure 74: Aggregated Ethernet Primary and Backup Links



This example configures two Gigabit Ethernet interfaces (**primary** and **backup**) as an aggregated Ethernet bundle (**ae0**) and enables link protection so that a shaping rate can be applied.

```
[edit class-of-service]
interface ae0 {
  shaping-rate 300m;
}
[edit interfaces]
ge-1/0/0 {
  gigaether-options {
    802.3ad ae0 primary;
  }
}
ge-1/0/1 {
  gigaether-options {
    802.3ad ae0 backup;
  }
}
ae0 {
  aggregated-ether-options {
    lacp {
      periodic slow;
    }
    link-protection {
      enable;
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring Per-Unit Schedulers for Channelized Interfaces

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series

You can configure per-unit scheduling on T1 and DS0 physical interfaces configured on channelized DS3 and STM1 IQ PICs. To enable per-unit scheduling, configure the **per-unit-scheduler** statements at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level.

When per-unit scheduling is enabled on the channelized PICs, you can associate a scheduler map with the physical interface. For more information about configuring scheduler maps, see [“Configuring Scheduler Maps” on page 230](#).



NOTE: If you configure the **per-unit-scheduler** statement on the physical interface of a 4-port channelized OC-12 IQ PIC and configure 975 logical interfaces or data link connection identifiers (DLCIs), some of the logical interfaces or DLCIs will drop all packets intermittently.

The following example configures per-unit scheduling on a channelized DS3 PIC and an STM1 IQ PIC.

```
[edit interfaces]
ct3-5/3/1 {
  partition 1 interface-type t1;
}
t1-5/3/1:1 {
  per-unit-scheduler; # This enables per-unit scheduling
  encapsulation frame-relay;
  unit 0 {
    dlci 1;
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.2/32;
    }
  }
}
ct3-5/3/0 {
  partition 1 interface-type ct1;
}
ct1-5/3/0:1 {
  partition 1 timeslots 1 interface-type ds;
}
ds-5/3/0:1:1 {
  per-unit-scheduler; # This enables per-unit scheduling
  encapsulation frame-relay;
  unit 0 {
    dlci 1;
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.1/32;
    }
  }
}
cau4-3/0/0 {
  partition 1 interface-type ce1;
}
cstm1-3/0/0 {
  no-partition 1 interface-type cau4;
}
ce1-3/0/0:1 {
```

```
    partition 1 timeslots 1 interface-type ds;
  }
  ds-3/0/0:1:1 {
    per-unit-scheduler; # This enables per-unit scheduling
    encapsulation frame-relay;
    unit 0 {
      dlc1 1;
      family inet {
        address 10.1.1.1/32;
      }
    }
  }
}

[edit class-of-service]
classifiers {
  dscp all-traffic-dscp {
    forwarding-class assured-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-points 001010;
    }
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-points 101110;
    }
    forwarding-class best-effort {
      loss-priority low code-points 101010;
    }
    forwarding-class network-control {
      loss-priority low code-points 000110;
    }
  }
}
forwarding-classes {
  queue 0 best-effort;
  queue 1 assured-forwarding;
  queue 2 expedited-forwarding;
  queue 3 network-control;
}
interfaces {
  ds-3/0/0:1:1 {
    unit 0 {
      scheduler-map schedule-mlppp;
    }
  }
  ds-5/3/0:1:1 {
    unit 0 {
      scheduler-map schedule-mlppp;
    }
  }
  t1-5/3/1:1 {
    unit 0 {
      scheduler-map schedule-mlppp;
    }
  }
}
scheduler-maps {
  schedule-mlppp {
```

```

    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler expedited-forwarding;
    forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler assured-forwarding;
    forwarding-class best-effort scheduler best-effort;
    forwarding-class network-control scheduler network-control;
  }
}
schedulers {
  best-effort {
    transmit-rate percent 2;
    buffer-size percent 5;
    priority low;
  }
  assured-forwarding {
    transmit-rate percent 7;
    buffer-size percent 30;
    priority low;
  }
  expedited-forwarding {
    transmit-rate percent 90 exact;
    buffer-size percent 60;
    priority high;
  }
  network-control {
    transmit-rate percent 1;
    buffer-size percent 5;
    priority strict-high;
  }
}
}

```

Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

To rate-limit traffic by applying a policer to a Gigabit Ethernet interface (or a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface [*xe-fpc/pic/port*]), include the **layer2-policer** statement with the direction, type, and name of the policer:

```

[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port unit 0]
layer2-policer {
  input-policer policer-name;
  input-three-color policer-name;
  output-policer policer-name;
  output-three-color policer-name;
}

```

The direction (input or output) and type (policer or three-color) are combined into one statement and the policer named must be properly configured.

One input or output policer of either type can be configured on the interface.

Examples: Applying Layer 2 Policers to a Gigabit Ethernet Interface

Apply color-blind and color-aware two-rate TCM policers as input and output policers to a Gigabit Ethernet interface:

```

ge-1/0/0 {

```

```
unit 0
layer2-policer {
    input-three-color trTCM1-cb; # Apply the trTCM1-color-blind policer.
    output-three-color trTCM1-ca; # Apply the trTCM1-color-aware policer.
}
}
```

Apply two-level and color-blind single-rate TCM policers as input and output policers to a Gigabit Ethernet interface:

```
ge-1/0/0 {
    unit 1
    layer2-policer {
        input-policer two-color-policer; # Apply a two-color policer.
        output-three-color srTCM2-cb; # Apply the srTCM1-color-blind policer.
    }
}
```

Apply a color-aware single-rate TCM policer as output policer on a Gigabit Ethernet interface:

```
ge-1/0/0 {
    unit 2
    layer2-policer {
        output-three-color srTCM3-ca { # Apply the srTCM3-color-aware policer.
    }
}
```


PART 5

Configuration Statements and Operational Commands

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- [Operational Commands on page 1103](#)

CHAPTER 29

Configuration Statements

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action

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>action { loss-priority high then discard; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> firewall three-color-policer <i>name</i>], [edit firewall three-color-policer <i>name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> firewall three-color-policer <i>name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2. Logical systems support introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3. Support at the [edit dynamic-profiles ... three-color-policer] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.
Description	Discard traffic on a logical interface using tricolor marking policing.



NOTE: This statement is supported only on IQ2 interfaces.

The remaining statement is explained separately.

Required Privilege Level	firewall—To view this statement in the configuration. firewall-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Three-Color Policer Configuration Overview</i> • <i>Basic Single-Rate Three-Color Policers</i> • <i>Basic Two-Rate Three-Color Policers</i> • <i>Two-Color and Three-Color Logical Interface Policers</i> • <i>Two-Color and Three-Color Physical Interface Policers</i> • <i>Two-Color and Three-Color Policers at Layer 2</i> • <i>loss-priority high then discard</i>

address (CoS on ATM Interfaces)

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>address address { destination address; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family <i>family</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family <i>family</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For CoS on ATM interfaces, configure the interface address.
Options	address —Address of the interface. The remaining statements are explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: Configuring CoS for ATM2 IQ VC Tunnels on page 708

adjust-minimum

Supported Platforms	MX Series
Syntax	<code>adjust-minimum <i>rate</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service schedulers <i>scheduler-name</i>], [edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>traffic-control-profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Description	<p>For adjustments performed by the ANCP or multicast applications on EQ DPC, MIC, or MPC interfaces, specify the minimum shaping rate for an adjusted scheduler node. The node is associated with a traffic-control profile.</p> <p>For adjustments performed by the multicast application on MIC or MPC interfaces, specify the minimum shaping rate for an adjusted queue. The queue is associated with a scheduler.</p>
Options	<i>rate</i> —Minimum shaping rate for a node or a queue, in Mbps
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Configuring the Minimum Adjusted Shaping Rate on Scheduler Nodes for Subscribers</i>

adjust-percent

Supported Platforms	MX Series
Syntax	<code>adjust-percent <i>percentage</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service schedulers <i>scheduler-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Description	For a MIC or MPC interface, determine the percentage of adjustment for the shaping rate of a queue.
Options	<i>percentage</i> —Percentage of the shaping rate to adjust. Range: 0 through 100 percent
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Configuring Shaping-Rate Adjustments on Queues</i>

application-profile

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

Syntax

```
application-profile profile-name {
  ftp {
    data {
      dscp (alias | bits);
      forwarding-class class-name;
    }
  }
  sip {
    video {
      dscp (alias | bits);
      forwarding-class class-name;
    }
    voice {
      dscp (alias | bits);
      forwarding-class class-name;
    }
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit services cos],
[edit services cos rule *rule-name* term *term-name* [then](#)],
[edit services cos rule *rule-name* term *term-name* [then \(reflexive | reverse\)](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.

Description Define or apply a CoS application profile. When you apply a CoS application profile in a CoS rule, terminate the profile name with a semicolon (;).

Options *profile-name*—Identifier for the application profile.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring CoS Rules](#)

application-sets (Services CoS)

Supported Platforms	M Series , MX Series , PTX Series , T Series
Syntax	applications-sets <i>set-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services cos rule <i>rule-name</i> term <i>term-name</i> from]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Define one or more target application sets.
Options	<i>set-name</i> —Name of the target application set.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring CoS Rules

applications (Services CoS)

Supported Platforms	M Series , MX Series , PTX Series , T Series
Syntax	applications [<i>application-name</i>];
Hierarchy Level	[edit services cos rule <i>rule-name</i> term <i>term-name</i> from]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Define one or more applications to which the CoS services apply.
Options	<i>application-name</i> —Name of the target application.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Match Conditions in a CoS Rule on page 596• Configuring CoS Rules

atm-options

Supported Platforms ACX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series

Syntax

```

atm-options {
  cell-bundle-size cells;
  ilmi;
  linear-red-profiles profile-name {
    high-plp-max-threshold percent;
    low-plp-max-threshold percent;
    queue-depth cells high-plp-threshold percent low-plp-threshold percent;
  }
  mpls {
    pop-all-labels {
      required-depth number;
    }
  }
  pic-type (atm1 | atm2);
  plp-to-clp;
  promiscuous-mode {
    vpi vpi-identifier;
  }
  scheduler-maps map-name {
    forwarding-class class-name {
      epd-threshold cells plp1 cells;
      linear-red-profile profile-name;
      priority (high | low);
      transmit-weight (cells number | percent number);
    }
    vc-cos-mode (alternate | strict);
  }
  use-null-cw;
  vpi vpi-identifier {
    maximum-vcs maximum-vcs;
    oam-liveness {
      up-count cells;
      down-count cells;
    }
    oam-period (disable | seconds);
    shaping {
      (cbr rate | rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length | vbr peak rate sustained rate burst
        length);
      queue-length number;
    }
  }
}

```

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces *interface-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the ACX Series Universal Access Routers.

Description Configure ATM-specific physical interface properties.

The statements are explained separately.



NOTE: Certain options apply only to specific platforms.

Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
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Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Interface Encapsulations Overview</i>• <i>multipoint-destination</i>• shaping on page 1062• vci on page 1100
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atm-policer

Supported Platforms	MX Series
Syntax	<pre>atm-policer <i>policer-name</i> { atm-service (cbr rtvbr nrtvbr ubr) ; cdvt <i>rate</i>; logical-interface-policer; max-burst-size <i>max-burst-size</i>; peak-rate <i>rate</i>; policing-action (discard discard-tag count); sustained-rate <i>rate</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit firewall],</p> <p>[edit interface <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>unit-number</i>]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	<p>(MX Series routers) Create a policer for each cell in the ATM packet. A policer defines the maximum traffic that can flow through an interface and further determines the actions to be taken when the traffic exceeds the defined limits.</p> <p>When included at the [edit firewall] hierarchy level, the atm-policer statement creates a template, and you do not have to configure a policer individually for every ATM interface. To activate the ATM policer on an ATM interface, you must include the atm-policer statement in the [edit interface] hierarchy level.</p>
Options	<p><i>policer-name</i>—ATM policer name. The name can contain letters, numbers, and hyphens (-), and can be up to 255 characters long. To include spaces in the name, enclose it in quotation marks (" ").</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>firewall—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>firewall-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Order of Policer and Firewall Filter Operations</i> • <i>show class-of-service traffic-control-profile</i> • show class-of-service interface on page 1139

atm-scheduler-map

Supported Platforms	M Series, T Series
Syntax	atm-scheduler-map (<i>map-name</i> default);
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Associate a scheduler map with a virtual circuit on a logical interface.
Options	map-name —Name of scheduler map that you define at the [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> atm-options scheduler-maps] hierarchy level. default —The default scheduler mapping.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ATM2 IQ VC Tunnel CoS Components Overviewscheduler-maps (For ATM2 IQ Interfaces) on page 1058

atm-service

Supported Platforms	MX Series
Syntax	<code>atm-service (cbr rtvbr nrtvbr);</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>traffic-control-profile-name</i>] [edit firewall atm-policer <i>atm-policer-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	(MX Series routers) Configure the ATM service category on ATM MICs to define bandwidth shaping and utilization. Shaping is based on the ATM service category.
Default	If the ATM service category is not specified, bandwidth utilization is unlimited.
Options	cbr —Use the constant bit rate. nrtvbr —Use the non real-time variable bit rate. rtvbr —Use the real-time variable bit rate.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div> <p>NOTE: (MX Series with MPCs and ATM MICs with SFP) To configure up to OC12 CBR bandwidth speed per virtual circuit (VC) on an ATM MIC with SFP (MIC-3D-8OC3-2OC12-ATM), specify cbr as the ATM service category.</p> </div> </div>	
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>show class-of-service traffic-control-profile</i>

buffer-size (Schedulers)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	buffer-size (percent <i>percentage</i> remainder temporal <i>microseconds</i>);
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service schedulers <i>scheduler-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Routers.
Description	Specify buffer size.



NOTE: On PTX Series Packet Transport Routers, buffer-size cannot be configured on rate-limited queues.

Default	If you do not include this statement, the default scheduler transmission rate and buffer size percentages for queues 0 through 7 are 95, 0, 0, 5, 0, 0, 0, and 0 percent, respectively.
Options	percent <i>percentage</i> —Buffer size as a percentage of the total buffer. Range: 0 through 100



NOTE: For the routers with channelized OC12/STM4 IQE PIC with SFP (PB-4CHOC12-STM4-IQE-SFP) and channelized OC48/STM16 IQE PIC with SFP (PB-1CHOC48-STM16-IQE-SFP), the minimum buffer allocated to any queue is 18,432 bytes. If a queue is configured to have a buffer size less than 18K, the queue retains a buffer size of 18,432 bytes.

remainder—Remaining buffer available.

temporal *microseconds*—Buffer size as a temporal value. The queuing algorithm starts dropping packets when it queues more than a computed number of bytes. This maximum is computed by multiplying the logical interface speed by the configured temporal value.

Range: The ranges vary by platform.

Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing Congestion on the Egress Interface by Configuring the Scheduler Buffer Size on page 324 • Table 46 on page 325

bypass-queuing-chip

Supported Platforms	MX2010, MX2020, MX240, MX480, MX960
Syntax	bypass-queuing-chip;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Description	On MPC1 Q, MPC1E Q, MPC2 Q, MPC2 EQ, MPC2E Q, MPC2E EQ, and MPC5E Q line cards, bypass the queuing chip to increase the available bandwidth when rich queuing features are not required.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increasing Available Bandwidth on Rich-Queuing MPCs by Bypassing the Queuing Chip on page 797

bytes (Dynamic Traffic Shaping)

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

Syntax `bytes bytes | $junos-cos-byte-adjust;`

Hierarchy Level [edit dynamic-profiles *profile-name* class-of-service traffic-control-profiles *profile-name* overhead-accounting],
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles *profile-name* overhead-accounting]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

Description Configure the number of overhead bytes.

Options *bytes*—Byte adjustment value for the **cell-mode** or **frame-mode** shaping options. This can be the predefined variable `$junos-cos-byte-adjust`, which is the variable for byte adjustment that is replaced with a value obtained from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.



BEST PRACTICE: We recommend using the [cell-mode](#) `cell-mode-bytes` *cell-mode-bytes* option or the [frame-mode](#) `frame-mode-bytes` *frame-mode-bytes* option rather than the `bytes` option.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [CoS Adjustment Control Profiles Overview](#)
- [Configuring Dynamic Shaping Parameters to Account for Overhead in Downstream Traffic Rates](#)
- [Bandwidth Management for Downstream Traffic in Edge Networks Overview on page 826](#)
- [egress-shaping-overhead on page 927](#)

cbr

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	<code>cbr rate;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit interfaces at-<i>fpc/pic/port</i> atm-options vpi <i>vpi-identifier</i> shaping],</p> <p>[edit interfaces at-<i>fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> address <i>address</i> family <i>family</i> multipoint-destination <i>address</i> shaping],</p> <p>[edit interfaces at-<i>fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> shaping],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces at-<i>fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> address <i>address</i> family <i>family</i> multipoint-destination <i>address</i> shaping],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces at-<i>fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> shaping]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For ATM encapsulation only, define a constant bit rate bandwidth utilization in the traffic-shaping profile.
Default	Unspecified bit rate (UBR); that is, bandwidth utilization is unlimited.
Options	<p>rate—Peak rate, in bits per second (bps) or cells per second (cps). You can specify a value in bits per second either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation k (1000), m (1,000,000), or g (1,000,000,000). You can also specify a value in cells per second by entering a decimal number followed by the abbreviation c; values expressed in cells per second are converted to bits per second by means of the formula 1 cps = 384 bps.</p> <p>For ATM1 and ATM2 OC3 interfaces, the maximum available rate is 100 percent of <i>line-rate</i>, or 135,600,000 bps. For ATM1 OC12 interfaces, the maximum available rate is 50 percent of <i>line-rate</i>, or 271,263,396 bps. For ATM2 IQ interfaces, the maximum available rate is 542,526,792 bps.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining the ATM Traffic-Shaping Profile Overview • rtvbr on page 1052 • shaping on page 1062 • vbr on page 1098

cdvt

Supported Platforms	MX Series
Syntax	<code>cdvt rate;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit firewall atm-policer <i>atm-policer-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	(MX Series routers) Define the Cell Delay/Variation Tolerance (CDVT) rate on a clear-channel multirate circuit emulation MIC.
Options	<i>rate</i> —CDVT rate in microseconds. Range: 1 through 1,800,000,000
Required Privilege Level	firewall—To view this statement in the configuration. firewall-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>show class-of-service traffic-control-profile</i>

cell-mode (Dynamic Traffic Shaping)

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series

Syntax `cell-mode (bytes bytes | $junos-cos-byte-adjust | cell-mode-bytes cell-mode-bytes | $junos-cos-byte-adjust-cell);`

Hierarchy Level [edit dynamic-profiles *profile-name* class-of-service traffic-control-profiles *profile-name* overhead-accounting],
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles *profile-name* overhead-accounting],

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.
Variable *\$junos-cos-byte-adjust-cell* introduced in Junos OS Release 13.1.

Description Configure the mode to shape downstream ATM traffic as cells.

Options *bytes*—Byte adjustment value for the **cell-mode** or **frame-mode** shaping options.

\$junos-cos-byte-adjust—Predefined variable for byte adjustment that is replaced with a value obtained from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.

cell-mode-bytes *cell-mode-bytes*—Shaping is based on the number of bytes in cells, and accounts for the ATM cell encapsulation and padding overhead. The resulting traffic stream conforms to the policing rates configured in downstream ATM switches, reducing the number of packet drops in the Ethernet network.

\$junos-cos-byte-adjust-cell—Predefined variable for the cell mode shaping. This variable can not be used when the **overhead-accounting bytes bytes** option is configured.



BEST PRACTICE: We recommend using the **cell-mode-bytes** *cell-mode-bytes* option rather than the **bytes** option.

Range: –120 through 124 bytes



NOTE: If you specify a value for the **bytes** *bytes* option, you cannot specify a value for either the **cell-mode-bytes** option.



NOTE: Cell mode is supported only on logical interfaces and interface sets; it is not supported on physical interfaces (ifd or ifd-remaining).

Default: The default is **frame-mode**.

Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>CoS Adjustment Control Profiles Overview</i>• <i>Configuring CoS Adjustment Control Profiles</i>• <i>adjustment-control-profiles</i>• <i>Configuring Dynamic Shaping Parameters to Account for Overhead in Downstream Traffic Rates</i>• Bandwidth Management for Downstream Traffic in Edge Networks Overview on page 826• egress-shaping-overhead on page 927• bytes on page 896• frame-mode on page 962

class (CoS-Based Forwarding)

Supported Platforms	EX Series
Syntax	<pre>class <i>class-name</i> { classification-override { forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service forwarding-policy]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure CoS-based forwarding class.
Options	<p><i>class-name</i>—Name of the routing policy class.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overriding the Input Classification on page 224

class (Forwarding Classes)

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#)

Syntax `class class-name queue-num queue-number priority (high | low);`

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service [forwarding-classes](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.

Description On M120 , M320, MX Series routers, T Series routers and EX Series switches only, specify the output transmission queue to which to map all input from an associated forwarding class.

This statement enables you to configure up to 16 forwarding classes with multiple forwarding classes mapped to single queues. If you want to configure up to eight forwarding classes with one-to-one mapping to output queues, use the **queue** statement instead of the **class** statement at the [edit class-of-service [forwarding-classes](#)] hierarchy level.

Options *class-name*—Name of forwarding class.

queue-number—Output queue number.

Range: 0 through 15. Some T Series router PICs are restricted to 0 through 3.

The remaining statement is explained separately.

Required Privilege interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

Level interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Forwarding Classes on page 189](#)
 - [queue \(Global Queues\) on page 1041](#)

classification-override

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>classification-override { forwarding-class class-name; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service forwarding-policy class class-name]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For IPv4 packets, override the incoming packet classification, assigning all packets sent to a destination prefix to the same output transmission queue.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overriding the Input Classification on page 224• policy-statement in the <i>Junos OS Routing Protocols Library for Routing Devices</i>

classifiers (Definition)

Supported Platforms ACX Series, EX Series, MX Series, PTX Series

Syntax

```
classifiers {
  type classifier-name {
    import (classifier-name | default);
    forwarding-class class-name {
      loss-priority level code-points [ aliases ] [ bit-patterns ];
    }
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service],
[edit class-of-service **routing-instances** *routing-instance-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
ieee-802.1ad option introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.

Description Define a CoS behavior aggregate (BA) classifier for classifying packets. You can associate the classifier with a forwarding class or code-point mapping, and import a default classifier or one that is previously defined.



NOTE: The [edit class-of-service **routing-instances** *routing-instance-name*] hierarchy level and the **dscp-ipv6** and **ieee-802.1ad** classifier types are not supported on ACX Series routers.

Options **classifier-name**—Name of the aggregate behavior classifier.


type—Traffic type: **dscp**, **dscp-ipv6**, **exp**, **ieee-802.1**, **ieee-802.1ad**, **inet-precedence**.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33](#)

classifiers (Logical Interface)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>classifiers { type (classifier-name default) family (mpls inet); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.
Description	Apply a CoS aggregate behavior classifier to a logical interface. You can apply a default classifier or one that is previously defined.
Options	classifier-name —Name of the aggregate behavior classifier. type —Traffic type. Values: dscp, dscp-ipv6, exp, ieee-802.1, inet-precedence
<hr/> <div> NOTE: You can only specify a family for the dscp and dscp-ipv6 types.</div> <hr/>	
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Default DSCP and DSCP IPv6 Classifiers on page 38• Applying Behavior Aggregate Classifiers to Logical Interfaces on page 50

classifiers (Physical Interface)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, EX Series
Syntax	<pre>classifiers { type (classifier-name default) ; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the ACX Series Universal Access routers.
Description	Apply a CoS aggregate behavior classifier to a physical interface. You can apply a default classifier or one that is previously defined.
Options	<p><i>classifier-name</i>—Name of the aggregate behavior classifier.</p> <p><i>type</i>—Traffic type.</p> <p>Values: <i>dscp</i>, <i>ieee-802.1</i>, and <i>inet-precedence</i></p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dscp on page 920 • inet-precedence on page 978 • ieee-802.1 on page 972

classifiers (Routing Instance)

Syntax	<pre>classifiers { exp (classifier-name default); dscp (classifier-name default); dscp-ipv6 (classifier-name default); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. dscp and dscp-ipv6 support introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.
Description	For routing instances with VRF table labels enabled, apply a custom Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) EXP classifier or DSCP classifier to the routing instance. You can apply the default classifier or one that is previously defined.
Options	classifier-name —Name of the behavior aggregate MPLS EXP or DSCP classifier.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Applying MPLS EXP Classifiers to Routing Instances on page 81• Applying Behavior Aggregate Classifiers to Logical Interfaces on page 50

class-of-service

Supported Platforms	ACX Series , EX Series , M Series , MX Series , PTX Series , T Series
Syntax	<pre>class-of-service { ... }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure Junos CoS features.
Default	If you do not configure any CoS features, all packets are transmitted from output transmission queue 0.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding How Class of Service Manages Congestion and Controls Service Levels in the Network on page 3

code-point-aliases

Supported Platforms	EX Series , M Series , MX Series , PTX Series , T Series
Syntax	<pre>code-point-aliases { type { alias-name bits; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Define an alias for a CoS marker.
Options	<p>alias-name—Name of the code-point alias.</p> <p>bits—6-bit value of the code-point bits, in decimal form.</p> <p>type—CoS marker type.</p> <p>Values: <code>dscp</code>, <code>dscp-ipv6</code>, <code>exp</code>, <code>ieee-802.1</code>, <code>ieee-802.1ad</code>, <code>inet-precedence</code></p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining Aliases for CoS Value Bit Patterns on page 46

code-point

Supported Platforms	EX Series , MX Series
Syntax	<code>code-point [<i>aliases</i>] [<i>bit-patterns</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules <i>type</i> <i>rewrite-name</i> forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify one or more code-point aliases or bit sets for association with a forwarding class.
Options	<p>aliases—Name of each alias.</p> <p>bit-patterns—Value of the code-point bits, in decimal form.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Rewrite Rules on page 343

code-points

Supported Platforms	EX Series , MX Series , PTX Series , SRX Series
Syntax	code-points ([<i>aliases</i>] [<i>bit-patterns</i>]);
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service classifiers <i>type classifier-name</i> forwarding-class <i>class-name</i> loss-priority <i>level</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2 for SRX Series devices. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.
Description	Specify one or more DSCP code-point aliases or bit sets for association with a forwarding class.
Options	<i>aliases</i> —Name of the DSCP alias. <i>bit-patterns</i> —Value of the code-point bits, in six-bit binary form.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33• Example: Configuring Behavior Aggregate Classifiers on page 61

copy-plp-all

Supported Platforms	EX Series , M320 , T Series
Syntax	copy-plp-all;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.3.
Description	Enable PLP bit copying for ingress and egress for unicast and multicast traffic when traffic is ingressing one FPC and egressing the other (from E3-FPC to non-E3 FPC on M320 routers, or from ES-FPC to non-ES FPC on T Series routers).
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Managing Congestion by Setting Packet Loss Priority for Different Traffic Flows on page 322

copy-tos-to-outer-ip-header

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, QFX Series, T Series
Syntax	copy-tos-to-outer-ip-header;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>gr-fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>], [edit interfaces <i>gre</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>gr-fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>gre</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2. Support for GRE interfaces for Generalized MPLS (GMPLS) introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R7. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X53-D10 for QFX10000 switches.
Description	For GRE tunnel interfaces and GRE interfaces for GMPLS control channels only, enable the inner IP header's ToS bits to be copied to the outer IP packet header.
Default	If you omit this statement, the ToS bits in the outer IP header are set to 0.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: Configuring a GRE Tunnel to Copy ToS Bits to the Outer IP Header on page 592

data (FTP)

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	data { dscp (<i>alias</i> <i>bits</i>); forwarding-class <i>class-name</i> ; }
Hierarchy Level	[edit services cos <i>application-profile profile-name</i> ftp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Description	Set the appropriate dscp and forwarding-class value for FTP data.
Default	By default, the system will not alter the DSCP or forwarding class for FTP data traffic.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Application Profiles on page 598 • video (Application Profile) on page 1101 • voice (Application Profile) on page 1102

default (CoS Host Outbound Traffic)

Supported Platforms	EX Series , MX Series
Syntax	default <i>value</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service host-outbound-traffic ieee-802.1]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.
Description	Apply a global default value to the IEEE 802.1p—priority code point (PCP)—field in the Ethernet frame header for all host outbound traffic.
Options	value —Three-bit binary number. Range: 000 through 111
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring a Global Default IEEE 802.1p Value for All Host Outbound Traffic on page 456• Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior on page 339

delay-buffer-rate

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	delay-buffer-rate (percent <i>percentage</i> <i>rate</i>);
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.
Description	For Gigabit Ethernet IQ, Channelized IQ PICs, and FRF.15 and FRF.16 LSQ interfaces only, base the delay-buffer calculation on a delay-buffer rate.
Default	If you do not include this statement, the delay-buffer calculation is based on the guaranteed rate if one is configured, or the shaping rate if no guaranteed rate is configured. For more information, see Table 27 on page 245 .
Options	<p>percent <i>percentage</i>—For LSQ interfaces, delay-buffer rate as a percentage of the available interface bandwidth.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 100 percent</p> <p>rate—For IQ and IQ2 interfaces, delay-buffer rate, in bits per second (bps). You can specify a value in bits per second either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation k (1000), m (1,000,000), or g (1,000,000,000).</p> <p>Range: 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth on page 241 • Providing a Guaranteed Minimum Rate on page 253 • Configuring Traffic Control Profiles for Shared Scheduling and Shaping on page 680 • output-traffic-control-profile on page 1025

destination-address (Services CoS)

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#)

Syntax destination-address (*address* | any-unicast) <except>;

Hierarchy Level [edit services cos rule *rule-name* term *term-name* from]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
address option enhanced to support IPv4 and IPv6 addresses in Junos OS Release 8.5.

Description Specify the destination address for rule matching.

Options *address*—Destination IPv4 or IPv6 address or prefix value.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Match Conditions in a CoS Rule on page 596](#)
- [Configuring CoS Rules](#)

destination (Interfaces)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, T Series
Syntax	<code>destination address;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> tunnel],</p> <p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet address <i>address</i>],</p> <p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> tunnel],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet address <i>address</i>]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For CoS on ATM interfaces, specify the remote address of the connection.</p> <p>For point-to-point interfaces only, specify the address of the interface at the remote end of the connection.</p> <p>For tunnel and encryption interfaces, specify the remote address of the tunnel.</p>
Options	<i>address</i> —Address of the remote side of the connection.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Linear RED Profiles on ATM Interfaces on page 715 • Multilink and Link Services Logical Interface Configuration Overview • Configuring Encryption Interfaces • Configuring Traffic Sampling • Configuring Flow Monitoring • Configuring Unicast Tunnels

discard (Forwarding Class)

Supported Platforms	EX Series
Syntax	discard;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service forwarding-policy next-hop-map <i>map-name</i> forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.1.
Description	Discard traffic sent to this forwarding class for the next-hop map referenced by this forwarding policy.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring CoS-Based Forwarding on page 199• non-lsp-next-hop on page 1021

drop-probability (Interpolated Value)

Supported Platforms	EX Series , M Series , MX Series , PTX Series , T Series
Syntax	drop-probability [<i>values</i>];
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service drop-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interpolate]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced before Junos OS 11.4 for EX Series switches.
Description	Define values for interpolated drop probabilities. The maximum number of drop probability values supported per drop profile is based on the line card. On EX Series switches, this statement is supported only on the EX9200 switch, EX8200 standalone switches, and EX8200 Virtual Chassis.
Options	percentage —The probability (expressed in percentage) for a packet to be dropped from the queue. Range: 0 through 100
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Managing Congestion Using RED Drop Profiles and Packet Loss Priorities on page 317• Defining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring RED Drop Profiles on page 319

drop-probability (Percentage)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	drop-probability <i>percentage</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service drop-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Define drop probability percentages. The maximum number of drop probability values supported per drop profile is based on the line card.
Options	<p><i>percentage</i>—Probability that a packet is dropped, expressed as a percentage. A value of 0 means that a packet is never dropped, and a value of 100 means that all packets are dropped.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 100 percent</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing Congestion Using RED Drop Profiles and Packet Loss Priorities on page 317 • Defining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring RED Drop Profiles on page 319

drop-profile (Schedulers)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	drop-profile <i>profile-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service schedulers <i>scheduler-name</i> drop-profile-map loss-priority (any low medium-low medium-high high) protocol (any non-tcp tcp)]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Routers.
Description	Define drop profiles for RED. When a packet arrives, RED checks the queue fill level. If the fill level corresponds to a nonzero drop probability, the RED algorithm determines whether to drop the arriving packet.
Options	<i>profile-name</i> —Name of the drop profile.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Determining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring Drop Profile Maps for Schedulers on page 321• Managing Congestion Using RED Drop Profiles and Packet Loss Priorities on page 317

drop-profile-map (Schedulers)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	drop-profile-map loss-priority (any low medium-low medium-high high) protocol (any non-tcp tcp) drop-profile (Schedulers) <i>profile-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service schedulers <i>scheduler-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Routers.
Description	Define the loss-priority value for a drop profile. The statements are explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Default Schedulers Overview on page 229 • Determining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring Drop Profile Maps for Schedulers on page 321

drop-profiles

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax

```
drop-profiles {  
  profile-name {  
    fill-level percentage drop-probability percentage;  
    interpolate {  
      drop-probability [values];  
      fill-level [values]  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced before Junos OS 11.4 for EX Series switches.

Description Define drop profiles for RED.

For a packet to be dropped, it must match the drop profile. When a packet arrives, RED checks the queue fill level. If the fill level corresponds to a nonzero drop probability, the RED algorithm determines whether to drop the packet.

Options *profile-name*—Name of the drop profile.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Defining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring RED Drop Profiles on page 319](#)

drop-timeout (Forwarding Class)

Syntax	<code>drop-timeout <i>milliseconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service fragmentation-map <i>map-name</i> forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.
Description	Disable or set the resequencing timeout interval for each forwarding class of a multiclass MLPPP.
Default	If you do not include this statement, the default sequencing timeouts for T1 speeds (500 ms) or lower (1500 ms) apply.
Options	<p><i>milliseconds</i>—Time to wait for fragments. A value of 0 disables the resequencing logic for that forwarding class.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 500 milliseconds for bundles with bandwidths or T1 speeds or higher or 1500 ms for bundles with bandwidths of less than T1 speeds.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: Configuring Drop Timeout Interval by Forwarding Class on page 604

dscp (AS PIC Classifiers)

Supported Platforms	EX Series , M Series , MX Series , T Series
Syntax	<code>dscp (<i>alias</i> <i>bits</i>);</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services cos application-profile <i>profile-name</i> (ftp sip) (data video voice)], [edit services cos rule <i>rule-name</i> term <i>term-name</i> then], [edit services cos rule <i>rule-name</i> term <i>term-name</i> then (reflexive reverse)]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Define the Differentiated Services code point (DSCP) mapping that is applied to the packets.
Options	<p><i>alias</i>—Name assigned to a set of CoS markers.</p> <p><i>bits</i>—Mapping value in the packet header.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Actions in a CoS Rule on page 597

dscp (CoS Classifiers)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series , M Series , MX Series , T Series
Syntax	<pre>dscp classifier-name { import (classifier-name default); forwarding-class class-name { loss-priority level] { code-points [aliases] [bit-patterns; } } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service <i>classifiers</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Define the diffserv code point (DSCP) mapping that is applied to the packets.
Options	<i>classifier-name</i> —Name of the classifier. The remaining statements are explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	interfaces—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33• Applying DSCP Classifiers to MPLS Traffic on page 77

dscp (CoS Interfaces)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series
Syntax	<pre>dscp (classifier-name default);</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> classifiers]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the ACX Series Universal Access routers.
Description	For ACX Series Universal Access routers, map the DSCP field of the incoming packet to the forwarding class and packet loss priority based on the specified DSCP classifier.
Options	<i>classifier-name</i> —Name of the previously defined DSCP behavior aggregate classifier. <i>default</i> —Default DSCP behavior aggregate classifier.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

dscp (Multifield Classifier)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	dscp [0 <i>value</i>];
Hierarchy Level	[edit firewall family <i>family-name</i> filter <i>filter-name</i> term <i>term-name</i> then]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For M320 and T Series routers, set the DSCP field of incoming or outgoing packets to 000000. On the same packets, you can use a behavior aggregate (BA) classifier and a rewrite rule to rewrite the MPLS EXP field.</p> <p>For MX Series routers with MPCs and EX Series switches, the DSCP field can be set from a numeric range.</p> <p>For MX Series routers and EX Series switches, if you configure a firewall filter with a DSCP action or traffic-class action on a DPC, the commit does not fail, but the filter is not applied to the interface, a warning displays, and an entry is made in the syslog.</p>
Options	value —For MX Series routers with MPCs, specify the field of incoming or outgoing packets in the range from 0 through 63 .
Required Privilege Level	firewall—To view this statement in the configuration. firewall-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Applying Tricolor Marking Policers to Firewall Filters</i>

dscp (Rewrite Rules)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, EX Series, M120, M320, MX Series, T1600, T640, TX Matrix, TX Matrix Plus
Syntax	dscp (<i>rewrite-name</i> default) protocol mpls;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For IPv4 traffic, apply a Differentiated Services (DiffServ) code point (DSCP) rewrite rule.</p> <p>Logical interfaces do not support multiple dscp rewrite rules for the same protocol.</p> <p>DSCP and DSCP IPv6 rewrite rules are supported on M Series and T Series routers when non-queuing PICs are installed, but are disabled when queuing PICs are installed with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• On M320 routers, DSCP rewrite is supported on IQ, IQ2, IQE, and IQ2E PICs when used with the Enhanced III FPC.• On M120 routers, DSCP rewrite is supported on IQ, IQ2, IQE, and IQ2E PICs. <p>DSCP and DCSP IPv6 rewrite rules are supported on MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers.</p> <p>DSCP rewrite rules are not supported on T Series routers when IQ, IQ2, IQE, IQ2E, SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE, or PD-5-10XGE-SFPP PICs are installed.</p>
Options	<p>rewrite-name—Name of a rewrite-rules mapping configured at the [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp] hierarchy level.</p> <p>default—The default mapping.</p> <p>protocol mpls—(Optional for ingress MPLS tunnel nodes) For interfaces on MX Series routers or hosted on Enhanced III FPCs in M120 or M320 routers only, rewrite the MPLS EXP bits in the MPLS header independently of the IPv4 DSCP value for IPv4 packets entering an MPLS tunnel.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Rewrite Rules on page 343• Applying Rewrite Rules to Output Logical Interfaces on page 352• protocol (Rewrite Rules) on page 1039• Rewriting MPLS and IPv4 Packet Headers on page 354• rewrite-rules (Definition) on page 1048

dscp (Rewrite Rules on Physical Interface)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, EX Series
Syntax	dscp (<i>rewrite-name</i> default);
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> rewrite-rules
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the ACX Series Universal Access routers.
Description	Associate a rewrite-rules configuration or default mapping with a specific interface.
Options	<i>rewrite-name</i> —Name of a rewrite-rules mapping configured at the [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules] hierarchy level. default —The default mapping.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

dscp-code-point (CoS Host Outbound Traffic)

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax `dscp-code-point value;`

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service [host-outbound-traffic](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 11.4 for EX Series switches.
Support for distributed protocol handler traffic introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.

Description Specify the value of the DSCP bits in the type of service (ToS) field of host outbound traffic (packets generated by the local Routing Engine) as they are placed in the default or specified output queue on all egress interfaces. This statement does not affect transit traffic or incoming traffic.

If you use the **ping** operational mode command with the **tos type-of-service** option, the value specified in this configuration statement overrides the DSCP value you specify in the **ping** command.



NOTE: Any DSCP rewrite rules configured on a 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ overwrite this DSCP value.

For egress interfaces hosted on MX Series routers, M120 routers, or Enhanced III FPCs in M320 routers, both Routing Engine sourced traffic and distributed protocol handler traffic are affected. For all other egress interfaces, only Routing Engine sourced traffic is affected.

Options `code-point`—Six-bit DSCP code point value.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33](#)
- [Default DSCP and DSCP IPv6 Classifiers on page 38](#)
- [Changing the Default Queuing and Marking of Host Outbound Traffic on page 215.](#)

dscp-ipv6 (CoS Rewrite Rules)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M120, M320, MX Series, T1600, T640, TX Matrix, TX Matrix Plus
Syntax	dscp-ipv6 (<i>rewrite-name</i> <default>) protocol mpls;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Support for protocol mpls option introduced in Junos OS Release 10.4R2.
Description	<p>For IPv6 traffic, apply a DSCP rewrite rule.</p> <p>Logical interfaces do not support multiple dscp-ipv6 rewrite rules for the same protocol.</p> <p>DSCP and DSCP IPv6 rewrite rules are supported on M Series and T Series routers when non-queuing PICs are installed, but are disabled when queuing PICs are installed with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On M320 routers, DSCP rewrite is supported on IQ, IQ2, IQE, and IQ2E PICs when used with the Enhanced III FPC. On M120 routers, DSCP rewrite is supported on IQ, IQ2, IQE, and IQ2E PICs. <p>DSCP and DCSP IPv6 rewrite rules are supported on MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers.</p> <p>DSCP rewrite rules are not supported on T Series routers when IQ, IQ2, IQE, IQ2E, SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE, or PD-5-10XGE-SFPP PICs are installed.</p>
Options	<p>rewrite-name—Name of a rewrite-rules mapping configured at the [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6] hierarchy level.</p> <p>default—Default mapping.</p> <p>protocol mpls—(Optional for ingress MPLS tunnel nodes) For interfaces on MX Series routers or hosted on Enhanced III FPCs in M120 or M320 routers only, rewrite the MPLS EXP bits in the MPLS header independently of the IPv6 DSCP value for IPv6 packets entering an MPLS tunnel.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Rewrite Rules on page 343 • protocol on page 1039 • Setting IPv6 DSCP and MPLS EXP Values Independently on page 349 • Configuring DSCP Values for IPv6 Packets Entering the MPLS Tunnel on page 349 • Applying Rewrite Rules to Output Logical Interfaces on page 352 • rewrite-rules (Definition) on page 1048

egress-policer-overhead

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax `egress-policer-overhead bytes;`

Hierarchy Level `[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]`

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 11.1.

Description Add the specified number of bytes to the actual length of an Ethernet frame when determining the actions of Layer 2 policers, MAC policers, or queue rate limits applied to output traffic on the line card. You can configure egress policer overhead to account for egress *shaping* overhead bytes added to output traffic on the line card.

On M Series and T Series routers, this statement is supported on Gigabit Ethernet Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) PICs and Enhanced IQ2 (IQ2E) PICs. On MX Series routers, this statement is supported for interfaces configured on Dense Port Concentrators (DPCs).



NOTE: This statement is not supported on Modular Interface Cards (MICs) or Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs) in MX Series routers.

Options *bytes*—Number of bytes added to a packet exiting an interface.

Range: 0–255 bytes

Default: 0

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

- Related Documentation**
- [egress-shaping-overhead on page 927](#)
 - *Policer Overhead to Account for Rate Shaping Overview*
 - *Example: Configuring Policer Overhead to Account for Rate Shaping*
 - [Configuring a Policer Overhead on page 674](#)
 - [CoS on Enhanced IQ2 PICs Overview on page 658](#)

egress-shaping-overhead

Supported Platforms	M120, MX Series, T1600, T640
Syntax	<code>egress-shaping-overhead <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit chassis fpc <i>slot-number</i> pic <i>pic-number</i> traffic-manager], [edit chassis lcc <i>number</i> fpc <i>slot-number</i> pic <i>pic-number</i> traffic-manager]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	Number of bytes to add to packet to determine shaped session packet length.



NOTE: On M Series and T Series routers with Gigabit Ethernet Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) PICs and Enhanced IQ2 (IQ2E) PICs and on MX Series routers with Dense Port Concentrators (DPCs) only, to account for egress shaping overhead bytes added to output traffic on the line card, you must use the `egress-policer-overhead` statement to explicitly configure corresponding egress policing overhead for Layer 2 policers, MAC policers, or queue rate limits applied to output traffic on the line card.



NOTE: For MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers, by default the value of `egress-shaping-overhead` is configured to 20, which means that the number of class-of-service (CoS) shaping overhead bytes to be added to the packets is 20. The interfaces on DPCs in MX Series routers, the default value is zero. For interfaces on PICs other than the 10-port 10-Gigabit Oversubscribed Ethernet (OSE) Type 4, you should configure `egress-shaping-overhead` to a minimum of 20 bytes to add a shaping overhead of 20 bytes to the packets.



NOTE: When you change the `egress-shaping-overhead` value, on M Series and T Series routers the PIC on which it is changed is restarted. On MX Series routers the DPC/MPC on which it is changed is restarted.

Options *number*—When traffic management (queuing and scheduling) is configured on the egress side, the number of CoS shaping overhead bytes to add to the packets on the egress interface.

Range: –63 through 192.



NOTE: The L2 headers (DA/SA + VLAN tags) are automatically a part of the shaping calculation.

Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• egress-policer-overhead on page 926• Configuring CoS for L2TP Tunnels on ATM Interfaces on page 706• ingress-shaping-overhead on page 983• mode (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol Shaping) on page 1017, ingress-shaping-overhead on page 983• traffic-manager on page 1089

enhanced (forwarding-class-accounting)

Supported Platforms MX Series

Syntax enhanced {
 overhead-bytes *overhead-value* (0-255 bytes);
 traffic-type (ucast | mcast);
 family (ipv4 | ipv6 | both);
 direction (ingress | egress | both);
 }

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces *interface-name* **forwarding-class-accounting**]
 [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* **forwarding-class-accounting**]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1 in MX Series.

Description Specify the traffic and type for which you want to apply counters. A single aggregate counter per forwarding class can be used for inet and inet6 flows. Forwarding class accounting applies to transit traffic only, not host-generated or host-bound traffic. For ingress, only packets forwarded to the fabric are counted. For egress, only packets forwarded to the WAN are counted. Non-relevant network protocols such as ARP, BFD, and EOAM, as well as dropped packets, are not counted.

Options **overhead-bytes** *overhead-value*—The number of overhead-bytes to be accounted.
Range: 0 through 255 bytes
Default: If zero, or no value is specified, the number of overhead-bytes will be determined by the encapsulation configured on the interface. For Ethernet, the default values are as follows:

Untagged DIX, includes CRC	18
Single-tagged DIX, includes CRC	22
Double-tagged DIX, includes CRC	26
VLAN-bridge (CRC)	4
VLAN-CCC (CRC)	4
Untagged VLAN-TCC, includes CRC	18
Single-tagged VLAN-TCC, includes CRC	22
Double-tagged VLAN-TCC, includes CRC	26
VLAN-VPLS (CRC)	4

Packet over SONET (POS) interfaces on an MPC are dependent on the frame check sequence (FCS) settings on the interface, which may be two or four bytes. The default values for POS interfaces are as follows:

PPP (Layer 2 overhead plus FCS)	4+ (2 or 4)
Cisco-HDLC (Layer 2 overhead plus FCS)	4+ (2 or 4)
Frame-relay (Layer 2 overhead plus FCS)	4+ (2 or 4)
Cisco-HDLC-CCC (FCS)	2 or 4
Cisco-HDLC-TCC (FCS)	2 or 4
PPP-CCC (FCS)	2 or 4
PPP-TCC (FCS)	2 or 4
Frame-relay-CCC (FCS)	2 or 4
Frame-relay-TCC (FCS)	2 or 4

traffic-type (*ucast* | *mcast*)—Traffic to be counted can be unicast only or multicast only.

Default: not enabled, i.e., both unicast and multicast are counted

protocols (*ipv4* | *ipv6* | *both*)—Traffic to be counted can be IPv4, IPv6, or both.

Default: both

direction (*ingress* | *egress* | *both*)—Traffic can be inbound to the interface, outbound, or both.

Default: both

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [show class-of-service interface on page 1139](#)
- *clear interfaces statistics*

epd-threshold

Supported Platforms	M Series, T Series
Syntax	<code>epd-threshold <i>cells</i> plp1 <i>cells</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> atm-options scheduler-maps <i>map-name</i> forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, define the EPD threshold on a VC. The EPD threshold is a limit on the number of transmit packets that can be queued. Packets that exceed the limit are discarded.
Default	If you do not include either the epd-threshold or the linear-red-profile statement in the forwarding class configuration, the Junos OS uses an EPD threshold based on the available bandwidth and other parameters.
Options	<p>cells—Maximum number of cells.</p> <p>Range: For 1-port and 2-port OC12 interfaces, 1 through 425,984 cells. For 1-port OC48 interfaces, 1 through 425,984 cells. For 2-port OC3, DS3, and E3 interfaces, 1 through 212,992 cells. For 4-port DS3 and E3 interfaces, 1 through 106,496 cells.</p> <p>plp1 cells—Early packet drop threshold value for PLP 1.</p> <p>Range: For 1-port and 2-port OC12 interfaces, 1 through 425,984 cells. For 1-port OC48 interfaces, 1 through 425,984 cells. For 2-port OC3, DS3, and E3 interfaces, 1 through 212,992 cells. For 4-port DS3 and E3 interfaces, 1 through 106,496 cells.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Scheduler Maps on ATM Interfaces on page 710 • linear-red-profile on page 998

excess-bandwidth-share

Syntax	<code>excess-bandwidth-share (proportional <i>value</i> equal);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-set interface-set-name]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.
Description	<p>Specify the method of sharing excess bandwidth in a hierarchical scheduler environment. With hierarchical schedulers, you can provide shaping and scheduling at the service VLAN level as well as other levels, such as the physical interface. You can also group a set of logical interfaces and then apply scheduling and shaping parameters to the logical interface set.</p> <p>To configure CoS hierarchical schedulers, you must enable hierarchical scheduling by including the hierarchical-scheduler statement at the <code>[edit interfaces]</code> hierarchy for the physical interface. If you do not include this statement, the interfaces on the MX Series router cannot use hierarchical interfaces.</p> <p>The Enhanced Queuing DPC supports the following hierarchical scheduler characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shaping at the physical interface level• Shaping and scheduling at the service VLAN interface set level• Shaping and scheduling at the customer VLAN logical interface level• Scheduling at the queue level
Options	<p>equal—Share excess bandwidth equally among the configured interfaces.</p> <p>proportional <i>value</i>—(Default) Share excess bandwidth proportionally according to the specified value. In this mode, the excess bandwidth is shared at the ratio of the logical interface shaping rates.</p> <p>Default: 32.64 Mbps</p> <p>This example sets the excess bandwidth sharing for an Enhanced Queuing DPC interface proportionally at a rate of 100 Mbps and a shaping rate of 80 Mbps applied to the interface through the output-traffic-control profile for scheduling and shaping:</p> <pre>[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-set example-interface-set] user@host# set excess-bandwidth-share proportional 100m user@host# set output-traffic-control-profile PIR-80Mbps</pre>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Hierarchical Schedulers for CoS on page 308• Configuring Interface Sets on page 232• Enhanced Queuing DPC Hardware Properties on page 767• Configuring MDRR on Enhanced Queuing DPCs on page 773

excess-priority

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax excess-priority [low | medium-low | medium-high | high | none];

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service [schedulers](#) *scheduler-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Option **none** introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.

Description Determine the priority of excess bandwidth traffic on a scheduler.



NOTE: For Link Services IQ (LSQ) PICs or Multiservices PIC (MS-PICs), the **excess-priority** statement is allowed for consistency, but ignored. If an explicit priority is not configured for these interfaces, a default low priority is used. This default priority is also used in the excess region.

Options **low**—Excess traffic for this scheduler has low priority.

medium-low—Excess traffic for this scheduler has medium-low priority.

medium-high—Excess traffic for this scheduler has medium-high priority.

high—Excess traffic for this scheduler has high priority.

none—System does not demote the priority of guaranteed traffic when the bandwidth exceeds the shaping rate or the guaranteed rate.

Required Privilege interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

Level interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Excess Bandwidth Sharing on IQE PICs on page 638](#)
- [Bandwidth Sharing on Nonqueueing Packet Forwarding Engines Overview on page 265](#)
- [Managing Excess Bandwidth Distribution on Static Interfaces on MICs and MPCs on page 829](#)

excess-rate

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	excess-rate (percent <i>percentage</i> proportion <i>value</i>);
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service schedulers <i>scheduler-name</i>], [edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>traffic-control-profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3. Application to the Multiservices PIC added in Junos OS Release 9.5. Application to the MIC and MPC interfaces added in Junos OS Release 10.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48R2 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.
Description	For an Enhanced IQ PIC interfaces, Multiservices PIC interfaces, or MX Series router interfaces on MPCs or MICs, and T4000 router interfaces on Type 5 FPCs and EX Series switches, determine the percentage or proportion of excess bandwidth traffic to share.



NOTE: The **proportion** option provides a greater range of values over the **percent** option and hence influences the priorities assigned to the queues.

Options	<p>percentage—Percentage of the excess bandwidth to share. Range: 0 through 100 percent Default: Excess bandwidth is shared in proportion to the configured transmit rate of each queue.</p> <p>value—(M Series, MX Series, T Series routers and EX Series switches only) Proportion of the excess bandwidth to share. Option available at the [edit class-of-service traffic-class-profiles <i>traffic-control-profile-name</i>] hierarchy level only. Range: 0 through 1000</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Scheduler Transmission Rate on page 250 • Configuring Excess Bandwidth Sharing on IQE PICs on page 638 • Allocating Excess Bandwidth Among Frame Relay DLCIs on Multiservices PICs on page 606 • Managing Excess Bandwidth Distribution on Static Interfaces on MICs and MPCs on page 829

excess-rate-high

Supported Platforms	MX Series
Syntax	<code>excess-rate-high (percent <i>percentage</i> proportion <i>value</i>);</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>traffic-control-profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Description	For a MIC or MPC interface, determine the percentage of excess bandwidth from high-priority traffic to share.
Options	<p><i>percentage</i>—Percentage of the excess bandwidth to share. Range: 0 through 100 percent</p> <p><i>proportion</i>—Proportion of the excess bandwidth to share. Range: 0 through 1000</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing Excess Bandwidth Distribution on Static Interfaces on MICs and MPCs on page 829

excess-rate-low

Supported Platforms	MX Series
Syntax	<code>excess-rate-low (percent <i>percentage</i> proportion <i>value</i>);</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>traffic-control-profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Description	For a MIC or MPC interface, determine the percentage of excess bandwidth from low-priority traffic to share.
Options	<p><i>percentage</i>—Percentage of the excess bandwidth to share. Range: 0 through 100 percent</p> <p><i>value</i>—Proportion of the excess bandwidth to share. Range: 0 through 1000</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing Excess Bandwidth Distribution on Static Interfaces on MICs and MPCs on page 829

exp

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, EX Series, M Series, MX Series
Syntax	exp (<i>rewrite-name</i> default) protocol <i>protocol-types</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 12.2. for ACX series
Description	Apply an MPLS experimental (EXP) rewrite rule.
Options	<p>rewrite-name—Name of a rewrite-rules mapping configured at the [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules exp] hierarchy level.</p> <p>default—The default mapping.</p> <p>By default, IP precedence rewrite rules alter the first three bits on the type-of-service (ToS) byte while leaving the last three bits unchanged. This default behavior applies to rewrite rules you configure for MPLS packets with IPv4 payloads. You configure these types of rewrite rules by including the mpls-inet-both or mpls-inet-both-non-vpn option at the [edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface</i> <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules exp <i>rewrite-rule-name</i> protocol] hierarchy level. The IP precedence rewrite rules explanation does not apply to ACX Series Universal Access routers.</p> <p>On interfaces configured on Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs) and Modular Interface Cards (MICs) on MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers and EX Series switches, we highly recommend that you configure the default option when you configure a behavior aggregate (BA) classifier that does not include a specific rewrite rule for MPLS packets. Doing so ensures that MPLS exp value is rewritten according to the BA classifier rules configured for forwarding or packet loss priority. This does not apply to ACX Series Universal Access routers.</p> <p>protocol-types—Specify one or more protocol matching criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• mpls-any—Apply to MPLS packets, write MPLS header only.• mpls-inet-both—Apply to IPv4 MPLS packets, write MPLS and IPv4 header.• mpls-inet-both-non-vpn—Apply to IPv4 MPLS packets, write MPLS and IPv4 header for only non VPN traffic.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Rewrite Rules on page 343• Rewriting the EXP Bits of All Three Labels of an Outgoing Packet on page 472• Applying Rewrite Rules to Output Logical Interfaces on page 352

- [protocol \(Rewrite Rules\) on page 1039](#)
- [rewrite-rules \(Definition\) on page 1048](#)

exp-push-push-push

Supported Platforms	M Series
Syntax	exp-push-push-push default;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For M Series routers, rewrite the EXP bits of all three labels of an outgoing packet, thereby maintaining CoS of an incoming non-MPLS packet.
Options	default —Apply the default MPLS EXP rewrite table.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rewriting the EXP Bits of All Three Labels of an Outgoing Packet on page 472 • dscp (Rewrite Rules) on page 922 • dscp-ipv6 (CoS Rewrite Rules) on page 925 • exp on page 936 • exp-swap-push-push on page 938 • ieee-802.1 (Rewrite Rules on Logical Interface) on page 974 • ieee-802.1ad on page 976 • inet-precedence (CoS Rewrite Rules) on page 980 • rewrite-rules (Definition) on page 1048

exp-swap-push-push

Supported Platforms	M Series
Syntax	exp-swap-push-push default;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For M Series routers, rewrite the EXP bits of all three labels of an outgoing packet, thereby maintaining CoS of an incoming MPLS packet.
Options	default —Apply the default MPLS EXP rewrite table.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rewriting the EXP Bits of All Three Labels of an Outgoing Packet on page 472• dscp (Rewrite Rules) on page 922• dscp-ipv6 (CoS Rewrite Rules) on page 925• exp on page 936• exp-push-push-push on page 937• ieee-802.1 (Rewrite Rules on Logical Interface) on page 974• ieee-802.1ad on page 976• inet-precedence (CoS Rewrite Rules) on page 980• rewrite-rules (Definition) on page 1048

fabric (Class-of-Service)

Supported Platforms	EX Series
Syntax	<pre>fabric { scheduler-map { priority (high low) scheduler scheduler-name; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced before Junos OS 11.4 for EX Series switches.</p>
Description	<p>Define CoS parameters of the switch fabric. For M320 and T Series routers only, associate a scheduler with a fabric priority.</p> <p>On EX Series switches, this statement is supported only on EX8200 standalone switches and EX8200 Virtual Chassis.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Associating Schedulers with Fabric Priorities on page 297.

fabric-queue-monitor-disable

Supported Platforms	MX2010, MX2020, MX240, MX480, MX960
Syntax	fabric-queue-monitor-disable;
Hierarchy Level	[edit chassis fpc slot-number traffic-manager]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Disable of fabric queue monitoring. Use the queue-threshold fabric-queue statement to enable monitoring of fabric queues.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> queue-threshold on page 1043 traffic-manager on page 1089

family (CoS on ATM Interfaces)

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax

```
family family {  
    address address {  
        destination address;  
    }  
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description For CoS on ATM interfaces, configure the protocol family.

Options *family*—Protocol family:

- **ccc**—Circuit cross-connect parameters
- **inet**—IPv4 parameters
- **inet6**—IPv6 protocol parameters
- **iso**—OSI ISO protocol parameters
- **mlppp**—Multilink PPP protocol parameters
- **mpls**—MPLS protocol parameters
- **tcc**—Translational cross-connect parameters
- **vpls**—Virtual private LAN service parameters.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [CoS on ATM Interfaces Overview on page 699](#)

family (Multifield Classifier)

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax

```
family family-name {
    filter filter-name {
        term term-name {
            ... term_configuration ...
        }
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit [firewall](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Configure a firewall filter for IP version 4 (IPv4) or IP version 6 (IPv6) traffic.

Options *family-name*—Protocol family:

- **ccc**—Circuit cross-connect parameters
- **inet**—IPv4 parameters
- **inet6**—IPv6 protocol parameters
- **iso**—OSI ISO protocol parameters
- **mlppp**—Multilink PPP protocol parameters
- **mpls**—MPLS protocol parameters
- **tcc**—Translational cross-connect parameters
- **vpls**—Virtual private LAN service parameters.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Multifield Classifiers on page 90](#)

fill-level (Drop Profiles)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	fill-level <i>percentage</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service drop-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced before Junos OS 11.4 for EX Series switches.
Description	When configuring RED, map the fullness of a queue to a drop probability.
Options	<p>percentage—How full the queue is, expressed as a percentage. You configure the fill-level and drop-probability statements in pairs. To specify multiple fill levels, include multiple fill-level and drop-probability statements. The values you assign to each statement pair must increase relative to the previous pair's values. This is shown in the segmented graph in "Managing Congestion Using RED Drop Profiles and Packet Loss Priorities" on page 317.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 100 percent</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Managing Congestion Using RED Drop Profiles and Packet Loss Priorities on page 317• Defining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring RED Drop Profiles on page 319

fill-level (Interpolated Value)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	fill-level [<i>values</i>];
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service drop-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interpolate]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced before Junos OS 11.4 for EX Series switches.
Description	Define up to 64 values for interpolating queue fill level. On EX Series switches, this statement is supported only on EX8200 standalone switches and EX8200 Virtual Chassis.
Options	values —Data points for mapping queue fill percentage. Range: 0 through 100 Default: In the default tail drop profile, when the fill level is 0 percent, the drop probability is 0 percent. When the fill level is 100 percent, the drop probability is 100 percent.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing Congestion Using RED Drop Profiles and Packet Loss Priorities on page 317 • Defining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring RED Drop Profiles on page 319.

filter (Applying to an Interface)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>filter { input <i>filter-name</i>; output <i>filter-name</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family <i>family</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family <i>family</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Apply a filter to an interface. You can also use filters for encrypted traffic. When you configure filters, you can configure the family inet , inet6 , mpls , or vpls only.
Options	<p>input <i>filter-name</i>—Name of one filter to evaluate when packets are received on the interface.</p> <p>output <i>filter-name</i>—Name of one filter to evaluate when packets are transmitted on the interface.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• simple-filter on page 1074• <i>Applying Firewall Filter Tricolor Marking Policers to Interfaces</i>• Example: Classifying Packets Based on Their Destination Address on page 100• Example: Configuring and Verifying a Complex Multifield Filter on page 102• Example: Writing Different DSCP and EXP Values in MPLS-Tagged IP Packets on page 213• Example: Configuring a Simple Filter on page 697• <i>Example: Configuring a Logical Bandwidth Policer</i>• <i>Configuring Two-Color Policers and Shaping Rate Changes</i>

filter (Applying to a Logical Interface)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>filter { group <i>filter-group-number</i>; input <i>filter-name</i>; input-list [<i>filter-names</i>]; output <i>filter-name</i>; output-list [<i>filter-names</i>]; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>Protocol-independent firewall filter on MX Series router logical interface:</p> <pre>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]</pre> <p>All other standard firewall filters on all other devices:</p> <pre>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family <i>family</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family <i>family</i>]</pre>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.</p>
Description	Apply a stateless firewall filter to a logical interface at a specific protocol level.
Options	<p>group <i>filter-group-number</i>—Number of the group to which the interface belongs. Range: 1 through 255</p> <p>input <i>filter-name</i>—Name of one filter to evaluate when packets are received on the interface.</p> <p>input-list [<i>filter-names</i>]—Names of filters to evaluate when packets are received on the interface. Up to 16 filters can be included in a filter input list.</p> <p>output <i>filter-name</i>—Name of one filter to evaluate when packets are transmitted on the interface.</p> <p>output-list [<i>filter-names</i>]—Names of filters to evaluate when packets are transmitted on the interface. Up to 16 filters can be included in a filter output list.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for Configuring Firewall Filters Guidelines for Applying Standard Firewall Filters Guidelines for Applying Standard Firewall Filters

filter (Configuring)

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax

```
filter filter-name {  
    accounting-profile name;  
    enhanced-mode;  
    fast-lookup-filter;  
    filter-list-template;  
    interface-shared;  
    interface-specific;  
    physical-interface-filter;  
    promote gre-key;  
    term term-name {  
        ... term configuration ...  
    }  
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit [firewall](#) family *family-name*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* [firewall](#) family *family-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Logical systems support introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
physical-interface-filter statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.
Support for the **interface-shared** statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.

Description Configure firewall filters.

Options *filter-name*—Name that identifies the filter. This must be a non-reserved string of not more than 64 characters. To include spaces in the name, enclose it in quotation marks (" "). Firewall filter names are restricted from having the form `__.*__` (beginning and ending with underscores) or `__.*` (beginning with an underscore).

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level firewall—To view this statement in the configuration.
firewall-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Guidelines for Configuring Firewall Filters](#)
- [Guidelines for Applying Standard Firewall Filters](#)
- [Configuring Multifield Classifiers on page 90](#)
- [Using Multifield Classifiers to Set Packet Loss Priority on page 93](#)
- [simple-filter on page 1075](#)

firewall

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax

```

firewall {
  atm-policer atm-policer-name {
    ... atm-policer-configuration ...
  }
  family protocol-family-name {
    ... protocol-family-configuration ...
  }
  filter ipv4-filter-name {
    ... ipv4-filter-configuration ...
  }
  hierarchical-policer hierarchical-policer-name {
    ... hierarchical-policer-configuration ...
  }
  interface-set interface-set-name {
    ... interface-set-configuration ...
  }
  policer two-color-policer-name {
    ... two-color-policer-configuration ...
  }
  three-color-policer three-color-policer-name {
    ... three-color-policer-configuration ...
  }
}

```

Hierarchy Level [edit],
[edit dynamic-profiles *profile-name*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Logical systems support introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.

Description Configure firewall filters.

The statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level firewall—To view this statement in the configuration.
firewall-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Guidelines for Configuring Firewall Filters](#)
- [Guidelines for Configuring Service Filters](#)
- [Guidelines for Configuring Simple Filters](#)
- [Configuring Multifield Classifiers on page 90](#)
- [Using Multifield Classifiers to Set Packet Loss Priority on page 93](#)

forwarding-class (AS PIC Classifiers)

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	forwarding-class <i>class-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services cos application-profile <i>profile-name</i> (ftp sip) (data video voice)], [edit services cos rule <i>rule-name</i> term <i>term-name</i> then], [edit services cos rule <i>rule-name</i> term <i>term-name</i> then (reflexive reverse)]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Define the forwarding class to which packets are assigned.
Options	<i>class-name</i> —Name of the target application.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Actions in a CoS Rule on page 597

forwarding-class (ATM2 IQ Scheduler Maps)

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX240, T Series
Syntax	forwarding-class <i>class-name</i> { epd-threshold <i>cells</i> <i>plp1 cells</i> ; linear-red-profile <i>profile-name</i> ; priority (<i>high</i> <i>low</i>); transmit-weight (<i>cells number</i> <i>percent number</i>); }
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>at-fpc/pic/port</i> atm-options scheduler-maps <i>map-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, define forwarding class name and option values.
Options	<i>class-name</i> —Name of forwarding class. The statements are explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ATM2 IQ VC Tunnel CoS Components Overview• Configuring Scheduler Maps on ATM Interfaces on page 710

forwarding-class (BA Classifiers)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, PTX Series
Syntax	<pre>forwarding-class <i>class-name</i> { loss-priority <i>level</i> code-points [<i>aliases</i>] [<i>bit-patterns</i>]; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service classifiers <i>type classifier-name</i>]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.</p>
Description	Define forwarding class name and option values.
Options	<p><i>class-name</i>—Name of the forwarding class.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Behavior Aggregate Classifiers on page 48

forwarding-class (CoS Host Outbound Traffic)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	forwarding-class <i>class-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service host-outbound-traffic]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 11.4 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Support for distributed protocol handler traffic introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.</p>
Description	<p>Specify the name of the forwarding class to which host outbound traffic is assigned on all egress interfaces. The output queue associated with the forwarding class must be properly configured on all interfaces. In the case of a restricted interface, the traffic flows through a restricted queue.</p> <p>For egress interfaces hosted on MX Series routers, M120 routers, or Enhanced III FPCs in M320 routers, both Routing Engine sourced traffic and distributed protocol handler traffic are affected. For all other egress interfaces, only Routing Engine sourced traffic is affected.</p> <p>This statement does not affect transit traffic or incoming traffic.</p>
Default	If you do not configure an output queue for host outbound traffic, the router uses the default queue assignments for host outbound traffic.
Options	<i>class-name</i> —Name of the forwarding class.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forwarding Classes Overview on page 183• Default Routing Engine Protocol Queue Assignments on page 209• Changing the Default Queuing and Marking of Host Outbound Traffic on page 215.

forwarding-class (Forwarding Policy)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>forwarding-class <i>class-name</i> { discard; lsp-next-hop [<i>lsp-regular-expression</i>]; next-hop [<i>next-hop-name</i>]; non-lsp-next-hop; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service forwarding-policy next-hop-map <i>map-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Define forwarding class name and associated next hops.
Options	<p><i>class-name</i>—Name of the forwarding class.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overriding the Input Classification on page 224 • forwarding-class-default (Forwarding Policy) on page 955

forwarding-class (Fragmentation)

Syntax	<pre>forwarding-class <i>class-name</i> { drop-timeout <i>milliseconds</i>; fragment-threshold <i>bytes</i>; multilink-class <i>number</i>; no-fragmentation; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service fragmentation-maps <i>map-name</i>];
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For AS PIC link services IQ interfaces (lsq) only, define a forwarding class name and associated fragmentation properties within a fragmentation map.</p> <p>The fragment-threshold and no-fragmentation statements are mutually exclusive.</p>
Default	If you do not include this statement, the traffic in forwarding class <i>class-name</i> is fragmented.
Options	<p><i>class-name</i>—Name of the forwarding class.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Fragmentation by Forwarding Class on page 602

forwarding-class (Interfaces)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series , EX Series , PTX Series , T1600 , T4000 , T640 , TX Matrix , TX Matrix Plus
Syntax	<pre>forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>;</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series routers.</p>
Description	Associate a forwarding class configuration or default mapping with a specific interface.
Options	<i>class-name</i> —Name of the forwarding class.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Applying Forwarding Classes to Interfaces on page 206

forwarding-class (Multifield Classifiers)

Supported Platforms	EX Series
Syntax	forwarding-class <i>class-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit firewall family <i>family-name</i> filter <i>filter-name</i> term <i>term-name</i> then]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Set the forwarding class of incoming packets.
Options	<i>class-name</i> —Name of the forwarding class.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Multifield Classifiers on page 90

forwarding-class (Restricted Queues)

Supported Platforms	EX Series
Syntax	forwarding-class <i>class-name</i> queue <i>queue-number</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service restricted-queues]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For M320 and T Series routers only, map forwarding classes to restricted queues. You can map up to eight forwarding classes to restricted queues.
Options	<i>class-name</i> —Name of the forwarding class. The remaining statement is explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

forwarding-class-accounting

Supported Platforms	MX Series
List of Syntax	(Forwarding Class Accounting) on page 954 (Enhanced CoS Accounting) on page 954
(Forwarding Class Accounting)	<code>forwarding-class-accounting [direction]</code>
(Enhanced CoS Accounting)	<code>forwarding-class-accounting { enhanced }</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>],</code>
Release Information	Forwarding class accounting statement (non-enhanced mode) introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3R3. Enhanced CoS Accounting statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.
Description	<p>Forwarding class accounting (non-enhanced mode) is enabled for IPv4, IPv6, MPLS, Layer 2 and other packets simply by enabling the feature. This feature is supported on MX Series routers with MPCs, as well as MX80 routers.</p> <p>Both bytes and packet total are counted. For Layer 2 traffic, only bytes are counted. Flow rates are measured. Counters can be enabled in ingress, egress or in both directions. Statistics are accounted before queueing drop stage, so will include packets that might get dropped in queueing.</p> <p>CoS-based interface counters (enhanced mode) are supported for IPv4 and IPv6 aggregate routes on Layer 2. This feature is supported on all MX Series routers with MPCs, as well as MX80 routers.</p> <p>Both bytes and packet total are counted. Flow rates are not measured. The counters can be configured to exclude overhead bytes (such as protocol encapsulations) so end-customer packets can be differentiated from other traffic.</p> <p>Disable or delete forwarding-class-accounting by removing the statement from the interface configuration—for example, by typing delete interfaces <i>interface-name</i> forwarding-class-accounting.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CoS-Based Interface Counters for IPv4 or IPv6 Aggregate on Layer 2 on page 500• show class-of-service interface on page 1139• <code>clear interfaces statistics</code>• show interfaces forwarding-class-counters on page 1184


forwarding-class-default (Forwarding Policy)

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>forwarding-class-default <i>class-name</i> { discard; lsp-next-hop [<i>lsp-regular-expression</i>]; next-hop [<i>next-hop-name</i>]; non-lsp-next-hop; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service forwarding-policy next-hop-map <i>map-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.
Description	Define the next hop for traffic that does not meet any forwarding class in the next-hop map.
Options	<p><i>class-name</i>—Name of the forwarding class.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> forwarding-class (Forwarding Policy) on page 951 <i>Load Balancing VPLS Non-Unicast Traffic Across Member Links of an Aggregate Interface</i>

forwarding-classes-interface-specific

Syntax	forwarding-classes-interface-specific <i>forwarding-class-map-name</i> { class <i>class-name</i> queue-num <i>queue-number</i> [restricted-queue <i>queue-number</i>]; }
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.
Description	For the IQ, IQE, LSQ and ATM2 PICs in the T Series routers only, configure a forwarding class map for unicast and multicast traffic and a user-configured queue number for an egress interface.
Options	<i>class-name</i> —Name of the forwarding class. <i>forwarding-class-map-name</i> —Name of the forwarding class map for traffic. <i>queue-number</i> —Number of the egress queue. Range: 0 through 3 or 7, depending on chassis and configuration
Usage Guidelines	See “Configuring Forwarding Classes” on page 189 and “Classifying Packets by Egress Interface” on page 197 .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• output-forwarding-class-map on page 1022

forwarding-classes (Class-of-Service)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>forwarding-classes { class queue-num queue-number priority (high low); queue queue-number class-name priority (high low) [policing-priority (premium normal)]; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>policing-priority option introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.</p> <p>Statement introduced on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers in Junos OS Release 12.1.</p>
Description	Associate the forwarding class with a queue name and number. For M320, MX Series, T Series routers and EX Series switches only, you can configure fabric priority queuing by including the priority statement. For Enhanced IQ PICs, you can include the policing-priority option.
<div>  <p>NOTE: The priority add policing-priority options are not supported on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.</p> </div>	
The statements are explained separately.	
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Forwarding Classes on page 189 • Forwarding Classes and Fabric Priority Queues on page 209 • Example: Configuring Layer 2 Policers on IQE PICs on page 633 • Classifying Packets by Egress Interface on page 197

forwarding-policy

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax

```
forwarding-policy {  
  next-hop-map map-name {  
    forwarding-class class-name {  
      discard;  
      lsp-next-hop [ lsp-regular-expression ];  
      next-hop [ next-hop-name ];  
      non-lsp-next-hop;  
    }  
    forwarding-class-default {  
      discard;  
      lsp-next-hop [ lsp-regular-expression ];  
      next-hop [ next-hop-name ];  
      non-lsp-next-hop;  
    }  
  }  
  class class-name {  
    classification-override {  
      forwarding-class class-name;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Define CoS-based forwarding policy options.

The statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring CoS-Based Forwarding on page 199](#)

fragment-threshold (Forwarding Class Maps)

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	fragment-threshold <i>bytes</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service fragmentation-maps forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For link services IQ (lsq) interfaces only, set the fragmentation threshold for an individual forwarding class.
Default	If you do not include this statement, the fragmentation threshold you set at the [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>] or [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> mlfr-uni-nni-bundle-options] hierarchy level is the default for all forwarding classes. If you do not set a maximum fragment size anywhere in the configuration, packets are fragmented if they exceed the smallest maximum transmission unit (MTU) of all the links in the bundle.
Options	<p>bytes—Maximum size, in bytes, for multilink packet fragments. Any nonzero value must be a multiple of 64 bytes.</p> <p>Range: 128 through 16,320 bytes</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring CoS Fragmentation by Forwarding Class on LSQ Interfaces

fragmentation-map

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	fragmentation-map <i>map-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For AS PIC link services IQ (lsq) and virtual LSQ redundancy (rlsq) interfaces, associate a fragmentation map with a multilink PPP interface or MLFR FRF.16 DLCI.
Default	If you do not include this statement, traffic in all forwarding classes is fragmented.
Options	<i>map-name</i> —Name of the fragmentation map.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fragmentation by Forwarding Class Overview on page 601• Configuring Fragmentation by Forwarding Class on page 602• Associating a Fragmentation Map with an MLPPP Interface or MLFR FRF.16 DLCI on page 604• Example: Configuring Fragmentation by Forwarding Class on page 603• Example: Configuring Drop Timeout Interval by Forwarding Class on page 604• fragmentation-maps on page 961

fragmentation-maps

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>fragmentation-maps { map-name { forwarding-class class-name { drop-timeout milliseconds; fragment-threshold bytes; multilink-class number; no-fragmentation; } } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For AS PIC link services IQ (lsq) and virtual LSQ redundancy (rlsq) interfaces, define fragmentation properties for individual forwarding classes.
Default	If you do not include this statement, traffic in all forwarding classes is fragmented.
Options	<p><i>map-name</i>—Name of the fragmentation map.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragmentation by Forwarding Class Overview on page 601 • Configuring Fragmentation by Forwarding Class on page 602 • Associating a Fragmentation Map with an MLPPP Interface or MLFR FRF.16 DLCI on page 604 • Example: Configuring Fragmentation by Forwarding Class on page 603 • Example: Configuring Drop Timeout Interval by Forwarding Class on page 604 • fragmentation-map on page 960

frame-mode (Dynamic Traffic Shaping)

Supported Platforms M Series, MX Series

Syntax frame-mode (**bytes** | \$junos-cos-byte-adjust | frame-mode-bytes *frame-mode-bytes* | \$junos-cos-byte-adjust-frame);

Hierarchy Level [edit dynamic-profiles *profile-name* class-of-service traffic-control-profiles *profile-name* overhead-accounting],
[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles *profile-name* overhead-accounting],

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.
Variable *\$junos-cos-byte-adjust-frame* introduced in Junos OS Release 13.1.

Description Configure the mode to shape downstream ATM traffic based as frames.

Default The default is **frame-mode**.

Options **bytes**—Byte adjustment value for the **cell-mode** or **frame-mode** shaping options.

\$junos-cos-byte-adjust—Predefined variable for byte adjustment that is replaced with a value obtained from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.

frame-mode-bytes *frame-mode-bytes*—Overhead bytes when in frame-mode. Traffic shaping is based on the number of bytes in the frame, without regard to cell encapsulation or padding overhead.

\$junos-cos-byte-adjust-frame—Predefined variable for frame mode shaping. This variable can not be used when the **overhead-accounting bytes bytes** option is configured.



BEST PRACTICE: We recommend using the **frame-mode-bytes** *frame-mode-bytes* option rather than the **bytes** option.

Range: –120 through 124 bytes



NOTE: If you specify a value for the **bytes bytes** option, you cannot specify a value for either the **frame-mode-bytes** option.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *CoS Adjustment Control Profiles Overview*
- *Configuring CoS Adjustment Control Profiles*
- *adjustment-control-profiles*

- [Configuring Dynamic Shaping Parameters to Account for Overhead in Downstream Traffic Rates](#)
- [Bandwidth Management for Downstream Traffic in Edge Networks Overview on page 826](#)
- [egress-shaping-overhead on page 927](#)
- [bytes on page 896](#)
- [cell-mode on page 899](#)

frame-relay-de (Defining Loss Priority Maps)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M10i, M120, M320, M7i, MX Series
Syntax	<pre>frame-relay-de <i>name</i> { loss-priority <i>level</i> code-points [<i>alias</i> <i>bits</i>]; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service loss-priority-maps]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Description	Define a Frame Relay discard eligibility (DE) bit loss priority map.
Options	<p><i>name</i>—Name of the loss priority map.</p> <p>loss-priority <i>level</i>—Level of the loss priority to be applied based on the specified CoS values. The loss priority level can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high—Packet has high loss priority. • low—Packet has low loss priority. • medium-high—Packet has medium-high loss priority. • medium-low—Packet has medium-low loss priority. <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining a Custom Frame Relay Loss Priority Map on page 358

frame-relay-de (Defining Loss Priority Rewrites)

Supported Platforms	M120, M320, M40e, M7i, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>frame-relay-de <i>name</i> { loss-priority <i>level</i> <i>code-point</i> [<i>alias</i> <i>bits</i>]; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service loss-priority-rewrites]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Description	Define a Frame Relay discard eligibility (DE) bit loss priority rewrite.
Options	<p><i>name</i>—Name of the loss priority rewrite.</p> <p>loss-priority <i>level</i>—Level of the loss priority to be applied based on the specified CoS values. The loss priority level can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• high—Packet has high loss priority.• low—Packet has low loss priority.• medium-high—Packet has medium-high loss priority.• medium-low—Packet has medium-low loss priority. <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Defining Custom Frame Relay Rewrite Rule on IQE PICs on page 654

from

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>from { applications [<i>application-name</i>]; application-sets [<i>set-name</i>]; destination-address <i>address</i>; source-address <i>address</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services cos rule <i>rule-name</i> term <i>term-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Specify input conditions for a CoS term.
Options	The remaining statements are explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring CoS Rule Sets on page 599

ftp (Services CoS)

Syntax	<pre>ftp { data { dscp (<i>alias</i> <i>bits</i>); forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services cos application-profile <i>profile-name</i> ftp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Description	Set the appropriate dscp and forwarding-class value for FTP.
Default	By default, the system does not alter the DSCP or forwarding class for FTP traffic.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Application Profiles on page 598 • sip (Application Profile) on page 1076

guaranteed-rate

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	guaranteed-rate (percent <i>percentage</i> <i>rate</i>) <burst-size <i>bytes</i> >;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.</p> <p>Option burst-size introduced for Enhanced Queuing (EQ) DPC interfaces in Junos OS Release 9.4.</p> <p>Option burst-size introduced for MIC and MPC interfaces in Junos OS Release 11.4.</p> <p>Option burst-size introduced for IQ2 and IQ2E interfaces in Junos OS Release 12.3</p>
Description	For Gigabit Ethernet IQ, Channelized IQ PICs, AS PIC FRF.16 LSQ interfaces, and EQ DPCs only, configure a guaranteed minimum rate. You can also configure an optional burst size for a logical interface on EQ DPCs and on IQ2 and IQ2E PICs. This can help to ensure that higher priority services do not starve lower priority services.
Default	If you do not include this statement and you do not include the delay-buffer-rate statement, the logical interface receives a minimal delay-buffer rate and minimal bandwidth equal to 2 MTU-sized packets.
Options	<p>percent <i>percentage</i>—For LSQ interfaces, guaranteed rate as a percentage of the available interface bandwidth.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 100 percent</p> <p><i>rate</i>—For IQ and IQ2 interfaces, guaranteed rate, in bits per second (bps). You can specify a value in bits per second either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation k (1000), m (1,000,000), or g (1,000,000,000).</p> <p>Range: 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps</p> <p>burst-size <i>bytes</i>—(Optional) Maximum burst size, in bytes.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Providing a Guaranteed Minimum Rate on page 253• Configuring Traffic Control Profiles for Shared Scheduling and Shaping on page 680• output-traffic-control-profile on page 1025

hierarchical-scheduler

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	hierarchical-scheduler;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.
Description	On MX Series, M Series, and T Series routers with IQ2E PIC, enables the use of hierarchical schedulers.



NOTE: To enable hierarchical scheduling on MX80 and MX104 routers, configure the `hierarchical-scheduler` statement at each member physical interface level of a particular aggregated Ethernet interface as well as at that aggregated Ethernet interface level. On other routing platforms, it is enough if you include this statement at the aggregated Ethernet interface level.

Default	If you do not include this statement, the interfaces on the MX Series router cannot use hierarchical interfaces.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Hierarchical Schedulers for CoS on page 308 • Understanding Two-Level and Three-Level Hierarchical CoS for Subscriber Interfaces • hierarchical-scheduler (Subscriber Interfaces on MX Series Routers) on page 971

high-plp-max-threshold

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	high-plp-max-threshold <i>percent</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> atm-options linear-red-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, define the drop profile fill-level for the high PLP CoS VC. When the fill level exceeds the defined percentage, all packets are dropped.
Options	<i>percent</i> —Fill-level percentage when linear random early detection (RED) is applied to cells with PLP.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Linear RED Profiles on ATM Interfaces on page 715• low-plp-max-threshold on page 1010• low-plp-threshold on page 1011• queue-depth on page 1042

high-plp-threshold

Supported Platforms	T1600, T640
Syntax	high-plp-threshold <i>percent</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> atm-options linear-red-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, define CoS VC drop profile fill-level percentage when linear RED is applied to cells with high PLP. When the fill level exceeds the defined percentage, packets with high PLP are randomly dropped by RED. This statement is mandatory.
Options	<i>percent</i> —Fill-level percentage when linear RED is applied to cells with PLP.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Linear RED Profiles on ATM Interfaces on page 715 • high-plp-max-threshold on page 968 • low-plp-max-threshold on page 1010 • low-plp-threshold on page 1011 • queue-depth on page 1042

host-outbound-traffic (Class-of-Service)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>host-outbound-traffic { forwarding-class class-name; dscp-code-point value; ieee-802.1 { default value; rewrite-rules; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 11.4 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Support for ieee-802.1 statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.</p> <p>Support for distributed protocol handler traffic introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.</p>
Description	Classify and mark host outbound traffic. This statement does not affect transit traffic or incoming traffic.
Default	If you do not specify a forwarding class or DSCP value, the router uses the default queue and DSCP bit assignments for host outbound traffic.
Options	The remaining statements are explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Default Routing Engine Protocol Queue Assignments on page 209• Default DSCP and DSCP IPv6 Classifiers on page 38• Changing the Default Queuing and Marking of Host Outbound Traffic on page 215.• Configuring a Global Default IEEE 802.1p Value for All Host Outbound Traffic on page 456• Applying Egress Interface Rewrite Rules to the IEEE 802.1p Field for All Host Outbound Traffic on the Interface on page 457

hierarchical-scheduler (Subscriber Interfaces on MX Series Routers)

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

Syntax `hierarchical-scheduler {
 implicit-hierarchy;
 maximum-hierarchy-levels number;
}`

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces *interface-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.
implicit-hierarchy option added in Junos OS Release 13.1.
 Support on GRE tunnel interfaces configured on physical interfaces on MICs or MPCs in MX Series routers added in Junos OS Release 13.3.

Description Configure hierarchical scheduling options on the interface.

The statement is supported on the following interfaces:

- MIC and MPC interfaces in MX Series routers
- GRE tunnel interfaces configured on physical interfaces hosted on MIC or MPC line cards in MX Series routers

To enable hierarchical scheduling on MX Series routers, configure the **hierarchical-scheduler** statement at each member physical interface level of a particular aggregated Ethernet interface as well as at that aggregated Ethernet interface level. On other routing platforms, it is enough if you include this statement at the aggregated Ethernet interface level.

Options **implicit-hierarchy**—Configure three-level hierarchical scheduling. When you include the **implicit-hierarchy** option, a hierarchical relationship is formed between the CoS scheduler nodes at level 1, level 2, and level 3. The **implicit-hierarchy** option is supported only on MPC/MIC subscriber interfaces and interface sets running over aggregated Ethernet on MX Series routers.

maximum-hierarchy-levels *number*—Configure two-level hierarchical scheduling. Specify the maximum number of hierarchical scheduling levels allowed for node scaling. The only supported value is 2. The **maximum-hierarchy-levels** option is supported on MPC/MIC or EQ DPC subscriber interfaces and interface sets running over aggregated Ethernet on MX Series routers.

- If you include the **maximum-hierarchy-levels** option, interface sets are allowed only at level 3; they are not allowed at level 2. In this case, if you configure a level 2 interface set, you generate Packet Forwarding Engine errors.
- If you do not include the **maximum-hierarchy-levels** option, interface sets can be at either level 2 or level 3, depending on whether the member logical interfaces within the interface set have a traffic control profile. If any member logical interface has a traffic control profile, then the interface set is a level 2 CoS scheduler node. If no member logical interface has a traffic control profile, the interface set is at level 3.

Required Privilege Level	view-level—To view this statement in the configuration. control-level—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Understanding Two-Level and Three-Level Hierarchical CoS for Subscriber Interfaces</i>• <i>Configuring Hierarchical CoS for a Subscriber Interface of Aggregated Ethernet Links</i>• Configuring Hierarchical Schedulers for CoS on page 308• <i>Configuring Hierarchical CoS on a Static PPPoE Subscriber Interface</i>• <i>Hierarchical CoS on MPLS Pseudowire Subscriber Interfaces Overview</i>

ieee-802.1 (Classifier on Physical Interface)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, EX Series
Syntax	ieee-802.1 (<i>classifier-name</i> default) vlan-tag (inner outer);
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> classifiers]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the ACX Series Universal Access routers.
Description	For ACX Series Universal Access routers and EX Series switches, map the ieee-802.1p field of the incoming packet to the forwarding class and packet loss priority based on the specified 802.1p classifier. In the case of double tagged packets, you can configure whether to use the 802.1p of the outer or inner VLAN tag.
Options	<p>vlan-tag inner—In the case of double tagged packets, classify based on the 802.1p of the inner VLAN tag.</p> <p>vlan-tag outer—Classify based on the 802.1p of the outermost VLAN tag.</p> <p>classifier-name—Name of the previously defined ieee-802.1p behavior aggregate classifier.</p> <p>default—Default ieee-802.1p behavior aggregate classifier.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

ieee-802.1 (Host Outbound Traffic)

Supported Platforms	MX Series
Syntax	<pre>ieee-802.1 { default <i>value</i>; rewrite-rules; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service host-outbound-traffic]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.
Description	<p>Apply the IEEE 802.1p rewrite rules associated with the egress logical interface to the IEEE 802.1p PCP field for all host outbound traffic on that interface.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring a Global Default IEEE 802.1p Value for All Host Outbound Traffic on page 456 • Applying Egress Interface Rewrite Rules to the IEEE 802.1p Field for All Host Outbound Traffic on the Interface on page 457 • Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior on page 339 • Configuring Rewrite Rules on page 343

ieee-802.1 (Rewrite Rules on Logical Interface)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, EX Series, M Series, MX Series
Syntax	ieee-802.1 (<i>rewrite-name</i> default) vlan-tag (outer outer-and-inner);
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. vlan-tag statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Apply an IEEE-802.1 rewrite rule. For IQ PICs, you can only configure one IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule on a physical port. All logical ports (units) on that physical port should apply the same IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule.
Options	rewrite-name —Name of a rewrite-rules mapping configured at the [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules ieee-802.1] hierarchy level. default —The default mapping.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Rewrite Rules on page 343• dscp (Rewrite Rules) on page 922• dscp-ipv6 (CoS Rewrite Rules) on page 925• exp on page 936• exp-push-push-push on page 937• exp-swap-push-push on page 938• ieee-802.1ad on page 976• inet-precedence (CoS Rewrite Rules) on page 980• rewrite-rules (Definition) on page 1048

ieee-802.1 (Rewrite Rules on Physical Interface)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, EX Series
Syntax	ieee-802.1 (<i>rewrite-name</i> default) ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i>] rewrite-rules
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the ACX Series Universal Access routers.
Description	Apply an IEEE-802.1 rewrite rule.
Options	<i>rewrite-name</i> —Name of a rewrite-rules mapping configured at the [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules ieee-802.1] hierarchy level. default —The default mapping.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

ieee-802.1ad

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series
Syntax	ieee-802.1ad (<i>rewrite-name</i> default) vlan-tag (outer outer-and-inner);
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.
Description	Apply a IEEE-802.1ad rewrite rule.
Options	<p>rewrite-name—Name of a rewrite-rules mapping configured at the [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules ieee-802.1ad] hierarchy level.</p> <p>default—The default rewrite bit mapping.</p> <p>vlan-tag—The rewrite rule is applied to the outer or outer-and-inner VLAN tag.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Rewrite Rules on page 343• dscp (Rewrite Rules) on page 922• dscp-ipv6 (CoS Rewrite Rules) on page 925• exp on page 936• exp-push-push-push on page 937• exp-swap-push-push on page 938• ieee-802.1 (Rewrite Rules on Logical Interface) on page 974• inet-precedence (CoS Rewrite Rules) on page 980• rewrite-rules (Definition) on page 1048

import (Classifiers)

Supported Platforms	EX Series
Syntax	<code>import (classifier-name default);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit class-of-service classifiers type classifier-name]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify a default or previously defined classifier.
Options	<p>classifier-name—Name of the classifier mapping configured at the <code>[edit class-of-service classifiers]</code> hierarchy level.</p> <p>default—The default classifier mapping.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33

import (Rewrite Rules)

Supported Platforms	EX Series
Syntax	<code>import (rewrite-name default);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules type rewrite-name]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify a default or previously defined rewrite-rules mapping to import.
Options	<p>rewrite-name—Name of a rewrite-rules mapping configured at the <code>[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules]</code> hierarchy level.</p> <p>default—The default rewrite-rules mapping.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Rewrite Rules on page 343

inet-precedence (Classifier on Physical Interface)

Supported Platforms ACX Series, EX Series

Syntax inet-precedence (*classifier-name* | default);

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* classifiers]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the ACX Series Universal Access routers.

Description On ACX Series Universal Access routers and EX Series switches, map the inet-precedence field of the incoming packet to the forwarding class and packet loss priority, based on the specified inet-precedence classifier. When no classifier is configured on the physical interface, the default ipprec-compatibility inet-precedence classifier is applied on the physical interface.

Options *classifier-name*—Name of the previously defined inet-precedence behavior aggregate classifier.

default—Default inet-precedence behavior aggregate classifier.

Required Privilege interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

Level interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

inet-precedence (CoS Classifiers)

Supported Platforms ACX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series

Syntax `inet-precedence (classifier-name | default) {
 import (classifier-name | default);
 forwarding-class class-name {
 loss-priority level code-points [aliases] [bit-patterns]
 }
 }`

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service classifiers]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Apply an IPv4 classifier.

Options **default**—The default mapping. By default, IP precedence rewrite rules alter the first three bits on the type of service (ToS) byte while leaving the last three bits unchanged.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
 interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33](#)

inet-precedence (CoS Rewrite Rules)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series , EX Series , M Series , MX Series , T Series
Syntax	inet-precedence (<i>rewrite-name</i> default);
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Apply a IPv4 precedence rewrite rule.
Options	rewrite-name —Name of a rewrite-rules mapping configured at the [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules inet-precedence] hierarchy level. default —The default mapping. By default, IP precedence rewrite rules alter the first three bits on the type of service (ToS) byte while leaving the last three bits unchanged.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Rewrite Rules on page 343• Applying Rewrite Rules to Output Logical Interfaces on page 352• protocol (Rewrite Rules) on page 1039• rewrite-rules (Definition) on page 1048

inet-precedence (Rewrite Rules on Physical Interface)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series , EX Series
Syntax	inet-precedence (<i>rewrite-name</i> default);
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> rewrite-rules]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the ACX Series Universal Access routers.
Description	Apply a IPv4 precedence rewrite rule.
Options	rewrite-name —Name of a rewrite-rules mapping configured at the [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules inet-precedence] hierarchy level. default —The default mapping. By default, IP precedence rewrite rules alter the first three bits on the type of service (ToS) byte while leaving the last three bits unchanged.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

ingress-policer-overhead

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series, vSRX
Syntax	ingress-policer-overhead <i>bytes</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit chassis fpc <i>slot-number</i> pic <i>pic-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 11.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D30 for vSRX.
Description	<p>Add the configured number of bytes to the length of a packet entering the interface.</p> <p>Configure a policer overhead to control the rate of traffic received on an interface. Use this feature to help prevent denial-of-service (DoS) attacks or to enforce traffic rates to conform to the service-level agreement (SLA). When you configure a policer overhead, the configured policer overhead value (bytes) is added to the length of the final Ethernet frame. This calculated length of frame is used to determine the policer or the rate-limiting action.</p> <p>Traffic policing combines the configured policy bandwidth limits and the burst size to determine how to meter the incoming traffic. If you configure a policer overhead on an interface, Junos OS adds those bytes to the length of incoming Ethernet frames. This added overhead fills each frame closer to the burst size, allowing you to control the rate of traffic received on an interface.</p> <p>You can configure the policer overhead to rate-limit queues and Layer 2 and Layer 3 policers, for standalone (SA) and high-availability (HA) deployments. The policer overhead and the shaping overhead can be configured simultaneously on an interface.</p>



NOTE: vSRX supports policer overhead on Layer 3 policers only.

The policer overhead applies to all interfaces on the PIC. In the following example, Junos OS adds 10 bytes of overhead to all incoming Ethernet frames on ports ge-0/0/0 through ge-0/0/4.

```
set chassis fpc 0 pic 0 ingress-policer-overhead 10
```



NOTE: vSRX only supports fpc 0 pic 0. When you commit the ingress-policer-overhead statement, the vSRX takes the PIC offline and then back online.

You need to craft the policer overhead size to match your network traffic. A value that is too low will have minimal impact on traffic bursts. A value that is too high will rate-limit too much of your incoming traffic.

In this example, the policer overhead of 255 bytes is configured for ge-0/0/0 through ge-0/0/4. The firewall policer is configured to discard traffic when the burst size is over 1500 bytes. This policer is applied to ge-0/0/0 and ge 0/0/1. Junos OS adds 255 bytes to every Ethernet frame that comes into the configured ports. If, during a burst of traffic, the combined length of incoming frames and the overhead bytes exceeds 1500 bytes, the policer starts to discard further incoming traffic.

```
set chassis fpc 0 pic 0 ingress-policer-overhead 255
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet policer input overhead_policer
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.9.1.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet policer input overhead_policer
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.9.2.2/24
set firewall policer overhead_policer if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 32k
set firewall policer overhead_policer if-exceeding burst-size-limit 1500
set firewall policer overhead_policer then discard
```

Options *bytes*—Number of bytes added to a frame entering an interface.

Range: 0–255 bytes

Default: 0

```
[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0]
user@host# set ingress-policer-overhead 10;
```

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [set firewall policer](#)

ingress-shaping-overhead

Supported Platforms	M120, MX240, T1600, T640
Syntax	ingress-shaping-overhead <i>number</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit chassis fpc <i>slot-number</i> pic <i>pic-number</i> traffic-manager], [edit chassis lcc <i>number</i> fpc <i>slot-number</i> pic <i>pic-number</i> traffic-manager]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	Number of bytes to add to packet to determine shaped session packet length.
Options	<p><i>number</i>—When L2TP session shaping is configured, the number of CoS shaping overhead bytes to add to the packets on the ingress side of the L2TP tunnel to determine the shaped session packet length.</p> <p>When session shaping is not configured and traffic management (queuing and scheduling) is configured on the ingress side, the number of CoS shaping overhead bytes to add to the packets on the ingress interface.</p> <p>Range: –63 through 192</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring CoS for L2TP Tunnels on ATM Interfaces on page 706 • egress-shaping-overhead on page 927 • mode (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol Shaping) on page 1017 • traffic-manager on page 1089

input-excess-bandwidth-share

Syntax	input-excess-bandwidth-share (proportional <i>value</i> equal);
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i>], [edit class-of-service interfaces interface-set <i>interface-set-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.
Description	Determines the method of sharing excess bandwidth on the ingress interface in a hierarchical scheduler environment. If you do not include this statement, the node shares excess bandwidth proportionally at 32.64 Mbps.
Options	proportional <i>value</i> —(Default) Share ingress excess bandwidth proportionally (default value is 32.64 Mbps). equal —Share ingress excess bandwidth equally.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Ingress Hierarchical CoS on Enhanced Queuing DPCs on page 780

input-policer

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M120, MX240, T1600, T640
Syntax	input-policer <i>policer-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> layer2-policer] [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> layer2-policer]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.
Description	Apply a single-rate two-color policer to the Layer 2 input traffic at the logical interface. The input-policer and input-three-color statements are mutually exclusive.
Options	policer-name —Name of the single-rate two-color policer that you define at the [edit firewall] hierarchy level.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Two-Color and Three-Color Policers at Layer 2</i> • Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces on page 873 • <i>Configuring a Gigabit Ethernet Policer</i> • input-three-color on page 989 • layer2-policer on page 997 • logical-interface-policer on page 1001 • output-policer on page 1023 • output-three-color on page 1024

input-scheduler-map

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	input-scheduler-map <i>map-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i>], [edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.
Description	<p>Associate a scheduler map with a physical or logical input interface. The input-scheduler-map and input-traffic-control-profile statements are mutually exclusive at the same hierarchy level.</p> <p>input-scheduler-map is supported on the following Ethernet interfaces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• IQ2 and IQ2E PICs• DPCs and MPCs that support Enhanced Queuing (Q/EQ)• MX80 with support for per-VLAN queuing
Options	<p>map-name—Name of scheduler map that you define at the [edit class-of-service scheduler-maps] hierarchy level.</p> <p>default—The default scheduler mapping.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring a Separate Input Scheduler for Each Interface on page 685• Configuring Ingress Hierarchical CoS on Enhanced Queuing DPCs on page 780• input-traffic-control-profile on page 990

input-shaping-rate (Logical Interface)

Syntax	<code>input-shaping-rate (percent <i>percentage</i> <i>rate</i>);</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.
Description	For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2, Enhanced Queuing DPC, MIC, and MPC interfaces, configure input traffic shaping by specifying the amount of bandwidth to be allocated to the logical interface. You can configure hierarchical shaping, meaning you can apply an input shaping rate to both the physical interface and the logical interface.
Default	If you do not include this statement, logical interfaces share a default scheduler. This scheduler has a committed information rate (CIR) that equals 0. (The CIR is the guaranteed rate.) The default scheduler has a peak information rate (PIR) that equals the physical interface shaping rate.
Options	<p>percent <i>percentage</i>—Shaping rate as a percentage of the available interface bandwidth. Range: 0 through 100 percent</p> <p><i>rate</i>—Peak rate, in bits per second (bps). You can specify a value in bits per second either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation k (1000), m (1,000,000), or g (1,000,000,000). Range: 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Ingress Hierarchical CoS on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 818 • Configuring Hierarchical Input Shapers on page 685 • Configuring Ingress Hierarchical CoS on Enhanced Queuing DPCs on page 780 • input-traffic-control-profile on page 990

input-shaping-rate (Physical Interface)

Syntax	<code>input-shaping-rate <i>rate</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.
Description	For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2, Enhanced Queuing DPC, MIC, and MPC interfaces, configure input traffic shaping by specifying the amount of bandwidth to be allocated to the physical interface. You can configure hierarchical shaping, meaning you can apply an input shaping rate to both the physical interface and the logical interface.
Options	<p>rate—Peak rate, in bits per second (bps). You can specify a value in bits per second either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation k (1000), m (1,000,000), or g (1,000,000,000).</p> <p>Range: 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Hierarchical Input Shapers on page 685• Configuring Ingress Hierarchical CoS on Enhanced Queuing DPCs on page 780• input-traffic-control-profile on page 990

input-three-color

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M120, MX240, T1600, T640
Syntax	input-three-color <i>policer-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> layer2-policer]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.
Description	Apply a single-rate or two-rate three-color policer to the Layer 2 input traffic at the logical interface. The input-three-color and input-policer statements are mutually exclusive.
Options	<i>policer-name</i> —Name of the single-rate or two-rate three-color policer.
Usage Guidelines	See “Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces” on page 873.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Two-Color and Three-Color Policers at Layer 2</i> • Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces on page 873 • <i>Configuring a Gigabit Ethernet Policer</i> • input-policer on page 985 • layer2-policer on page 997 • logical-interface-policer on page 1001 • output-policer on page 1023 • output-three-color on page 1024

input-traffic-control-profile

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax `input-traffic-control-profile profile-name shared-instance instance-name;`

Hierarchy Level `[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name],`
`[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]`

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.

Description For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2E PIC, Enhanced Queuing DPC, MIC, and MPC interfaces, apply an input traffic scheduling and shaping profile to the logical interface. The **input-traffic-control-profile** and **input-scheduler-map** statements are mutually exclusive at the same hierarchy level.



NOTE: The **shared-instance** statement applies only to Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2E PICs.

Options ***profile-name***—Name of the traffic-control profile to be applied to this interface.

instance-name—Name of the shared scheduler and shaper to be applied to this interface.

Required Privilege Level **interface**—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Traffic Control Profiles for Shared Scheduling and Shaping on page 680](#)
 - [Configuring Ingress Hierarchical CoS on Enhanced Queuing DPCs on page 780](#)
 - [input-shaping-rate \(Logical Interface\) on page 987](#)
 - [input-scheduler-map on page 986](#)
 - [traffic-control-profiles on page 1088](#)

input-traffic-control-profile-remaining

Syntax	<code>input-traffic-control-profile-remaining <i>profile-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i>], [edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> interface-set <i>interface-set-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.
Description	For Enhanced Queuing DPC, MICs, or MPC interfaces on MX Series routers, or for IQ2E PICs interfaces on M Series and T Series router, apply an input traffic scheduling and shaping profile for the remaining traffic to the logical interface or interface set.
Options	<i>profile-name</i> —Name of the traffic-control profile for the remaining traffic to be applied to this interface or interface set.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Ingress Hierarchical CoS on Enhanced Queuing DPCs on page 780 • input-traffic-control-profile on page 990

interface-set (Ethernet Interfaces)

Supported Platforms	MX Series
Syntax	<pre>interface-set <i>interface-set-name</i> { interface <i>ethernet-interface-name</i> { (unit <i>unit-number</i> vlan-tags-outer <i>vlan-tag</i>); } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.
Description	<p>The set of interfaces used to configure hierarchical CoS schedulers on Ethernet interfaces on the MX Series router and IQ2E PIC on M Series and T Series routers.</p> <p>The remaining statements are described separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interface-set (Hierarchical Schedulers) on page 992

interface-set (Hierarchical Schedulers)

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#)

Syntax `interface-set interface-set-name {
 excess-bandwidth-share (proportional value | equal);
 internal-node;
 output-traffic-control-profile profile-name;
 output-traffic-control-profile-remaining profile-name;
}`

Hierarchy Level [\[edit class-of-service interfaces\]](#)

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

Description For Enhanced Queuing DPC, MIC, or MPC interfaces on MX Series routers, or for IQ2E PIC interfaces on M Series routers, configure hierarchical schedulers for an interface set.

Options *interface-set-name*—Name of the interface set.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
 interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Interface Sets on page 232](#)
- [Configuring Hierarchical Schedulers for CoS on page 308](#)

interfaces (CoS)

Supported Platforms ACX Series, EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

Syntax

```

interfaces {
  interface-name {
    classifiers {
      dscp(classifier-name | default) {
      }
      ieee-802.1 (classifier-name | default) vlan-tag (inner | outer | classifier-name);
      inet-precedence (rewrite-name | default);
    }
    input-scheduler-map map-name;
    input-shaping-rate rate;
    irb {
      unit logical-unit-number {
        classifiers {
          type (classifier-name | default);
        }
        rewrite-rules {
          dscp (rewrite-name | default);
          dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-name | default);
          exp (rewrite-name | default) protocol protocol-types;
          ieee-802.1 (rewrite-name | default) vlan-tag (outer | outer-and-inner);
          inet-precedence (rewrite-name | default);
        }
      }
    }
    member-link-scheduler (replicate | scale);
    rewrite-rules {
      dscp (rewrite-name | default);
      ieee-802.1 (rewrite-name | default) vlan-tag (outer);
      inet-precedence (rewrite-name | default);
    }
    scheduler-map map-name;
    scheduler-map-chassis map-name;
    shaping-rate rate;
    unit logical-unit-number {
      classifiers {
        type (classifier-name | default) family (mpls | inet);
      }
      forwarding-class class-name;
      fragmentation-map map-name;
      input-shaping-rate (percent percentage | rate);
      input-traffic-control-profile profile-name shared-instance instance-name;
      output-traffic-control-profile profile-name shared-instance instance-name;
      per-session-scheduler;
      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);
  }
  scheduler-map map-name;
  shaping-rate rate;
  translation-table (to-dscp-from-dscp | to-dscp-ipv6-from-dscp-ipv6 | to-exp-from-exp
    | to-inet-precedence-from-inet-precedence) table-name;
}
}
interface-set interface-set-name {
  excess-bandwidth-share;
  internal-node;
  output-traffic-control-profile profile-name;
  output-traffic-control-profile-remaining profile-name;
}
}
```

Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Interface-set level added in Junos OS Release 8.5.
Description	Configure interface-specific CoS properties for incoming packets.
Options	The remaining statements are explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33• Configuring Rewrite Rules on page 343

internal-node

Syntax	internal-node;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-set interface-set-name]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.
Description	The statement is used to raise the interface set without children to the same level as the other configured interface sets with children, allowing them to compete for the same set of resources.
Default	If you do not include this statement, the node is internal only if its children have a traffic control profile configured.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Internal Scheduler Nodes on page 236

interpolate

Supported Platforms	EX Series , M Series , MX Series , PTX Series , T Series
Syntax	<pre>interpolate { drop-probability [values]; fill-level [values]; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service drop-profiles profile-name]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced before Junos OS 11.4 for EX Series switches.
Description	<p>Specify values for interpolating relationship between queue fill level and drop probability.</p> <p>On EX Series switches, this statement is supported only on EX8200 standalone switches and EX8200 Virtual Chassis.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Defining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring RED Drop Profiles on page 319.

irb

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [MX Series](#)

Syntax

```
irb {  
  unit logical-unit-number {  
    classifiers {  
      type (classifier-name | default);  
    }  
    rewrite-rules {  
      dscp (rewrite-name | default);  
      dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-name | default);  
      exp (rewrite-name | default) protocol protocol-types;  
      ieee-802.1 (rewrite-name | default) vlan-tag (outer | outer-and-inner);  
      inet-precedence (rewrite-name | default);  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service [interfaces](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.

Description On the MX Series routers and EX Series switches, you can apply classifiers or rewrite rules to an integrated bridging and routing (IRB) interface. All types of classifiers and rewrite rules are allowed. These classifiers and rewrite rules are independent of others configured on the MX Series router and on EX Series switches.

The statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [CoS Features and Limitations on MX Series Routers on page 478](#)

layer2-policer

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre> layer2-policer { input-policer <i>policer-name</i>; input-three-color <i>policer-name</i>; output-policer <i>policer-name</i>; output-three-color <i>policer-name</i>; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>],
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.
Description	<p>For 1-Gigabit Ethernet and 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2-E interfaces on M Series, MX Series, and T Series routers, and for aggregated Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on EX Series switches, apply Layer 2 logical interface policers. The following policers are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-color • Single-rate tricolor marking (srTCM) • Two-rate tricolor marking (trTCM) <p>Two-color and tricolor policers are configured at the [edit firewall] hierarchy level.</p>
Options	<p>input-policer <i>policer-name</i>—Two-color input policer to associate with the interface. This statement is mutually exclusive with the input-three-color statement.</p> <p>input-three-color <i>policer-name</i>—Tricolor input policer to associate with the interface. This statement is mutually exclusive with the input-policer statement.</p> <p>output-policer <i>policer-name</i>—Two-color output policer to associate with the interface. This statement is mutually exclusive with the output-three-color statement.</p> <p>output-three-color <i>policer-name</i>—Tricolor output policer to associate with the interface. This statement is mutually exclusive with the output-policer statement.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces on page 873 • Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Two-Color and Tricolor Policers

linear-red-profile

Supported Platforms	M120, T1600, T640
Syntax	linear-red-profile <i>profile-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> atm-options scheduler-maps <i>map-name</i> forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, assign a linear RED profile to a specified forwarding class. To define the linear RED profiles, include the linear-red-profiles statement at the [edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> atm-options] hierarchy level.
Default	If you do not include either the epd-threshold or the linear-red-profile statement in the forwarding class configuration, the Junos OS uses an EPD threshold based on the available bandwidth and other parameters.
Options	<i>profile-name</i> —Name of the linear RED profile.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring an ATM Scheduler Map• linear-red-profiles on page 999• Configuring Scheduler Maps on ATM Interfaces on page 710• epd-threshold on page 931

linear-red-profiles

Supported Platforms	T1600, T640
Syntax	<pre>linear-red-profiles <i>profile-name</i> { high-plp-threshold <i>percent</i>; low-plp-threshold <i>percent</i>; queue-depth <i>cells</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>at-fpc/pic/port</i> atm-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, define CoS virtual circuit drop profiles for RED. When a packet arrives, RED checks the queue fill level. If the fill level corresponds to a nonzero drop probability, the RED algorithm determines whether to drop the arriving packet.
Options	<p><i>profile-name</i>—Name of the drop profile.</p> <p>The statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>ATM2 IQ VC Tunnel CoS Components Overview</i> Configuring Linear RED Profiles on ATM Interfaces on page 715

logical-bandwidth-policer

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	logical-bandwidth-policer;
Hierarchy Level	[edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> firewall policer <i>policer-name</i>], [edit firewall policer <i>policer-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> firewall policer <i>policer-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2. Logical systems support introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3. Support at the [edit dynamic-profiles ... policer <i>policer-name</i>] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.
Description	For a policer with a bandwidth limit configured as a percentage (using the bandwidth-percent statement), specify that the percentage be based on the shaping rate defined on the logical interface, rather than on the media rate of the physical interface.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Bandwidth Policers</i>• Configuring Policers Based on Logical Interface Bandwidth on page 115• bandwidth-percent statement• interface-specific statement

logical-interface-policer


Supported Platforms	EX Series, M120, MX240, PTX Series, T1600, T640
Syntax	logical-interface-policer;
Hierarchy Level	[edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> firewall policer <i>policer-name</i>], [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> firewall three-color-policer <i>name</i>], [edit firewall atm-policer <i>atm-policer-name</i>], [edit firewall policer <i>policer-name</i>], [edit firewall policer <i>policer-template-name</i>], [edit firewall three-color-policer <i>policer-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> firewall policer <i>policer-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> firewall three-color-policer <i>name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Support at the [edit firewall three-color-policer <i>policer-name</i>] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2. Logical systems support introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3. Support at the [edit dynamic-profiles ... policer <i>policer-name</i>] and [edit dynamic-profiles ... three-color-policer <i>name</i>] hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.
Description	Configure a logical interface policer.



NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 12.2R2, on T Series Core Routers only, you can configure an MPLS LSP policer for a specific LSP to be shared across different protocol family types. You must include the logical-interface-policer statement to do so.

Required Privilege Level	firewall—To view this statement in the configuration. firewall-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Two-Color and Three-Color Logical Interface Policers</i> • <i>Traffic Policer Types</i> • Configuring and Applying Tricolor Marking Policers on page 163 • action on page 884 • <i>Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Two-Color and Tricolor Policers</i> • <i>action</i>

loss-priority (BA Classifiers)

Supported Platforms	EX Series , MX Series , PTX Series
Syntax	loss-priority <i>level</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service classifiers <i>type classifier-name</i> forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.
Description	Specify packet loss priority value for a specific set of code-point aliases and bit patterns.
Options	<i>level</i> can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• high—Packet has high loss priority.• medium-high—Packet has medium-high loss priority.• medium-low—Packet has medium-low loss priority.• low—Packet has low loss priority.
<div> NOTE: medium-low priority is not supported on PTX1000 routers.</div>	
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33• Configuring Tricolor Marking

loss-priority (Firewall Filter)

Supported Platforms	EX Series , M Series , MX Series
Syntax	loss-priority (high low);
Hierarchy Level	[edit firewall family <i>family-name</i> filter <i>filter-name</i> term <i>term-name</i> then]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Set the loss priority of incoming packets.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Multifield Classifiers on page 90

loss-priority (Rewrite Rules)

Supported Platforms	MX Series
Syntax	loss-priority <i>level</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules <i>type rewrite-name forwarding-class class-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify a loss priority to which to apply a rewrite rule. The rewrite rule sets the code-point aliases and bit patterns for a specific forwarding class and packet loss priority (PLP). The inputs for the map are the forwarding class and the PLP. The output of the map is the code-point alias or bit pattern.
Options	<p><i>level</i> can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high—The rewrite rule applies to packets with high loss priority. • low—The rewrite rule applies to packets with low loss priority. • medium-high—The rewrite rule applies to packets with medium-high loss priority. • medium-low—The rewrite rule applies to packets with medium-low loss priority. <p>See “Configuring Rewrite Rules” on page 343, “Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic” on page 33, and Configuring Tricolor Marking.</p>
Required Privilege	interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level	interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

loss-priority (Scheduler Drop Profiles)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	loss-priority (any high low medium-high medium-low);
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service schedulers <i>scheduler-name</i> drop-profile-map]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Routers.
Description	Specify a loss priority to which to apply a drop profile. The drop profile map sets the drop profile for a specific PLP and protocol type. The inputs for the map are the PLP designation and the protocol type. The output is the drop profile.
Options	any —The drop profile applies to packets with any PLP.



NOTE: On ACX Series Routers, only the **any** option is supported when you configure the **non-tcp** option for [protocol](#).

high—The drop profile applies to packets with high PLP.

low—The drop profile applies to packets with low PLP.

medium-high—The drop profile applies to packets with medium-high PLP.

medium-low—The drop profile applies to packets with medium-low PLP.

Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
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Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Default Schedulers Overview on page 229• Determining Packet Drop Behavior by Configuring Drop Profile Maps for Schedulers on page 321• Configuring Schedulers for Priority Scheduling on page 295• Configuring Tricolor Marking• protocol (Schedulers) on page 1040
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loss-priority (Simple Firewall Filter)

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#)

Syntax loss-priority (high | low | medium);

Hierarchy Level [edit firewall family *family-name* simple-filter *filter-name* term *term-name* [then](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.

Description Set the loss priority of incoming packets.

Required Privilege interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation • [Configuring Multifield Classifiers on page 90](#)

loss-priority-maps

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M10i, M120, M320, M7i, MX Series
Syntax	<pre>loss-priority-maps { frame-relay-de <i>rewrite-name</i> { loss-priority <i>level</i> { code-points [<i>aliases</i>] [<i>bit-patterns</i>]; } } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service]
Release Information	Statement introduced in JUNOS Release 11.4.
Description	Map the loss priority of incoming packets based on the CoS values.
Options	<p>frame-relay-de <i>rewrite-name</i>—Name of the Frame Relay DE bit loss priority map.</p> <p>loss-priority <i>level</i>—The loss priority level can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• high—Packet has high loss priority.• low—Packet has low loss priority.• medium-high—Packet has medium-high loss priority.• medium-low—Packet has medium-low loss priority. <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assigning the Default Frame Relay Discard Eligibility Loss Priority Map to an Interface on page 474

loss-priority-maps (Assigning to an Interface)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M10i, M120, M320, M7i, MX Series
Syntax	<pre>loss-priority-maps { frame-relay-de (loss-priority-rewrite-name default); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in JUNOS Release 11.4.
Description	Assign the loss priority map to a logical interface.
Options	<p>default—Apply the default loss priority map. The default map includes the following configuration:</p> <pre>loss-priority low code-point 0; loss-priority high code-point 1;</pre> <p>map-name—Name of loss priority map to be applied.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assigning the Default Frame Relay Discard Eligibility Loss Priority Map to an Interface on page 474 • unit on page 1097

loss-priority-rewrites

Supported Platforms	M10i, M120, M320, M7i, MX Series
Syntax	<pre>loss-priority-rewrites { frame-relay-de <i>rewrite-name</i> { loss-priority <i>level</i> { code-points [<i>bit-patterns</i>]; } } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Description	Specify the Frame Relay discard eligibility (DE) bit rewrite rule on the enhanced IQ PIC.
Options	<p>frame-relay-de <i>rewrite-name</i>—Name of the Frame Relay DE bit loss priority rewrite rule.</p> <p>loss-priority <i>level</i>—The loss priority level can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• high—Packet has high loss priority.• low—Packet has low loss priority.• medium-high—Packet has medium-high loss priority.• medium-low—Packet has medium-low loss priority. <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Defining Custom Frame Relay Rewrite Rule on IQE PICs on page 654

loss-priority-rewrites (Assigning to an Interface)

Supported Platforms	M10i, M120, M320, M40e, M7i, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>loss-priority-rewrites { frame-relay-de (<i>loss-priority-rewrite-name</i> default); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Description	Associate the loss priority rewrites to an outgoing packet.
Options	<p><i>loss-priority-rewrite-name</i>—Name of the loss priority rewrite to be applied to an interface.</p> <p>default—Default loss priority rewrite to be applied to an interface.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Defining Custom Frame Relay Rewrite Rule on IQE PICs on page 654• Assigning Default Frame Relay Rewrite Rule to IQE PICs on page 654

low-plp-max-threshold

Supported Platforms	M Series , T Series
Syntax	low-plp-max-threshold <i>percent</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> atm-options linear-red-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, define the drop profile fill-level for the low PLP CoS VC. When the fill level exceeds the defined percentage, all packets are dropped.
Options	<i>percent</i> —Fill-level percentage when linear RED is applied to cells with PLP.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>ATM2 IQ VC Tunnel CoS Components Overview</i>• high-plp-max-threshold• low-plp-threshold on page 1011• Configuring Linear RED Profiles on ATM Interfaces on page 715• high-plp-max-threshold on page 968• queue-depth on page 1042

low-plp-threshold

Supported Platforms	T1600, T640
Syntax	low-plp-threshold <i>percent</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> atm-options linear-red-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, define the CoS VC drop profile fill-level percentage when linear RED is applied to cells with low PLP. When the fill level exceeds the defined percentage, packets with low PLP are randomly dropped by RED. This statement is mandatory.
Options	<i>percent</i> —Fill-level percentage when linear RED is applied to cells with low PLP.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ATM2 IQ VC Tunnel CoS Components Overview</i> • <i>high-plp-max-threshold</i> • <i>high-plp-threshold</i> • Configuring Linear RED Profiles on ATM Interfaces on page 715 • high-plp-max-threshold on page 968 • high-plp-threshold on page 969 • low-plp-max-threshold on page 1010 • queue-depth on page 1042

lsp-next-hop (CoS-Based Forwarding)

Supported Platforms	EX Series
Syntax	<code>lsp-next-hop [<i>lsp-regular-expression</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit class-of-service forwarding-policy next-hop-map <i>map-name</i> forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the LSP regular expression to which to map forwarded traffic.
Options	<i>lsp-regular-expression</i> —Next-hop LSP label.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring CoS-Based Forwarding on page 199

match-direction (Services CoS)

Supported Platforms	M Series , MX Series , PTX Series , T Series
Syntax	<code>match-direction (input output input-output);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services cos rule <i>rule-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Specify the direction in which the rule match is applied.
Options	<i>input</i> —Apply the rule match on the input side of the interface. <i>output</i> —Apply the rule match on the output side of the interface. <i>input-output</i> —Apply the rule match bidirectionally.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring CoS Rules on page 595

max-burst-size

Supported Platforms	MX Series
Syntax	<code>max-burst-size <i>max-burst-size</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>traffic-control-profile-name</i>], [edit firewall atm-policer <i>atm-policer-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	(MX Series routers) Define ATM maximum burst size on ATM MICs in cells.
Options	<i>cells</i> —ATM maximum burst size in cells. Range: 1 through 4000 cells
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>show class-of-service traffic-control-profile</i>

max-queues

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

Syntax `max-queues queues-per-line-card;`

Hierarchy Level `[edit chassis fpc slot-number]`

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.

Description Configure the maximum number of queues allowed per MPC1 Q, MPC2 Q, and MPC2 EQ line card in an MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, or MX2020 router or per 2-port or 4-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet fixed MIC with XFP in an MX5, MX10, MX40, or MX80 modular chassis router.

Reducing the number of queues allowed in a hierarchical scheduling environment in turn reduces the degree of jitter in the queues.

Options `queues-per-line-card`—Maximum number of queues allowed for the line card. Only the following keywords are valid: **8k**, **16k**, **32k**, **64k**, **128k**, or **256k**.

- Built-in 10-Gigabit Ethernet MICs and MPC1 Q line cards support up to 128 K queues. You can use this statement to configure the single Packet Forwarding Engine to support a lower maximum number of queues.
- MPC2 Q and MPC2 EQ line cards support up to 256 K queues. You can use this statement to configure the two Packet Forwarding Engines to support a lower maximum number of queues.

If you configure a keyword for a value that exceeds the number of queues supported by the line card hardware, the system uses the maximum number of queues supported by the line card.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Jitter Reduction in Hierarchical CoS Queues on page 834](#)
- *MPC1 Q*
- *MPC2 Q*
- *MPC2 EQ*
- *MIC/MPC Compatibility*
- *10-Gigabit Ethernet MICs with XFP*

max-queues-per-interface

Supported Platforms	M120, MX Series, T1600, T320, T640, TX Matrix, TX Matrix Plus
Syntax	max-queues-per-interface (8 4);
Hierarchy Level	[edit chassis fpc <i>slot-number</i> pic <i>pic-number</i>], [edit chassis lcc <i>number</i> fpc <i>slot-number</i> pic <i>pic-number</i>] (Routing Matrix)
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Support for TX Matrix and TX Matrix Plus added in Junos OS Release 9.6. On MIC or MPC interfaces on MX Series routers, configure eight egress queues.
Description	On IQ, MPC, and DPC interfaces on M120, T320, T640, T1600, TX Matrix, and TX Matrix Plus routers, or on MIC or MPC interfaces on MX Series routers, configure eight egress queues.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Junos OS to Support Eight Queues on IQ Interfaces for T Series and M320 Routers • Configuring Up to 16 Forwarding Classes on page 190 • Enabling Eight Queues on ATM Interfaces on page 700 • Configuring the Maximum Number of Queues for Trio MPC/MIC Interfaces on page 824

member-link-scheduler

Syntax	member-link-scheduler (replicate scale);
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i>], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.
Description	Determines whether scheduler parameters for aggregated interface member links are applied in a replicated or scaled manner.
Default	By default, scheduler parameters are scaled (in “equal division mode”) among aggregated interface member links.
Options	replicate —Scheduler parameters are copied to each level of the aggregated interface member links. scale —Scheduler parameters are scaled based on number of member links and applied each level of the aggregated interface member links.
Required Privilege Level	view-level—To view this statement in the configuration. control-level—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Hierarchical Schedulers for CoS on page 308

mode (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol Shaping)

Supported Platforms	M10i, M120, MX240, T1600, T640
Syntax	mode <i>traffic-manager-mode</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number <i>traffic-manager</i>], [edit chassis lcc number fpc slot-number pic pic-number <i>traffic-manager</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	Enable shaping on an L2TP session.
Options	<p>traffic-manager-mode—Configure CoS traffic manager mode of operation on this interface. This option has the following suboptions:</p> <p>egress-only—Enable CoS queuing and scheduling on the egress side for the PIC that houses the interface. This is the default mode for an Enhanced Queuing (EQ) DPC on MX Series routers.</p> <p>If ingress packet drops are observed at a high rate for an IQ2 or IQ2E PIC, configure the traffic-manager statement to work in the egress-only mode.</p> <p>ingress-and-egress—Enable CoS queuing and scheduling on both the egress and ingress sides for the PIC. This is the default mode for IQ2 and IQ2E PICs on M Series and T Series routers.</p> <p>Junos OS does not support ingress-and-egress mode on label-switched interfaces (LSIs) configured with VPLS.</p> <p>For EQ DPCs, you must configure the traffic-manager statement with ingress-and-egress mode to enable ingress CoS on the EQ DPC. EQ DPCs have 250 ms of buffering, with only egress queuing (default mode). When ingress-and-egress is configured, the buffer is partitioned as 50 ms for the ingress direction and 200 ms for the egress direction.</p> <p>session-shaping—(M10i and M120 routers only) Configure the IQ2 PIC mode for session-aware traffic shaping to enable L2TP session shaping.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring CoS for L2TP Tunnels on ATM Interfaces on page 706 • egress-shaping-overhead on page 927 • ingress-shaping-overhead on page 983 • traffic-manager on page 1089

multilink-class

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	multilink-class <i>number</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service fragmentation-maps <i>map-name</i> forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For link services IQ (lsq) interfaces only, map a forwarding class into a multiclass MLPPP (MCML).</p> <p>The multilink-class statement and no-fragmentation statements are mutually exclusive.</p>
Options	<p>number—The multilink class assigned to this forwarding class.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 7</p> <p>Default: None</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Configuring CoS Fragmentation by Forwarding Class on LSQ Interfaces</i>• <i>Configuring Multiclass MLPPP on LSQ Interfaces</i>• Configuring Fragmentation by Forwarding Class on page 602• <i>Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices</i>• <i>multilink-max-classes</i>

next-hop (Class-Of-Service)

Supported Platforms	EX Series
Syntax	next-hop [<i>next-hop-name</i>];
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service forwarding-policy next-hop-map <i>map-name</i> forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the next-hop name or address to which to map forwarded traffic.
Options	<i>next-hop-name</i> —Next-hop alias or IP address.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring CoS-Based Forwarding on page 199

next-hop-map

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax

```
next-hop-map map-name {  
    forwarding-class class-name {  
        discard;  
        lsp-next-hop [ lsp-regular-expression ];  
        next-hop [ next-hop-name ];  
        non-lsp-next-hop;  
    }  
    forwarding-class-default {  
        discard;  
        lsp-next-hop [ lsp-regular-expression ];  
        next-hop [ next-hop-name ];  
        non-lsp-next-hop;  
    }  
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service [forwarding-policy](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Specify the map for CoS forwarding routes.

Options *map-name*—Map that defines next-hop routes.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring CoS-Based Forwarding on page 199](#)

no-fragmentation

Supported Platforms	M Series , MX Series , T Series
Syntax	no-fragmentation;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service fragmentation-maps forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For link services IQ (lsq) interfaces only, set traffic on a particular forwarding class to be interleaved, rather than fragmented. This statement specifies that no extra fragmentation header is prepended to the packets received on this queue and that static-link load balancing is used to ensure in-order packet delivery.</p> <p>Static-link load balancing is done based on packet payload. For IP version 4 (IPv4) and IP version 6 (IPv6) traffic, the link is chosen based on a hash computed from the source address, destination address, and protocol. If the IP payload is Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) or User Datagram Protocol (UDP) traffic, the hash also includes source port and destination port. For MPLS traffic, the hash includes all MPLS labels and fields in the payload, whether the MPLS payload is IPv4 or IPv6.</p>
Default	If you do not include this statement, the traffic in forwarding class <i>class-name</i> is fragmented.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring CoS Fragmentation by Forwarding Class on LSQ Interfaces

non-lsp-next-hop

Supported Platforms	EX Series
Syntax	non-lsp-next-hop;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service forwarding-policy next-hop-map <i>map-name</i> forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 9.0.
Description	Use a non-LSP next hop for traffic sent to this forwarding class next-hop map of this forwarding policy.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring CoS-Based Forwarding on page 199

output-forwarding-class-map

Syntax	output-forwarding-class-map <i>forwarding-class-map-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes-interface-specific]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.
Description	Apply a configured forwarding class map to a logical interface.
Options	<i>forwarding-class-map-name</i> —Name of a forwarding class mapping configured at the [edit class-of-service forwarding-classes-interface-specific] hierarchy level.
Usage Guidelines	“Classifying Packets by Egress Interface” on page 197
Required Privilege Level	interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• forwarding-classes-interface-specific on page 956


output-policer

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M120, MX240, T1600, T640
Syntax	output-policer <i>policer-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> layer2-policer]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.
Description	Apply a single-rate two-color policer to the Layer 2 output traffic at the logical interface. The output-policer and output-three-color statements are mutually exclusive.
Options	policer-name —Name of the single-rate two-color policer that you define at the [edit firewall] hierarchy level.
Usage Guidelines	See “Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces” on page 873.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Two-Color and Three-Color Policers at Layer 2</i> • Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces on page 873 • <i>Configuring a Gigabit Ethernet Policer</i> • input-policer on page 985 • input-three-color on page 989 • layer2-policer on page 997 • logical-interface-policer on page 1001 • output-three-color on page 1024

output-three-color

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	output-three-color <i>policer-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> layer2-policer] [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> layer2-policer]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.
Description	Apply a single-rate or two-rate three-color policer to the Layer 2 output traffic at the logical interface. The output-three-color and output-policer statements are mutually exclusive.
Options	<i>policer-name</i> —Name of the single-rate or two-rate three-color policer.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Two-Color and Three-Color Policers at Layer 2</i>• Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces on page 873• <i>Configuring a Gigabit Ethernet Policer</i>• input-three-color on page 989• input-policer on page 985• layer2-policer on page 997• logical-interface-policer on page 1001• output-policer on page 1023

output-traffic-control-profile

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	output-traffic-control-profile <i>profile-name</i> shared-instance <i>instance-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i>], [edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>], [edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> interface-set <i>interface-set-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6. interface-set option added for Enhanced Queuing DPCs on MX Series routers in Junos OS Release 8.5. interface-set option added for MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers in Junos OS Release 10.2. Support on GRE tunnel interfaces configured on physical and logical interfaces on MICs or MPCs in MX Series routers added in Junos OS Release 13.3.
Description	<p>Apply the specified CoS traffic control profile (traffic scheduling and shaping configuration objects) to the output traffic at the physical interface, logical interface, or interface set.</p> <p>The statement is supported on the following interfaces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channelized IQ PIC interfaces • Gigabit Ethernet IQ, Gigabit Ethernet IQ2, and IQ2E PIC interfaces • Link services IQ (LSQ) interfaces on AS PICs • Enhanced Queuing DPC, MIC, and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers • GRE tunnel interfaces configured on physical or logical interfaces hosted on MIC or MPC line cards in MX Series routers.
	<p> NOTE: Interface sets (sets of interfaces used to configure hierarchical CoS schedulers on supported Ethernet interfaces) are not supported on GRE tunnel interfaces.</p>
	The shared-instance statement is supported on Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs only.
Options	profile-name —Name of the traffic-control profile to be applied to this interface
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth on page 241 • Configuring Traffic Control Profiles for Shared Scheduling and Shaping on page 680 • Configuring Hierarchical Schedulers for CoS on page 308 (Enhanced Queuing DPC, MIC, and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers)

- [Configuring Interface Sets on page 232](#) (Enhanced Queuing DPC, MIC, and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers)
- [output-traffic-control-profile-remaining on page 1027](#)
- [traffic-control-profiles on page 1088](#)

output-traffic-control-profile-remaining

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

Syntax `output-traffic-control-profile-remaining profile-name;`

Hierarchy Level `[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name],`
`[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name interface-set interface-set-name]`

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.
 Support on GRE tunnel interfaces configured on physical interfaces on MICs or MPCs in MX Series routers added in Junos OS Release 13.3.

Description Apply the specified traffic control profile (traffic scheduling and shaping configuration objects) to the remaining output traffic at the physical interface or interface set. The remaining traffic is transmitted by the default interface or interface set.

This statement is supported on the following interfaces:

- IQ2E PIC interfaces on M Series and T Series routers
- Enhanced Queuing DPC, MICs, and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers
- GRE tunnel interfaces configured on physical interfaces hosted on MIC or MPC line cards in MX Series routers.



NOTE: Interface sets (sets of interfaces used to configure hierarchical CoS schedulers on supported Ethernet interfaces) are not supported on GRE tunnel interfaces.

You can map the TCP to the interface or interface set by using the **output-traffic-control-profile-remaining** statement to explicitly configure the queues of the default interface or interface set scheduler that transmits the remaining traffic.

Options *profile-name*—Name of the traffic-control profile for remaining traffic to be applied to this interface or interface set.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
 interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.


Related Documentation

- [Configuring Hierarchical Schedulers for CoS on page 308](#)
- [Configuring Remaining Common Queues on MIC and MPC Interfaces on page 825](#)
- [output-traffic-control-profile on page 1025](#)

overhead-accounting

Syntax	<pre>overhead-accounting { bytes bytes; cell-mode cell-mode-bytes <i>cell-mode-bytes</i>; frame-mode frame-mode-bytes <i>frame-mode-bytes</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.
Description	Configure the mode to shape downstream ATM traffic based on either frames or cells.
Default	The default is frame-mode .
Options	The remaining statements are explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Static Shaping Parameters to Account for Overhead in Downstream Traffic Rates on page 810• Configuring Dynamic Shaping Parameters to Account for Overhead in Downstream Traffic Rates• egress-shaping-overhead on page 927

peak-rate

Supported Platforms	MX Series
Syntax	peak-rate <i>rate</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>traffic-control-profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	(MX Series routers) Define ATM peak cell rate on ATM MICs in cells per second by entering a decimal number followed by the abbreviation c; where 1 cps = 384 bps.
Options	<i>rate</i> —ATM peak rate in cells per second. Range: 61 cps through 353,206 cps. Range: (MX Series with MPCs and ATM MICs with SFP) 61 cps through 1,412,829 cps
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div> <p>NOTE: To configure OC12 CBR bandwidth speed per virtual circuit (VC) on an ATM MIC with SFP (MIC-3D-8OC3-2OC12-ATM), specify up to 1,412,829 cps as the ATM peak cell rate.</p> </div> </div>	
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show class-of-service traffic-control-profile

per-session-scheduler

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	per-session-scheduler;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	Enable session-aware CoS shaping on this L2TP interface.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring CoS for L2TP Tunnels on ATM Interfaces on page 706 • ingress-shaping-overhead on page 983 • mode (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol Shaping) on page 1017

per-unit-scheduler

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, M120, MX Series, PTX Series, T1600, T640
Syntax	per-unit-scheduler;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 on 16x10GE MPC and MPC3E line cards.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3 on MPC4E line cards.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 on MPC6E line cards.</p>
Description	For Channelized OC3 IQ, Channelized OC12 IQ, Channelized STM1 IQ, Channelized T3 IQ, Channelized E1 IQ, E3 IQ, link services IQ interfaces (lsq-), Gigabit Ethernet IQ, Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2-E, and 10-, 40-, and 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces (including the 16x10GE MPC), enable the association of scheduler map names with logical interfaces.



CAUTION: Turning on per-unit scheduling causes the interface to reinitialize, which means all logical interfaces (units) on the interface are deleted and recreated.



NOTE: To enable per-unit scheduling on MX104 routers, configure the per-unit-scheduler statement at each member physical interface level of a particular aggregated Ethernet interface as well as at that aggregated Ethernet interface level. On other routing platforms, it is enough if you include this statement at the aggregated Ethernet interface level.



NOTE: Per-unit scheduling is not supported on T1 interfaces configured on the Channelized OC12 IQ PIC.



NOTE: On Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2-E PICs without the per-unit-scheduler statement, the entire PIC supports 4071 VLANs and the user can configure all the VLANs on the same port.

On Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2-E PICs with the per-unit-scheduler statement, the entire PIC supports $1024 - 2 * \text{number of ports}$ (1024 minus two times the number of ports), because each port is allocated two default schedulers.

When including the **per-unit-scheduler** statement, you must also include the **vlan-tagging** statement or the **flexible-vlan-tagging** statement (to apply scheduling to VLANs) or the **encapsulation frame-relay** statement (to apply scheduling to DLCIs) at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level.

Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying Scheduler Maps and Shaping Rate to DLCIs and VLANs on page 267 • vlan-tagging • flexible-vlan-tagging • Example: Applying Scheduling and Shaping to VLANs on page 279 • Configuring Virtual LAN Queuing and Shaping on PTX Series Routers on page 537

plp-to-clp

Supported Platforms	M Series, T Series
Syntax	plp-to-clp;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> atm-options], [edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces at- <i>--fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, enable the PLP setting to be copied to the cell-loss priority (CLP) bit.
Default	If you omit this statement, the Junos OS does not copy the PLP setting to the CLP bit.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling the PLP Setting to Be Copied to the CLP Bit • Copying the PLP Setting to the CLP Bit on ATM Interfaces on page 706

policer (Configuring)

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

Syntax

```
policer policer-name {
    filter-specific;
    if-exceeding {
        bandwidth-limit bps;
        bandwidth-percent number;
        burst-size-limit bytes;
    }
    logical-bandwidth-policer;
    logical-interface-policer;
    physical-interface-policer;
    shared-bandwidth-policer;
    then {
        policer-action;
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit dynamic-profiles *profile-name* **firewall**],
[edit **firewall**],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* **firewall**]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
The **out-of-profile** policer action added in Junos OS Release 8.1.
The **logical-bandwidth-policer** statement added in Junos OS Release 8.2.
Logical systems support introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
The **physical-interface-policer** statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.
The **shared-bandwidth-policer** statement added in Junos OS Release 11.2.
Support at the [edit dynamic-profiles ... **firewall**] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.

Description Configure policer rate limits and actions. When included at the [edit **firewall**] hierarchy level, the **policer** statement creates a template, and you do not have to configure a policer individually for every firewall filter or interface. To activate a policer, you must include the **policer-action** modifier in the **then** statement in a firewall filter term or on an interface.

Options *policer-action*—One or more actions to take:

- **discard**—Discard traffic that exceeds the rate limits.
- **forwarding-class *class-name***—Specify the particular forwarding class.
- **loss-priority**—Set the packet loss priority (PLP) to **low**, **medium-low**, **medium-high**, or **high**.

policer-name—Name that identifies the policer. The name can contain letters, numbers, and hyphens (-), and can be up to 255 characters long. To include spaces in the name, enclose it in quotation marks (" "). Policer names cannot begin with an underscore in the form `__*`.

then—Actions to take on matching packets.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level	firewall—To view this statement in the configuration.
	firewall-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Bandwidth Policer Overview</i>• <i>Configuring Firewall Filters and Policers for VPLS</i>• Configuring Multifield Classifiers on page 90• <i>Logical Interface (Aggregate) Policer Overview</i>• <i>Physical Interface Policer Overview</i>• <i>Statement Hierarchy for Configuring Policers</i>• <i>Single-Rate Two-Color Policer Overview</i>• Using Multifield Classifiers to Set Packet Loss Priority on page 93• filter (Configuring) on page 946• priority (Schedulers) on page 1038

policing-action

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

Syntax `policing-action (discard | discard-tag | count);`

Hierarchy Level `[edit firewall atm-policer policer-name]`

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.

Description Configure the policing action to be taken when the traffic exceeds the limits set for the policer.

This action is associated with the ATM policer only if policing is enabled on the ATM interface.

Options **discard**—Discard traffic at ingress that exceeds the rate limit. These packets are discarded but not counted.

discard-tag—Discard and tag packets at ingress that exceed the rate limit. These packets are discarded and counted.

count—Count all the packets that are received at ingress.

Required Privilege `firewall`—To view this statement in the configuration.

Level `firewall-control`—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *show class-of-service traffic-control-profile*

priority (ATM2 IQ Schedulers)

Supported Platforms	M Series, T Series
Syntax	priority (high low);
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> atm-options scheduler-maps <i>map-name</i> forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, assign queuing priority to a forwarding class.
Options	low —Forwarding class has low priority. high —Forwarding class has high priority.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Scheduler Maps on ATM Interfaces on page 710


priority (Fabric Priority)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M320, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	priority (high low);
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes class <i>class-name</i> queue-num <i>queue-number</i>], [edit class-of-service forwarding-classes queue <i>queue-number</i> class-name]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. [edit class-of-service forwarding-classes class <i>class-name</i> queue-num <i>queue-number</i>] hierarchy level added in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	<p>For M320 routers, MX Series routers, T Series routers and EX Series switches only, specify a fabric priority value.</p> <p>The two hierarchy levels are mutually exclusive. To configure up to eight forwarding classes with one-to-one mapping between forwarding classes and output queues, include this statement at the [edit class-of-service forwarding-classes queue <i>queue-number</i> <i>class-name</i>] hierarchy level. To configure up to 16 forwarding classes with multiple forwarding classes mapped to single queues, include this statement at the [edit class-of-service forwarding-classes class <i>class-name</i> queue-num <i>queue-number</i>] hierarchy level.</p>
Options	<p>low—Forwarding class's fabric queuing has low priority.</p> <p>high—Forwarding class's fabric queuing has high priority.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Forwarding Classes and Fabric Priority Queues on page 209Configuring Up to 16 Forwarding Classes on page 190

priority (Fabric Queues, Schedulers)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M320, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	priority (high low) scheduler <i>scheduler-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service fabric scheduler-map]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced before Junos OS 11.4 for EX Series switches.
Description	<p>Define Fabric traffic priority. For M320, MX Series, T Series routers and EX Series switches only, specify the fabric priority with which a scheduler is associated.</p> <p>For a scheduler that you associate with a fabric priority, you cannot include the buffer-size, transmit-rate, or priority statements at the [edit class-of-service schedulers <i>scheduler-name</i>] hierarchy level.</p> <p>On EX Series switches, this statement is supported only on EX8200 standalone switches and EX8200 Virtual Chassis.</p>
Options	<p>high—Scheduler has high priority.</p> <p>low—Scheduler has low priority.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Associating Schedulers with Fabric Priorities on page 297.

priority (Schedulers)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	priority <i>priority-level</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service schedulers <i>scheduler-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Routers.
Description	Specify the packet-scheduling priority value.
Options	<p><i>priority-level</i> can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• low—Scheduler has low priority.• medium-low—Scheduler has medium-low priority.• medium-high—Scheduler has medium-high priority.• high—Scheduler has high priority. Assigning high priority to a queue prevents the queue from being underserved.• strict-high—Scheduler has strictly high priority. Configure a high priority queue with unlimited transmission bandwidth available to it. As long as it has traffic to send, the strict-high priority queue receives precedence over low, medium-low, and medium-high priority queues, but not high priority queues. You can configure strict-high priority on only one queue per interface.
<div> NOTE: The strict-high priority level is the only priority level supported on ACX Series Routers. However, multiple strict-high priority queues can be configured per interface on ACX Series Routers.</div>	
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Schedulers for Priority Scheduling on page 295

protocol (Rewrite Rules)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M120, M320, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	protocol <i>protocol-types</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules exp <i>rewrite-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules dscp <i>rewrite-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 <i>rewrite-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules inet-prec <i>rewrite-name</i>]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Option for dscp and inet-prec introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.</p> <p>Option for dscp-ipv6 introduced in Junos OS Release 10.4R2.</p>
Description	Apply a rewrite rule to MPLS packets only, and write the CoS value to MPLS headers only; or apply a rewrite rule to MPLS and IPv4 packets, and write the CoS value to MPLS and IPv4 headers.
Options	<p><i>protocol-types</i> can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mpls—Apply a rewrite rule to MPLS packets and write the CoS value to MPLS headers. • mpls-inet-both—Apply a rewrite rule to VPN MPLS packets with IPv4 payloads. On M120, M320, MX Series, and T Series routers (except T4000 routers), and EX Series switches, write the CoS value to the MPLS and IPv4 headers. On M Series routers, initialize all ingress MPLS LSP packets with IPv4 payloads with 000 code points for the MPLS EXP value, and the configured rewrite code point for IP precedence. • mpls-inet-both-non-vpn—Apply a rewrite rule to non-VPN MPLS packets with IPv4 payloads. On M120, M320, MX Series, T Series routers, and EX Series switches write the CoS value to the MPLS and IPv4 headers. On M Series routers, initialize all ingress MPLS LSP packets with IPv4 payloads with 000 code points for the MPLS EXP value, and the configured rewrite code point for IP precedence.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rewriting MPLS and IPv4 Packet Headers on page 354

protocol (Schedulers)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	protocol (any non-tcp tcp);
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service schedulers <i>scheduler-name</i> drop-profile-map]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Routers.
Description	Specify the protocol type for the specified scheduler.
Options	any —Accept any protocol type. non-tcp —(ACX Series Routers, M Series and T Series (except T4000) routers only) Accept any protocol type other than TCP/IP.



NOTE: On ACX Series Routers, when you configure the non-tcp option, only the any option is supported for [loss-priority](#).

tcp—(ACX Series Routers, M Series and T Series (except T4000) routers only) Accept TCP/IP protocol type.

Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Schedulers on page 230

queue (Global Queues)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M120, M320, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	queue <i>queue-number</i> <i>class-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.
Description	<p>Specify the output transmission queue to which to map all input from an associated forwarding class.</p> <p>On M120, M320, MX Series, T Series routers and on EX Series switches, this statement enables you to configure up to eight forwarding classes with one-to-one mapping to output queues. If you want to configure up to 16 forwarding classes with multiple forwarding classes mapped to single output queues, include the class statement instead of the queue statement at the [edit class-of-service forwarding-classes] hierarchy level.</p>
Options	<p>class-name—Name of forwarding class.</p> <p>queue-number—Output queue number.</p> <p>Range: For M Series routers, 0 through 3. For M120, M320, MX Series, T Series routers and EX Series switches, 0 through 7. Some T Series router PICs are restricted to 0 through 3.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Forwarding Classes on page 189 • class (Forwarding Classes) on page 901

queue (Restricted Queues)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M320, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	queue <i>queue-number</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service restricted-queues forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For M320, MX Series, T Series routers and EX Series switches only, map forwarding classes to restricted queues.
Options	<i>queue-number</i> —Output queue number. Range: 0 through 3.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

queue-depth

Supported Platforms	M Series, T Series
Syntax	queue-depth <i>cells</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> atm-options linear-red-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, define maximum queue depth in the CoS VC drop profile. Packets are always dropped beyond the defined maximum. This statement is mandatory; there is no default configuration.
Default	Buffer usage is unregulated.
Options	<i>cells</i> —Maximum number of cells the queue can contain. Range: 1 through 64,000 cells
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>ATM2 IQ VC Tunnel CoS Components Overview</i>• Configuring Linear RED Profiles on ATM Interfaces on page 715• <i>high-plp-threshold</i>• low-plp-threshold on page 1011

queue-threshold

Supported Platforms MX2010, MX2020, MX240, MX480, MX960

Syntax

```
queue-threshold {
  fabric-queue {
    priority priority {
      threshold threshold-percentage;
    }
  }
  wan-queue {
    priority priority {
      threshold threshold-percentage;
    }
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit chassis fpc *slot-number* traffic-manager]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description Enable monitoring of fabric and WAN queues.

When the **fabric-queue** statement is configured, an SNMP trap is generated when the fabric queue depth exceeds the configured threshold value.

When **wan-queue** is configured, an SNMP trap is generated whenever the WAN queue depth exceeds the configured threshold value.

Options **fabric-queue**—Configure threshold values to monitor fabric queue depth. An SNMP trap is generated when fabric queue depth exceeds the configured threshold value. When this option is configured, you can use the [show class-of-service fabric statistics detail](#) command or the [show pfe statistics traffic detail](#) command to display detailed statistics at the level of the Packet Forwarding Engine. To disable fabric queue monitoring, include the [fabric-queue-monitor-disable](#) statement at the [edit chassis fpc *slot-number* traffic-manager] hierarchy level.

- **priority *priority***—Specify the queue priority for fabric queues. The options are **high** and **low**. Traffic with **low** priority is sent after any queue that has a **high** priority. The priorities map to numeric priorities in the underlying hardware.
- **threshold *threshold-percentage***—Configured threshold value for the priority level for fabric queues. An SNMP trap is generated when the actual queue utilization percentage exceeds the configured threshold value. The default value is 95%.

wan-queue—Configure threshold values to monitor the WAN queue depth. An SNMP trap is generated when the WAN queue depth exceeds the configured value. To disable WAN queue monitoring, include the [wan-queue-monitor-disable](#) statement at the [edit chassis fpc *slot-number* traffic-manager] hierarchy level.

- **priority *priority***—Specify the queue priority for WAN queues. The priority level can be **high**, **medium-high**, **medium-low**, and **low**.


- **threshold *threshold-percentage***—Configured threshold value for the priority level for WAN queues. An SNMP trap is generated when the actual queue utilization percentage exceeds the configured threshold value. The default threshold value is 95%.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
 interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [traffic-manager on page 1089](#)
- [fabric-queue-monitor-disable on page 939](#)
- [wan-queue-monitor-disable on page 1102](#)

red-buffer-occupancy

Supported Platforms	M120, MX240, PTX Series, T1600, T640
Syntax	<pre>red-buffer-occupancy { weighted-averaged [instant-usage-weight-exponent <i>exponent-value</i>]; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number], [edit chassis lcc number fpc slot-number pic pic-number]</pre>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	<p>Configure the IQ PIC to base random early detection (RED) queue management on a <i>simple moving average</i> buffer occupancy calculation. If you do not include this statement, the IQ PIC bases RED on an <i>instantaneous</i> buffer occupancy value. As an option, you can specify that the IQ PIC bases RED on a <i>weighted moving average</i> of buffer occupancy values.</p> <p>If you configure this feature on a channelized OC12 intelligent queuing (IQ) PIC, the PIC reboots.</p>
Options	<p>weighted-averaged—Configure the IQ PIC to base RED processing on a simple moving average of instantaneous buffer occupancy values instead of an instantaneous buffer occupancy.</p> <p>instant-usage-weight-exponent <i>exponent-value</i>—(Optional) Specify the integer to be used as the negative exponent of 2 to express a weight value. The PIC performs weighted RED (WRED) by based on a calculation of average buffer occupancy that applies the specified weight value to the instantaneous buffer occupancy and then factors the weighted value into the calculation of average buffer occupancy. Valid exponent range is from 1 through 31 (weight values from 2^{-1} through 2^{-31}). If you do not specify this option, the default exponent value is 0, which results in a weight value of $2^0 = 1$. With a weight value of 1, the calculation of weighted average buffer occupancy yields the same value as the simple average buffer occupancy.</p>
<div>  <p>NOTE: You can specify an exponent value greater than 31, and the value displays in the output of <code>show</code> commands. However, the PIC replaces the out-of-range value with the <i>operational</i> value of 31, which results in a weight value of $2^{-31} = 1 / 2^{31} = 0.0000000004656612873077392578125$.</p> </div>	
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing Transient Traffic Bursts by Configuring Weighted RED Buffer Occupancy on page 336 Example: Configuring Weighted RED Buffer Occupancy on page 337

(reflexive | reverse)

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>(reflexive reverse) { application-profile profile-name; dscp (alias bits); forwarding-class class-name; syslog; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services cos rule <i>rule-name</i> term <i>term-name</i> then]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	<p>reflexive—Applies the equivalent opposing CoS action to flows in the opposite direction.</p> <p>reverse—Allows you to define CoS behavior for flows in the reverse direction.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring CoS Rules on page 595• <i>Configuring Reflexive and Reverse CoS Rule Actions</i>

restricted-queues

Supported Platforms	EX Series
Syntax	<pre>restricted-queues { forwarding-class class-name queue queue-number; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For M320, MX Series, T Series routers and EX Series switches only, map forwarding classes to restricted queues.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

rewrite-rules (CoS Host Outbound Traffic)

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [MX Series](#)

Syntax `rewrite-rules;`

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service host-outbound-traffic [ieee-802.1](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.

Description Apply the IEEE 802.1p rewrite rules associated with the egress logical interface to the IEEE 802.1p PCP field for all host outbound traffic on that interface.



NOTE: Enabling IEEE 802.1p rewrite rules for host outbound traffic on a DPC without creating any corresponding IEEE 802.1p rewrite rules on a logical interface on the DPC causes the IEEE 802.1p code point to be automatically set to 000 for all host generated traffic that exits that logical interface.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Applying Egress Interface Rewrite Rules to the IEEE 802.1p Field for All Host Outbound Traffic on the Interface on page 457](#)
- [Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior on page 339](#)
- [Configuring Rewrite Rules on page 343](#)

rewrite-rules (Definition)

Supported Platforms [ACX Series](#), [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax

```
rewrite-rules {  
  type rewrite-name {  
    import (rewrite-name | default);  
    forwarding-class class-name {  
      loss-priority level code-point [ aliases ] [ bit-patterns ];  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
[ieee-802.1ad](#) option introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.

Description Specify a rewrite-rules mapping for the traffic that passes through all queues on the interface.

Options *rewrite-name*—Name of a *rewrite-rules* mapping.

type—Traffic type.
Values: *dscp*, *dscp-ipv6*, *exp*, *ieee-802.1*, *ieee-802.1ad*, *inet-precedence*

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level *interface*—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Rewrite Rules on page 343](#)

rewrite-rules (Interfaces)

Supported Platforms ACX Series, EX Series, M120, M320, MX Series, T1600, T640, TX Matrix, TX Matrix Plus

Syntax

```
rewrite-rules {
  dscp (rewrite-name | default) protocol mpls;
  dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-name | default) protocol mpls;
  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);
  ieee-802.1ad (rewrite-name | default) vlan-tag (outer | outer-and-inner);
  inet-precedence (rewrite-name | default) protocol mpls;
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name*],
[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Associate a rewrite-rules configuration or default mapping with a specific interface.

The [edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name*] hierarchy level is not supported on M Series routers.

The [edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*] hierarchy level is not supported on ACX Series routers.

On MX Series routers, although you can configure firewall filters and CoS rewrite rules on IRB interfaces, we recommend that you do not configure these functionalities on IRB interfaces because they do not work properly.

On an MX Series router and on an EX Series switch, **exp-push-push-push**, **exp-swap-push-push**, and **frame-relay-de** are not supported on an integrated routing and bridging (IRB) interface.

On an ACX Series router, only the outer tag is supported for **dscp**, **inet-precedence**, and **ieee802.1**.

On M Series routers only, if you include the **control-word** statement at the [edit protocols l2circuit neighbor address interface *interface-name*] hierarchy level, the software cannot rewrite MPLS EXP bits.

For IQ PICs, you can configure only one IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule on a physical port. All logical ports (units) on that physical port should apply the same IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule.

On M320 and T Series routers (except for T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs), for a single interface, you cannot enable a rewrite rule on a subset of forwarding classes. You must assign a rewrite rule to either none of the forwarding classes or all of the forwarding classes. When you assign a rewrite rule to a subset of forwarding classes, the commit does not fail, and the subset of forwarding classes works as expected. However, the forwarding classes to which the rewrite rule is not assigned are rewritten to all zeros.

For example, if you configure a Differentiated Services code point (DSCP) rewrite rule, the bits in the forwarding classes to which you do not assign the rewrite rule are rewritten to 000000. If you configure an IP precedence rewrite rule, the bits in the forwarding classes to which you do not assign the rewrite rule are rewritten to 000.

Options *rewrite-name*—Name of a *rewrite-rules* mapping configured at the **[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules]** hierarchy level.

default—The default mapping.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Rewrite Rules on page 343](#)
- [rewrite-rules \(Definition\) on page 1048](#)
- [Applying Rewrite Rules to Output Logical Interfaces on page 352](#)

rewrite-rules (Physical Interfaces)

Supported Platforms [ACX Series, EX Series](#)

Syntax

```
rewrite-rules {  
    dscp (rewrite-name | default);  
    ieee-802.1 (rewrite-name | default);  
    inet-precedence (rewrite-name | default);  
}
```

Hierarchy Level **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name*]**

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the ACX Series Universal Access routers.

Description Associate a rewrite-rules configuration or default mapping with a specific interface.

Options *rewrite-name*—Name of a *rewrite-rules* mapping configured at the **[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules]** hierarchy level.

default—The default mapping.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

routing-instances (CoS)

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax `routing-instances routing-instance-name {
 classifiers {
 dscp (classifier-name | default);
 dscp-ipv6 (classifier-name | default);
 exp (classifier-name | default);
 }
}`

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description For routing instances with VRF table labels enabled, apply a custom MPLS EXP classifier or DSCP classifier to the routing instance. You can apply the default MPLS EXP classifier or one that is previously defined.

Default If you do not include this statement, the default MPLS EXP classifier is applied to the routing instance. When no DSCP classifier is configured, the default MPLS EXP classifier is applied.

Options *routing-instance-name*—Name of a routing instance.
classifier-name—Name of the behavior aggregate MPLS EXP classifier or DSCP classifier.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
 routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Forwarding Classes on page 189](#)
- [Applying Custom MPLS EXP Classifiers to Routing Instances in Layer 3 VPNs](#)

rtvbr

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length;
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> atm-options vpi <i>vpi-identifier</i> shaping],</p> <p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> address <i>address</i> family <i>family</i> multipoint-destination <i>address</i> shaping],</p> <p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> shaping],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> shaping],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> address <i>address</i> family <i>family</i> multipoint-destination <i>address</i> shaping]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For ATM2 IQ PICs only, define the real-time variable bandwidth utilization in the traffic-shaping profile.</p> <p>When you configure the real-time bandwidth utilization, you must specify all three options (burst, peak, and sustained). You can specify the rate in bits per second either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation k (1000), m (1,000,000), or g (1,000,000,000). You can also specify the rate in cells per second by entering a decimal number followed by the abbreviation c; values expressed in cells per second are converted to bits per second using the formula 1 cps = 384 bps.</p>
Default	If the rtvbr statement is not included, bandwidth utilization is unlimited.
Options	<p>burst length—Burst length, in cells. If you set the length to 1, the peak traffic rate is used. Range: 1 through 4000 cells</p> <p>peak rate—Peak rate, in bits per second or cells per second. Range: For ATM2 IQ OC3 and OC12 interfaces, 33 Kbps through 542,526,792 bps. For ATM2 IQ OC48 interfaces, 33 Kbps through 2,170,107,168 bps. For ATM2 IQ DS3 and E3 interfaces, 33 Kbps through the maximum rate, which depends on the ATM encapsulation and framing you configure..</p> <p>sustained rate—Sustained rate, in bps or cps. Range: For ATM2 IQ OC3 and OC12 interfaces, 33 Kbps through 542,526,792 bps. For ATM2 IQ OC48 interfaces, 33 Kbps through 2,170,107,168 bps. For ATM2 IQ DS3 and E3 interfaces, from 33 Kbps through the maximum rate, which depends on the ATM encapsulation and framing you configure.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring ATM CBR Configuring ATM2 IQ Real-Time VBR

- [Applying Scheduler Maps to Logical ATM Interfaces on page 715](#)
- [cbr on page 897](#)
- [vbr on page 1098](#)

rule

Syntax	<pre>rule <i>rule-name</i> { match-direction (input output input-output); term <i>term-name</i> { ... <i>term configuration</i> ... } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services cos], [edit services cos rule-set <i>rule-set-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Specify the rule the router uses when applying this service.
Options	<p><i>rule-name</i>—Identifier for the collection of terms that constitute this rule.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring CoS Rules on page 595

rule-set (Services CoS)

Supported Platforms	M Series , MX Series , PTX Series , T Series
Syntax	<pre>rule-set <i>rule-set-name</i> { [rule <i>rule-name</i>]; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services cos]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Specify the rule set the router uses when applying this service.
Options	<i>rule-set-name</i> —Identifier for the collection of rules that constitute this rule set.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring CoS Rule Sets on page 599

scheduler (Fabric Queues)

Supported Platforms	EX Series , M320 , MX Series , T Series
Syntax	<pre>scheduler <i>scheduler-name</i>;</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service fabric scheduler-map priority (high low)]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 11.4 for EX Series switches.
Description	Define scheduler name. For M320, MX Series, T Series routers and for EX Series switches only, specify a scheduler to associate with a fabric queue. For fabric CoS configuration, schedulers are restricted to transmit rates and drop profiles.
Options	<i>scheduler-name</i> —Name of the scheduler configuration block.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• See Associating Schedulers with Fabric Priorities on page 297.

scheduler (Scheduler Map)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, EX Series, MX Series, PTX Series
Syntax	<code>scheduler <i>scheduler-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps <i>map-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Routers.
Description	Associate a scheduler with a scheduler map.
Options	<i>scheduler-name</i> —Name of the scheduler configuration block.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Schedulers on page 230

scheduler-map (Fabric Queues)

Supported Platforms	EX Series
Syntax	<code>scheduler-map <i>priority</i> (high low) <i>scheduler scheduler-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service <i>fabric</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 11.4 for EX Series switches.
Description	<p>Mapping of fabric traffic to packet schedulers. For M320, MX Series, T Series routers, and for EX Series switches only, associate a scheduler with a fabric priority.</p> <p>On EX Series switches, this statement is supported only on EX8200 standalone switches and EX8200 Virtual Chassis.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Associating Schedulers with Fabric Priorities on page 297.

scheduler-map (Interfaces and Traffic-Control Profiles)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	<code>scheduler-map <i>map-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i>], [edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>], [edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For Gigabit Ethernet IQ, Channelized IQ PICs, and FRF.15 and FRF.16 LSQ interfaces only, associate a scheduler map name with an interface or with a traffic-control profile.</p> <p>For channelized OC12 intelligent queuing (IQ), channelized T3 IQ, channelized E1 IQ, and Gigabit Ethernet IQ interfaces only, you can associate a scheduler map name with a logical interface.</p>
Options	<i>map-name</i> —Name of the scheduler map.
Required Privilege Level	interface —To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Schedulers on page 230• Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth on page 241• output-traffic-control-profile on page 1025

scheduler-map-chassis

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	scheduler-map-chassis (derived <i>map-name</i>);
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-type-fpc/pic/*</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For IQ and IQ2 interfaces, as well as on the 10x10GE MIC with SFP+, assign a custom scheduler to the packet forwarding component queues that control the aggregated traffic transmitted into the entire PIC.
Default	On Intelligent Queuing (IQ) and Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) interfaces, as well as on the 10x10GE MIC with SFP+, the traffic that is fed from the packet forwarding components into the PIC uses low packet loss priority (PLP) by default and is distributed evenly across the four chassis queues (not PIC queues), regardless of the scheduling configuration for each logical interface. This default behavior can cause traffic congestion.
Options	<p>derived—Sets the chassis queues to derive their scheduling configuration from the associated logical interface scheduling configuration.</p> <p><i>map-name</i>—Name of the scheduler map configured at the [edit class-of-service scheduler-maps] hierarchy level.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying Scheduler Maps to Packet Forwarding Component Queues on page 648 • scheduler-map (Fabric Queues) on page 1055

scheduler-maps (For ATM2 IQ Interfaces)

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax `scheduler-maps map-name {
 forwarding-class (class-name | assured-forwarding | best-effort | expedited-forwarding
 | network-control);
 vc-cos-mode (alternate | strict);
}`

Hierarchy Level [edit at-*fpc/pic/port interface-name* [atm-options](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, define CoS parameters assigned to forwarding classes.

Options *map-name*—Name of the scheduler map.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *ATM2 IQ VC Tunnel CoS Components Overview*
- [Configuring Scheduler Maps on ATM Interfaces on page 710](#)
- [atm-scheduler-map on page 892](#)

scheduler-maps (For Most Interface Types)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>scheduler-maps { map-name { forwarding-class class-name scheduler scheduler-name; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify a scheduler map name and associate it with the scheduler configuration and forwarding class.
Options	<p><i>map-name</i>—Name of the scheduler map.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p> <p>See “Configuring Schedulers” on page 230 .</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

schedulers (CoS)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>schedulers { scheduler-name { adjust-minimum <i>rate</i>; adjust-percent <i>percentage</i>; buffer-size (<i>seconds</i> percent <i>percentage</i> remainder temporal <i>microseconds</i>); drop-profile-map loss-priority (any low medium-low medium-high high) <i>protocol</i> (any non-tcp tcp) drop-profile <i>profile-name</i>; excess-priority [low medium-low medium-high high none]; excess-rate (percent <i>percentage</i> proportion <i>value</i>); priority <i>priority-level</i>; shaping-rate (percent <i>percentage</i> <i>rate</i>); transmit-rate (percent <i>percentage</i> <i>rate</i> remainder) <exact rate-limit>; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series routers.
Description	Specify the scheduler name and parameter values.
Options	<i>scheduler-name</i> —Name of the scheduler to be configured. The remaining statements are explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Schedulers Overview on page 227• Default Schedulers Overview on page 229• Configuring Schedulers on page 230• Configuring a Scheduler on page 430

schedulers (Interfaces)

Supported Platforms	EX Series , M Series , T Series
Syntax	schedulers <i>number</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.
Description	Specify number of schedulers for Ethernet IQ2 PIC port interfaces.
Default	If you omit this statement, the 1024 schedulers are distributed equally over all ports in multiples of 4.
Options	<i>number</i> —Number of schedulers to configure on the port. Range: 1 through 1024
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Number of Schedulers for Ethernet IQ2 PICs on page 666


services (CoS)

Syntax	services cos { ... }
Hierarchy Level	[edit]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Define the service rules to be applied to traffic.
Options	<i>cos</i> —Identifies the class-of-service set of rules statements.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring CoS Rule Sets on page 599

shaping

Supported Platforms	M Series, QFabric System, QFX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>shaping { (cbr rate rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length vbr peak rate sustained rate burst length); queue-length number; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit interfaces interface-name atm-options vpi vpi-identifier], [edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number], [edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number address address family family multipoint-destination address], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number address address family family multipoint-destination address]</pre>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For ATM encapsulation only, define the traffic-shaping profile.</p> <p>For Circuit Emulation PICs, specify traffic shaping in the ingress and egress directions.</p> <p>For ATM2 IQ interfaces, changing or deleting VP tunnel traffic shaping causes all logical interfaces on a VP to be deleted and then re-added.</p> <p>VP tunnels are not supported on multipoint interfaces.</p> <p>The statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Defining Virtual Path Tunnels</i> • <i>Defining the ATM Traffic-Shaping Profile Overview</i> • <i>Configuring ATM QoS or Shaping</i> • Applying Scheduler Maps to Logical ATM Interfaces on page 715

shaping-rate (Applying to an Interface)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	shaping-rate <i>rate</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i>], [edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. [edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i>] hierarchy level added in Junos OS Release 7.5. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.
Description	<p>For logical interfaces on which you configure packet scheduling, configure traffic shaping by specifying the amount of bandwidth to be allocated to the logical interface.</p> <p>For physical interfaces on IQ PICs and T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs only, configure traffic shaping based on the rate-limited bandwidth of the total interface bandwidth.</p> <p>Logical and physical interface traffic shaping rates are mutually exclusive. This means you can include the shaping-rate statement at the [edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i>] hierarchy level or the [edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>] hierarchy level, but not both.</p>
	<p> NOTE: For MX Series routers and for EX Series switches, the shaping rate value for the physical interface at the [edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i>] hierarchy level must be a minimum of 160 Kbps. If the value is less than the sum of the logical interface guaranteed rates, the user is not allowed to apply the shaping rate to a physical interface.</p> <p>For T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs, the shaping rate value for the physical interface must be a minimum of 292 Kbps. The maximum value of shaping-rate is limited by the maximum transmission rate of the interface.</p>
	<p>Alternatively, you can configure a shaping rate for a logical interface and oversubscribe the physical interface by including the shaping-rate statement at the [edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles] hierarchy level. With this configuration approach, you can independently control the delay-buffer rate, as described in “Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth” on page 241.</p> <p>For FRF.15 and FRF.16 bundles on link services interfaces, only shaping rates based on percentage are supported.</p>
Default	If you do not include this statement at the [edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>] hierarchy level, the default logical interface bandwidth is the average of unused bandwidth for the number of logical interfaces that require default bandwidth treatment. If you do not include this statement at the [edit class-of-service

interfaces *interface-name*] hierarchy level, the default physical interface bandwidth is the average of unused bandwidth for the number of physical interfaces that require default bandwidth treatment.

Options **rate**—Peak rate, in bits per second (bps). You can specify a value in bits per second either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation **k** (1000), **m** (1,000,000), or **g** (1,000,000,000).
Range: 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps.



NOTE: For all MX Series and EX series interfaces, the rate can be from 65,535 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
 interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Applying Scheduler Maps Overview on page 230](#)
- [Configuring Virtual LAN Queuing and Shaping on PTX Series Routers on page 537](#)

shaping-rate (Limiting Excess Bandwidth Usage)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, MX Series
Syntax	shaping-rate (percent <i>percentage</i> <i>rate</i>) <burst-size <i>bytes</i> >;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service schedulers <i>scheduler-name</i>]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>The burst-size option added for MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers in Junos OS Release 11.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Routers.</p>
Description	<p>Define a limit on excess bandwidth usage for MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers.</p> <p>The transmit-rate statement at the [edit class-of-service schedulers <i>scheduler-name</i>] hierarchy level configures the minimum bandwidth allocated to a queue. The transmission bandwidth can be configured as an exact value or allowed to exceed the configured rate if additional bandwidth is available from other queues.</p> <p>You should configure the shaping rate as an absolute maximum usage and not the additional usage beyond the configured transmit rate.</p>
Default	If you do not include this statement, the default shaping rate is 100 percent, which is the same as no shaping at all.
Options	<p>percent <i>percentage</i>—Shaping rate as a percentage of the available interface bandwidth. Range: 0 through 100 percent</p> <p><i>rate</i>—Peak rate, in bits per second (bps). You can specify a value in bits per second either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation k (1000), m (1,000,000), or g (1,000,000,000). Range: 3200 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps</p> <p>burst-size <i>bytes</i>—Maximum burst size, in bytes. The burst value determines the number of rate credits that can accrue when the queue or scheduler node is held in the inactive round robin. Range: 0 through 1,000,000,000</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying Scheduler Maps Overview on page 230

shaping-rate (Oversubscribing an Interface)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	shaping-rate (percent <i>percentage</i> <i>rate</i>) <burst-size <i>bytes</i> >;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.</p> <p>Option burst-size introduced for Enhanced Queuing (EQ) DPC interfaces on MX Series routers in Junos OS Release 9.4.</p> <p>Option burst-size option introduced for MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers in Junos OS Release 11.4.</p> <p>Option burst-size introduced for IQ2 and IQ2E interfaces in Junos OS Release 12.3.</p>
Description	<p>For Gigabit Ethernet IQ, Channelized IQ PIC, FRF.15 and FRF.16 LSQ interfaces, and for EQ DPC, MIC, and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers, configure a shaping rate for a logical interface. You can also configure an optional burst size for a logical interface on EQ DPC interfaces and on IQ2 and IQ2E PIC interfaces. This can help to ensure that higher-priority services do not starve lower-priority services.</p> <p>For physical interfaces on T4000 router interfaces on Type 5 FPCs, configure traffic shaping rate.</p> <p>The sum of the shaping rates for all logical interfaces on the physical interface can exceed the physical interface bandwidth. This practice is known as oversubscription of the peak information rate (PIR).</p>
Default	The default behavior depends on various factors. For more information, see Table 27 on page 245 .
Options	<p>percent <i>percentage</i>—For LSQ interfaces, shaping rate as a percentage of the available interface bandwidth.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 100 percent</p> <p><i>rate</i>—For IQ and IQ2 interfaces, and T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs, peak rate, in bits per second (bps). You can specify a value in bits per second either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation k (1000), m (1,000,000), or g (1,000,000,000).</p> <p>Range: IQ and IQ2 interfaces—1000 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps</p> <p>Range: T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs—the shaping rate value for the physical interface must be a minimum of 292 Kbps. The maximum value of shaping-rate is limited by the maximum transmission rate of the interface.</p> <p>burst-size <i>bytes</i>—(Optional) Maximum burst size, in bytes.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 1,000,000,000</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Traffic Control Profiles for Shared Scheduling and Shaping on page 680](#)
 - [Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth on page 241](#)
 - [output-traffic-control-profile on page 1025](#)

shaping-rate-excess-high

Supported Platforms [MX Series](#)

Syntax `shaping-rate-excess-high rate [burst-size bytes];`

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service [traffic-control-profiles](#) *profile-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.

Description For MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers, configure a shaping rate and optional burst size for high-priority excess traffic. This can help to make sure higher priority services do not starve lower priority services.

Default If you do not include this statement, the default shaping rate for this priority is determined by the **shaping-rate** statement in the traffic control profile.

Options **rate**—Peak rate, in bits per second (bps). You can specify a value in bits per second either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation **k** (1000), **m** (1,000,000), or **g** (1,000,000,000).

Range: 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000

Default: None

burst-size *bytes*—Maximum burst size, in bytes.

Range: 0 through 1,000,000,000

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

- Related Documentation**
- [Per-Priority Shaping on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview on page 799](#)
 - [Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth on page 241](#)
 - [Configuring Traffic Control Profiles for Shared Scheduling and Shaping on page 680](#)
 - [shaping-rate-excess-low on page 1068](#)
 - [shaping-rate-priority-high on page 1069](#)
 - [shaping-rate-priority-low on page 1070](#)
 - [shaping-rate-priority-medium on page 1071](#)

shaping-rate-excess-low

Supported Platforms	MX Series
Syntax	shaping-rate-excess-low <i>rate</i> [<i>burst-size bytes</i>];
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.
Description	For MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers, configure a shaping rate and optional burst size for low-priority excess traffic. This can help to make sure higher priority services do not starve lower priority services.
Default	If you do not include this statement, the default shaping rate for this priority is determined by the shaping-rate statement in the traffic control profile.
Options	<p>rate—Peak rate, in bits per second (bps). You can specify a value in bits per second either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation k (1000), m (1,000,000), or g (1,000,000,000).</p> <p>Range: 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000</p> <p>Default: None</p> <p>burst-size <i>bytes</i>—Maximum burst size, in bytes.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 1,000,000,000</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Per-Priority Shaping on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview on page 799• Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth on page 241• Configuring Traffic Control Profiles for Shared Scheduling and Shaping on page 680• shaping-rate-excess-high on page 1067• shaping-rate-priority-high on page 1069• shaping-rate-priority-low on page 1070• shaping-rate-priority-medium on page 1071

shaping-rate-priority-high

Supported Platforms	MX Series
Syntax	shaping-rate-priority-high <i>rate</i> [<i>burst-size bytes</i>];
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.
Description	For MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers, configure a shaping rate and optional burst size for high priority traffic. This can help to make sure higher priority services do not starve lower priority services.
Default	If you do not include this statement, the default shaping rate for this priority is determined by the shaping-rate statement in the traffic control profile.
Options	<p>rate—Peak rate, in bits per second (bps). You can specify a value in bits per second either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation k (1000), m (1,000,000), or g (1,000,000,000).</p> <p>Range: 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000</p> <p>Default: None</p> <p>burst-size bytes—Maximum burst size, in bytes.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 1,000,000,000</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per-Priority Shaping on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview on page 799 • Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth on page 241 • Configuring Traffic Control Profiles for Shared Scheduling and Shaping on page 680 • shaping-rate-excess-high on page 1067 • shaping-rate-excess-low on page 1068 • shaping-rate-priority-low on page 1070 • shaping-rate-priority-medium on page 1071

shaping-rate-priority-low

Supported Platforms	MX Series
Syntax	<code>shaping-rate-priority-low rate [burst-size <i>bytes</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.
Description	For MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers, configure a shaping rate and optional burst size for low priority traffic. This can help to make sure higher priority services do not starve lower priority services.
Default	If you do not include this statement, the default shaping rate for this priority is determined by the shaping-rate statement in the traffic control profile.
Options	<p>rate—Peak rate, in bits per second (bps). You can specify a value in bits per second either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation k (1000), m (1,000,000), or g (1,000,000,000).</p> <p>Range: 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000</p> <p>Default: None</p> <p>burst-size <i>bytes</i>—Maximum burst size, in bytes.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 1,000,000,000</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Per-Priority Shaping on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview on page 799• Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth on page 241• Configuring Traffic Control Profiles for Shared Scheduling and Shaping on page 680• shaping-rate-excess-high on page 1067• shaping-rate-excess-low on page 1068• shaping-rate-priority-high on page 1069• shaping-rate-priority-medium on page 1071

shaping-rate-priority-medium

Supported Platforms	MX Series
Syntax	<code>shaping-rate-priority-medium <i>rate</i> [<i>burst-size bytes</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.
Description	For MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers, configure a shaping rate and optional burst size for medium priority traffic. This can help to make sure higher priority services do not starve lower priority services.
Default	If you do not include this statement, the default shaping rate for this priority is determined by the shaping-rate statement in the traffic control profile.
Options	<p>rate—Peak rate, in bits per second (bps). You can specify a value in bits per second either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation k (1000), m (1,000,000), or g (1,000,000,000).</p> <p>Range: 1000 through 6,400,000,000,000</p> <p>Default: None</p> <p>burst-size <i>bytes</i>—Maximum burst size, in bytes.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 1,000,000,000</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per-Priority Shaping on MIC and MPC Interfaces Overview on page 799 • Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth on page 241 • Configuring Traffic Control Profiles for Shared Scheduling and Shaping on page 680 • shaping-rate-excess-high on page 1067 • shaping-rate-excess-low on page 1068 • shaping-rate-priority-high on page 1069 • shaping-rate-priority-low on page 1070

shared-bandwidth-policer (Configuring)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M10i, M120, M320, M7i, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	shared-bandwidth-policer;
Hierarchy Level	[edit firewall policer <i>policer-name</i>], [edit firewall three-color-policer <i>policer-name</i>], [edit firewall hierarchical-policer <i>policer-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2. Support for MX Series MPC and MIC interfaces added in Junos OS Release 12.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.
Description	<p>Policer instances share bandwidth. This enables configuration of interface-specific policers applied on an aggregated Ethernet bundle or an aggregated SONET bundle to match the effective bandwidth and burst-size to user-configured values.</p> <p>This feature is supported on the following platforms: T Series routers (excluding T4000 Type 5 FPCs) , M120, M10i, M7i (CFEB-E only), M320 (SFPC only), MX240, MX480, and MX960 with DPC, MIC, and MPC interfaces and EX Series switches.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policer Support for Aggregated Ethernet Bundle Overview on page 857

shared-instance

Syntax	shared-instance <i>instance-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> input-traffic-control-profile], [edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> output-traffic-control-profile]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.
Description	For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2E PICs only, apply a shared traffic scheduling and shaping profile to the logical interface.
Options	<i>instance-name</i> —Name of the shared scheduler and shaper to be applied to this interface
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Shaping on 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs on page 683• traffic-control-profiles on page 1088

shared-scheduler

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax shared-scheduler;

Hierarchy Level [edit [interfaces](#) *interface-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.

Description For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs only, enable shared schedulers and shapers on this interface. This statement and the **per-unit-scheduler** statement are mutually exclusive. Even so, you can configure one logical interface for each shared instance. This effectively provides the functionality of per-unit scheduling.

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and Ethernet Enhanced IQ2 (IQ2E) PICs on M320 routers, enable shared schedulers on aggregated Ethernet interfaces in link protection mode.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Traffic Control Profiles for Shared Scheduling and Shaping on page 680](#)
- [Configuring Shaping on 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs on page 683](#)
- [Configuring Shared Scheduling on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces](#)
- [traffic-control-profiles on page 1088](#)

simple-filter (Applying to an Interface)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>simple-filter { input <i>filter-name</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.
Description	Apply a simple filter to an interface. You can apply simple filters to the family inet only, and only in the input direction.
Options	input <i>filter-name</i> —Name of one filter to evaluate when packets are received on the interface.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Multifield Classifiers on page 90• filter (Applying to an Interface) on page 944

simple-filter

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre> simple-filter <i>filter-name</i> { term <i>term-name</i> { from { <i>match-conditions</i>; } then { <i>actions</i>; } } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit firewall family inet], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> firewall family inet]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6. Logical systems support introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.
Description	Configure simple filters.
Options	<p><i>filter-name</i>—Name that identifies the simple filter. This must be a non-reserved string of not more than 64 characters. No special characters are restricted. However, to include spaces in the name, enclose it in quotation marks (" ").</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	firewall —To view this statement in the configuration. firewall-control —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple-filter (Applying to an Interface) on page 1074 • <i>Simple Filter Overview</i> • <i>How Simple Filters Evaluate Packets</i> • <i>Guidelines for Configuring Simple Filters</i> • <i>Guidelines for Applying Simple Filters</i>

sip (Application Profile)

Syntax	<pre>sip { video { dscp (alias bits); forwarding-class class-name; } voice { dscp (alias bits); forwarding-class class-name; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services cos application-profile profile-name]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Description	Set the appropriate dscp and forwarding-class value for SIP traffic.
Default	By default, the system will not alter the DSCP or forwarding class for SIP traffic.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Application Profiles on page 598• ftp (Services CoS) on page 965

source-address (Services CoS)

Supported Platforms	M Series , MX Series , PTX Series , T Series
Syntax	<pre>source-address address;</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services cos rule <i>rule-name</i> term <i>term-name</i> from]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1. address option enhanced to support IPv4 and IPv6 addresses in Junos OS Release 8.5.
Description	Source address for rule matching.
Options	address —Source IPv4 or IPv6 address or prefix value.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Match Conditions in a CoS Rule on page 596• Configuring Match Conditions In CoS Rules

strict-priority-scheduler

Supported Platforms	PTX Series
Syntax	strict-priority-scheduler;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.
Description	On PTX Series routers only, enable strict-priority scheduling for all scheduler maps within the traffic control profile.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: Configuring Strict-Priority Scheduling on a PTX Series Router on page 542 • Understanding Scheduling on PTX Series Routers on page 511 • Understanding CoS CLI Configuration Statements on PTX Series Routers on page 550 • Schedulers Overview on page 227 • traffic-control-profiles on page 1088

sustained-rate

Supported Platforms	MX Series
Syntax	sustained-rate <i>rate</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>traffic-control-profile-name</i>] [edit firewall atm-policer <i>atm-policer-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	(MX Series routers) Define ATM sustained cell rate on ATM MICs in cells per second by entering a decimal number followed by the abbreviation c; where 1 cps = 384 bps.
Options	<i>rate</i> —ATM sustained rate in cells per second. Range: 61 cps through 353,206 cps.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show class-of-service traffic-control-profile

syslog (Services CoS)

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	syslog;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services cos rule <i>rule-name</i> term <i>term-name</i> then], [edit services cos rule <i>rule-name</i> term <i>term-name</i> then (reflexive reverse)]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Enable system logging. The system log information from the Adaptive Services or Multiservices PIC is passed to the kernel for logging in the /var/log directory. This setting overrides any syslog statement setting included in the service set or interface default configuration.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Actions in a CoS Rule on page 597• Configuring Actions in CoS Rules

system-defaults

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, EX Series
Syntax	<pre>system-defaults { classifiers{ type classifier-name; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2.
Description	Define a CoS classifier to support global classifiers.
Options	classifier-name —Name of the behavior aggregate (BA) classifier. type —Traffic type: dscp, dscp-ipv6, or exp.



NOTE: The **dscp** and **dscp-ipv6** classifier types are not supported on ACX Series routers.

Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
--------------------------	---

term (AS PIC Classifiers)

Syntax	<pre>term <i>term-name</i> { from { ... <i>from configuration</i> ... } then { ... <i>then configuration</i> ... } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services cos rule <i>rule-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Define the CoS term properties.
Options	<p><i>term-name</i>—Identifier for the term.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring CoS Rules on page 595

term (Simple Filter)

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax

```
term term-name {  
    from {  
        match-conditions;  
    }  
    then {  
        forwarding-class class-name;  
        loss-priority (high | low | medium);  
    }  
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit firewall family inet [simple-filter](#) *filter-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.

Description Define a simple filter term.

Options **from**—Match packet fields to values. If the **from** option is not included, all packets are considered to match and the actions and action modifiers in the **then** statement are taken.

match-conditions—One or more conditions to use to make a match.

term-name—Name that identifies the term. The name can contain letters, numbers, and hyphens (-), and can be up to 255 characters long. To include spaces in the name, enclose it in quotation marks (" ").

then—Actions to take on matching packets. If the **then** option is not included and a packet matches all the conditions in the **from** statement, the packet is accepted. For CoS, only the actions listed are allowed. These statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level firewall—To view this statement in the configuration.
firewall-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Multifield Classification](#)
- [Simple Filter Overview](#)
- [Firewall Filter Match Conditions for IPv4 Traffic](#)
- [Firewall Filter Match Conditions for IPv6 Traffic](#)

then (Services CoS)

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series

Syntax

```

then {
  application-profile profile-name;
  dscp (alias | bits);
  forwarding-class class-name;
  syslog;
  (reflexive | reverse) {
    application-profile profile-name;
    dscp (alias | bits);
    forwarding-class class-name;
    syslog;
  }
}

```

Hierarchy Level [edit services cos rule *rule-name* term *term-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.

Description Define the CoS term actions.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Actions in a CoS Rule on page 597](#)
- [Configuring Actions in CoS Rules](#)

three-color-policer (Applying)

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>three-color-policer { (single-rate two-rate) <i>policer-name</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit firewall family <i>family-name</i> filter <i>filter-name</i> term <i>term-name</i> then] [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> firewall family <i>family-name</i> filter <i>filter-name</i> term <i>term-name</i> then]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4. single-rate statement added in Junos OS Release 8.2. Logical systems support introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.
Description	Apply a tricolor marking policer.
Options	single-rate —Named tricolor policer is a single-rate policer. two-rate —Named tricolor policer is a two-rate policer. <i>policer-name</i> —Name of a tricolor policer.
Required Privilege Level	firewall —To view this statement in the configuration. firewall-control —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Applying Tricolor Marking Policers to Firewall Filters</i>• <i>Firewall Filter Nonterminating Actions</i>• <i>Three-Color Policer Configuration Overview</i>

three-color-policer (Configuring)

Supported Platforms M120, MX240, PTX Series, T1600, T640

Syntax `three-color-policer policer-name | uid {
 action {
 loss-priority high then discard;
 }
 filter-specific;
 logical-interface-policer;
 physical-interface-policer;
 shared-bandwidth-policer;
 single-rate {
 (color-aware | color-blind);
 committed-burst-size bytes;
 committed-information-rate bps;
 excess-burst-size bytes;
 }
 two-rate {
 (color-aware | color-blind);
 committed-burst-size bytes;
 committed-information-rate bps;
 peak-burst-size bytes;
 peak-information-rate bps;
 }
 }`

Hierarchy Level [edit dynamic-profiles *profile-name* **firewall**],
 [edit **firewall**],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* **firewall**]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 The **action** and **single-rate** statements added in Junos OS Release 8.2.
 Logical systems support introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
 Support at the [edit dynamic-profiles ... **firewall**] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.

Description Configure a three-color policer.

Options *policer-name*—Name of the three-color policer. Reference this name when you apply the policer to an interface.

uid—When you configure a policer at the [edit dynamic-profiles] hierarchy level, you must assign a variable UID as the policer name.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level firewall—To view this statement in the configuration.
 firewall-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Statement Hierarchy for Configuring Policers*
- [Configuring and Applying Tricolor Marking Policers on page 163](#)

- *Three-Color Policer Configuration Guidelines*
- *Basic Single-Rate Three-Color Policers*
- *Basic Two-Rate Three-Color Policers*
- *Two-Color and Three-Color Logical Interface Policers*
- *Two-Color and Three-Color Physical Interface Policers*
- *Two-Color and Three-Color Policers at Layer 2*

traffic-class-map

Supported Platforms T4000

Syntax

```
traffic-class-map {
  dscp traffic-class-map-name{
    traffic-class {
      real-time code-points value;
      network-control code-points value;
      best-effort code-points value;
    }
  }
  exp traffic-class-map-name{
    traffic-class {
      real-time code-points value;
      network-control code-points value;
      best-effort code-points value;
    }
  }
  ieee-802.1 traffic-class-map-name{
    traffic-class {
      real-time code-points value;
      network-control code-points value;
      best-effort code-points value;
    }
  }
  ieee-802.1ad traffic-class-map-name{
    traffic-class {
      real-time code-points value;
      network-control code-points value;
      best-effort code-points value;
    }
  }
  inet precedence traffic-class-map-name{
    traffic-class {
      real-time code-points value;
      network-control code-points value;
      best-effort code-points value;
    }
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit [class-of-service](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs.

Description Define the traffic class map for a packet on the basis of the CoS code points.

Traffic class map is a user-configurable input priority map that helps prioritize and classify traffic entering a Packet Forwarding Engine during ingress oversubscription. You can define traffic class maps for a packet on the basis of the following CoS code points:

- Differentiated Services code point (DSCP) for IP DiffServ
- IP precedence bits

- MPLS EXP bits
- IEEE 802.1 bits
- IEEE 802.1ad drop eligible indicator (DEI) bits

You can associate the code point values to one of the following traffic classes:

- Real-time
- Network control
- Best-effort

Options

dscp—DSCP traffic class map.

exp—MPLS EXP traffic class map.

ieee-802.1—IEEE 802.1 traffic class map.

ieee-802.1ad—IEEE 802.1ad traffic class map.

inet-precedence—IPv4 precedence traffic class map.

traffic-class-map-name—Name of the input priority map.

traffic-class best-effort—Map code points to a best-effort traffic class.

traffic-class network-control—Map code points to a network control traffic class.

traffic-class real-time—Map code points to a real-time traffic class.

code-points code-point-value—List of code point aliases and bit strings.

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [show class-of-service forwarding-table traffic-class-map on page 1135](#)
- [Ingress Oversubscription on page 564](#)
- [Configuring Traffic Class Maps on page 565](#)
- [Example: Configuring Traffic Class Maps on page 567](#)

traffic-class-map (Apply to Interface)

Supported Platforms T4000

Syntax `traffic-class-map {
 (dscp | inet precedence) traffic-class-map-name;
 exp traffic-class-map-name;
 (ieee-802.1p | ieee-802.1ad) traffic-class-map-name <vlan-tag (inner | outer)>;
}`

Hierarchy Level [edit [class-of-service](#) interfaces *interface-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs.

Description Associate traffic class maps with an interface.

Options **dscp**—DSCP traffic class map.

exp—MPLS EXP traffic class map.

ieee-802.1—IEEE 802.1 traffic class map.

ieee-802.1ad—IEEE 802.1ad traffic class map.

inet-precedence—IPv4 precedence traffic class map.

traffic-class-map-name—Name of the input priority map.

vlan-tag inner—Traffic class map based on the inner VLAN tag to be associated with an interface. By default, the outer VLAN tag is associated with an interface.

vlan-tag outer—Traffic class map based on the outer VLAN tag to be associated with an interface.

Required Privilege Level **interface**—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [show class-of-service forwarding-table traffic-class-map on page 1135](#)
- [Ingress Oversubscription on page 564](#)
- [Configuring Traffic Class Maps on page 565](#)
- [Example: Configuring Traffic Class Maps on page 567](#)

traffic-control-profiles

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax `traffic-control-profiles profile-name {
 adjust-minimum rate;
 atm-service (cbr | rtvbr | nrtvbr);
 delay-buffer-rate (percent percentage | rate);
 excess-rate (percent percentage | proportion value);
 excess-rate-high (percent percentage | proportion value);
 excess-rate-low (percent percentage | proportion value);
 guaranteed-rate (percent percentage | rate) <burst-size bytes>;
 max-burst-size cells;
 overhead-accounting (frame-mode | cell-mode | frame-mode-bytes | cell-mode-bytes)
 <bytes (byte-value)>;
 peak-rate rate;
 scheduler-map map-name;
 shaping-rate (percent percentage | rate) <burst-size bytes>;
 shaping-rate-excess-high rate [burst-size bytes];
 shaping-rate-excess-low rate [burst-size bytes];
 shaping-rate-priority-high rate [burst-size bytes];
 shaping-rate-priority-low rate [burst-size bytes];
 shaping-rate-priority-medium rate [burst-size bytes];
 strict-priority-scheduler;
 sustained-rate rate;
 }`

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.

Description For Gigabit Ethernet IQ, Channelized IQ PICs, FRF.15 and FRF.16 LSQ interfaces, Enhanced Queuing (EQ) DPCs, and PTX Series routers only, configure traffic shaping and scheduling profiles. For Enhanced EQ PICs, EQ DPCs, and PTX Series routers only, you can include the **excess-rate** statement.

Options *profile-name*—Name of the traffic-control profile.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
 interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Oversubscribing Interface Bandwidth on page 241](#)
- [Understanding Scheduling on PTX Series Routers on page 511](#)
- [output-traffic-control-profile on page 1025](#)

traffic-manager

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, T Series
List of Syntax	Syntax (MX Series) Configure Queue Monitoring on page 1089 Syntax (MX Series, T Series) on page 1089 Syntax (M Series) on page 1089
Syntax (MX Series) Configure Queue Monitoring	<pre> traffic-manager { queue-threshold { fabric-queue { priority <i>high/low</i>{ threshold <i>threshold-percentage</i>; } } wan-queue { priority <i>high/medium-high/medium-low/low</i> { threshold <i>threshold-percentage</i>; } } } } </pre>
Syntax (MX Series, T Series)	<pre> traffic-manager { egress-shaping-overhead <i>number</i>; ingress-shaping-overhead <i>number</i>; mode { egress-only; ingress-and-egress; } } </pre>
Syntax (M Series)	<pre> traffic-manager { egress-shaping-overhead <i>number</i>; ingress-shaping-overhead <i>number</i>; mode { egress-only; ingress-and-egress; session-shaping; } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit chassis fpc <i>slot-number</i>], [edit chassis fpc <i>slot-number</i> pic <i>pic-number</i>], [edit chassis lcc <i>number</i> fpc <i>slot-number</i> pic <i>pic-number</i>] (Routing Matrix)
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	Enable CoS queuing, scheduling, and shaping on an L2TP session.



NOTE: Committing changes to `traffic-manager` automatically restarts any necessary components (PICs, DPCs, or FPCs).

Options **queue-threshold**—Enable monitoring of Fabric and WAN queues. When the **fabric-queue** statement is configured, an SNMP trap is generated whenever the fabric power utilization exceeds the configured threshold value.

When **wan-queue** is configured, an SNMP trap is generated whenever the WAN queue depth exceeds the configured threshold value.

egress-shaping-overhead *number*—When traffic management (queueing and scheduling) is configured on the egress side, the number of CoS shaping overhead bytes to add to the packets on the egress interface.

Replace ***number*** with a value from **-63** through **192** bytes.



NOTE: The L2 headers (DA/SA + VLAN tags) are automatically a part of the shaping calculation.

ingress-shaping-overhead *number*—When L2TP session shaping is configured, the number of CoS shaping overhead bytes to add to the packets on the ingress side of the L2TP tunnel to determine the shaped session packet length.

When session shaping is not configured and traffic management (queueing and scheduling) is configured on the ingress side, the number of CoS shaping overhead bytes to add to the packets on the ingress interface.

Replace ***number*** with a value from **-63** through **192** bytes.

mode—Configure CoS traffic manager mode of operation. This option has the following suboptions:

- **egress-only**—Enable CoS queueing and scheduling on the egress side for the PIC that houses the interface. This is the default mode for an Enhanced Queueing (EQ) DPC on MX Series routers.



NOTE: If ingress packet drops are observed at a high rate for an IQ2 or IQ2E PIC, configure the **traffic-manager** statement to work in the **egress-only** mode.

- **ingress-and-egress**—Enable CoS queueing and scheduling on both the egress and ingress sides for the PIC. This is the default mode for IQ2 and IQ2E PICs on M Series and T Series routers.



NOTE:

- For EQ DPCs, you must configure the **traffic-manager** statement with **ingress-and-egress** mode to enable ingress CoS on the EQ DPC.

- EQ DPCs have 250 ms of buffering, with only egress queueing (default mode). When `ingress-and-egress` is configured, the buffer is partitioned as 50 ms for the ingress direction and 200 ms for the egress direction.

-
- **session-shaping**—(M Series routers only) Configure the IQ2 PIC mode for session-aware traffic shaping to enable L2TP session shaping.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
 interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring CoS for L2TP Tunnels on ATM Interfaces on page 706](#)
- [egress-shaping-overhead on page 927](#)
- [ingress-shaping-overhead on page 983](#)
- [mode \(Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol Shaping\) on page 1017](#)

translation-table

Syntax	<pre>translation-table { (to-dscp-from-dscp to-dscp-ipv6-from-dscp-ipv6 to-exp-from-exp to-inet-precedence-from-inet-precedence) <i>table-name</i> { to-code-point <i>value</i> from-code-points (* [<i>values</i>]); } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3. Support on Multiservices PIC added in Junos OS Release 9.5.
Description	For an Enhanced IQ PIC or Multiservices PIC, specify the input translation tables. You must also apply the translation table to a logical interface on the Enhanced IQ PIC or Multiservices PIC.
Default	If you do not include this statement, the ToS bit values in received packet headers are not changed by the PIC.
Options	<p>to-dscp-from-dscp—(Optional) Translate incoming IPv4 DSCP values to new values. You must also configure and apply a DSCP classifier.</p> <p>to-dscp-ipv6-from-dscp-ipv6—(Optional) Translate incoming IPv6 DSCP values to new values. You must also configure and apply an IPv6 DSCP classifier.</p> <p>to-inet-precedence-from-inet-precedence—(Optional) Translate incoming INET precedence values to new values.</p> <p>to-exp-from-exp—(Optional) Translate incoming MPLS EXP values to new values.</p> <p><i>table-name</i>—The name of the translation table.</p> <p><i>value</i>—The bit string to which to translate the incoming bit value.</p> <p><i>value(s)</i>—The bit string(s) from which the incoming bit value(s) are translated.</p> <p>*—(Optional) This translation matches all bit patterns not explicitly listed.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring ToS Translation Tables on page 634 • Multiservices PIC ToS Translation on page 601

transmit-rate (Schedulers)

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	transmit-rate (<i>rate</i> percent <i>percentage</i> remainder) <exact rate-limit>;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service schedulers <i>scheduler-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. rate-limit option introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3. Applied to the Multiservices PICs in Junos OS Release 9.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Routers.
Description	Specify the transmit rate or percentage for a scheduler.
Default	If you do not include this statement, the default scheduler transmission rate and buffer size percentages for queues 0 through 7 are 95, 0, 0, 5, 0, 0, 0, and 0 percent, respectively.
Options	exact —(Optional) Enforce the exact transmission rate. Under sustained congestion, a rate-controlled queue that goes into negative credit fills up and eventually drops packets. This value should never exceed the rate-controlled amount. For PTX Series Packet Transport Routers, this option is allowed only on the non-strict-high (high, medium-high, medium-low, or low) queues. percent <i>percentage</i> —Percentage of transmission capacity. A percentage of zero drops all packets in the queue unless additional bandwidth is available from other queues. Range: 0 through 100 percent for M, MX and T Series routers and EX Series switches; 1 through 100 percent for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers; 0 through 200 percent for the SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE PIC



NOTE:

- On M Series Multiservice Edge Routers, for interfaces configured on 4-port E1 and 4-port T1 PICs only, you can configure a **percentage** value only from 11 through 100. These two PICs do not support transmission rates less than 11 percent.
- The configuration of the transmit-rate percent 0 exact statement at the [edit class-of-service [schedulers](#) *scheduler-name*] hierarchy is ineffective on T4000 routers with Type 5 FPC.
- On MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers, when the transmit rate is configured as a percentage and exact or rate-limit is enabled on a queue, the shaping rate of the parent node is used to compute the transmit rate. If exact or rate-limit is not configured, the guaranteed rate of the parent node is used to compute the transmit rate.

rate—Transmission rate, in bps. You can specify a value in bits per second either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation **k** (1000), **m** (1,000,000), or **g** (1,000,000,000).

Range: 3200 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps



NOTE: For all MX Series interfaces, the rate can be from 65,535 through 6,400,000,000,000 bps.

rate-limit—(Optional) Limit the transmission rate to the rate-controlled amount by applying a policing action to the queue. Packets are hard-dropped when traffic exceeds the specified maximum transmission rate.



NOTE: For PTX Series Packet Transport Routers, this option is allowed only on the strict-high queue. We recommend that you configure rate limit on strict-high queues because the other queues may not meet their guaranteed bandwidths. The rate-limit option cannot rate limit the queue if strict-priority scheduling is configured with the **strict-priority-scheduler** statement.



NOTE: The configuration of the rate-limit statement is supported on T4000 routers only with a Type 5 FPC.

remainder—Use the remaining rate available.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Schedulers on page 230](#)
- [Configuring Scheduler Transmission Rate on page 250](#)
- [Understanding Scheduling on PTX Series Routers on page 511](#)

transmit-weight

Supported Platforms	M Series, T Series
Syntax	transmit-weight (cells <i>number</i> percent <i>number</i>);
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> atm-options scheduler-maps <i>map-name</i> forwarding-class) <i>class-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, assign a transmission weight to a forwarding class.
Default	95 percent for queue 0, 5 percent for queue 3.
Options	<p>percent <i>percentage</i>—Transmission weight of the forwarding class as a percentage of the total bandwidth.</p> <p>Range: 5 through 100</p> <p>cells <i>number</i>—Transmission weight of the forwarding class as a number of cells.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 32,000</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Scheduler Maps on ATM Interfaces on page 710

transparent

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M320, MX Series
Syntax	transparent;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> classifiers ieee802.1 <i>vlan-tag</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2
Description	Packet classification based on the transparent VLAN tag.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

tri-color

Supported Platforms	EX Series
Syntax	tri-color;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For IPv4 packets on M320, MX Series, T Series routers with Enhanced II Flexible PIC Concentrators (FPCs), and EX Series switches, enable two-rate tricolor marking (TCM), as defined in RFC 2698.
Default	If you do not include this statement, tricolor marking is not enabled and the medium packet loss priority (PLP) is not configurable.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Configuring Tricolor Marking</i>

unit

Supported Platforms EX Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series

Syntax

```
unit logical-unit-number {
  classifiers {
    type (classifier-name | default) family (mpls | all);
  }
  forwarding-class class-name;
  fragmentation-map map-name;
  input-traffic-control-profile profile-name shared-instance instance-name;
  output-traffic-control-profile profile-name shared-instance instance-name;
  per-session-scheduler;
  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);
  }
  scheduler-map map-name;
  shaping-rate rate;
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service [interfaces](#) interface-name]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Configure a logical interface on the physical device. You must configure a logical interface to be able to use the physical device.

Options *logical-unit-number*—Number of the logical unit.

Range: 0 through 16,384

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic on page 33](#)
- [Configuring Rewrite Rules on page 343](#)

vbr

Supported Platforms	M120, MX Series, T1600, T640
Syntax	vbr peak rate sustained rate burst length;
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> atm-options vpi <i>vpi-identifier</i> shaping],</p> <p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> address <i>address</i> family <i>family</i> multipoint-destination <i>address</i> shaping],</p> <p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> shaping],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> address <i>address</i> family <i>family</i> multipoint-destination <i>address</i> shaping],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> shaping]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For ATM encapsulation only, define the variable bandwidth utilization in the traffic-shaping profile.</p> <p>When you configure the variable bandwidth utilization, you must specify all three options (burst, peak, and sustained). You can specify the rate in bits per second either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation k (1000), m (1,000,000), or g (1,000,000,000). You can also specify the rate in cells per second by entering a decimal number followed by the abbreviation c; values expressed in cells per second are converted to bits per second by means of the formula 1 cps = 384 bps.</p>
Default	If the vbr statement is not specified, bandwidth utilization is unlimited.
Options	<p>burst length—Burst length, in cells. If you set the length to 1, the peak traffic rate is used. Range: 1 through 4000 cells</p> <p>peak rate—Peak rate, in bits per second or cells per second. Range: For ATM1 interfaces, 33 Kbps through 135.6 Mbps (ATM OC3); 33 Kbps through 276 Mbps (ATM OC12). For ATM2 IQ OC3 and OC12 interfaces, 33 Kbps through 542,526,792 bps. For ATM2 IQ OC48 interfaces, 33 Kbps through 2,170,107,168 bps. For ATM2 IQ DS3 and E3 interfaces, from 33 Kbps through the maximum rate, which depends on the ATM encapsulation and framing you configure.</p> <p>sustained rate—Sustained rate, in bits per second or cells per second. Range: For ATM1 interfaces, 33 Kbps through 135.6 Mbps (ATM OC3); 33 Kbps through 276 Mbps (ATM OC12). For ATM2 IQ OC3 and OC12 interfaces, 33 Kbps through 542,526,792 bps. For ATM2 IQ OC48 interfaces, 33 Kbps through 2,170,107,168 bps. For ATM2 IQ DS3 and E3 interfaces, from 33 Kbps through the maximum rate, which depends on the ATM encapsulation and framing you configure.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring ATM CBR](#)
 - [Applying Scheduler Maps to Logical ATM Interfaces on page 715](#)
 - [cbr on page 897](#)
 - [rtvbr on page 1052](#)
 - [shaping on page 1062](#)

vc-cos-mode

Supported Platforms	M Series, T Series
Syntax	vc-cos-mode (alternate strict);
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> atm-options scheduler-maps <i>map-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, specify packet-scheduling priority value for ATM2 IQ VC tunnels.
Options	<p>alternate—VC CoS queue has high priority. The scheduling of the queues alternates between the high-priority queue and the remaining queues, so every other scheduled packet is from the high-priority queue.</p> <p>strict—VC CoS queue has strictly high priority. A queue with strict high priority is always scheduled before the remaining queues. The remaining queues are scheduled in round-robin fashion.</p> <p>Default: alternate</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATM2 IQ VC Tunnel CoS Components Overview • Configuring Scheduler Maps on ATM Interfaces on page 710

vci

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, M120, MX240, QFabric System, QFX Series standalone switches, T1600, T640
Syntax	<code>vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>], [edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family <i>family</i> address <i>address</i> multipoint-destination <i>address</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family <i>family</i> address <i>address</i> multipoint-destination <i>address</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the ACX Series Universal Access routers.
Description	For ATM point-to-point logical interfaces only, configure the virtual circuit identifier (VCI) and virtual path identifier (VPI). To configure a VPI for a point-to-multipoint interface, specify the VPI in the <i>multipoint-destination</i> statement. VCIs 0 through 31 are reserved for specific ATM values designated by the ATM Forum.
Options	vci-identifier —ATM virtual circuit identifier. Unless you configure the interface to use promiscuous mode, this value cannot exceed the highest-numbered VC configured for the interface with the maximum-vcs option of the vpi statement. Range: 0 through 4089 or 0 through 65,535 with promiscuous mode, with VCIs 0 through 31 reserved. vpi-identifier —ATM virtual path identifier. Range: 0 through 255 Default: 0
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring a Point-to-Point ATM1 or ATM2 IQ Connection Applying Scheduler Maps to Logical ATM Interfaces on page 715 <i>multipoint-destination</i> <i>promiscuous-mode</i> <i>vpi (ATM CCC Cell-Relay Promiscuous Mode)</i>

video (Application Profile)

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>video { dscp (alias bits); forwarding-class class-name; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services cos application-profile <i>profile-name</i> sip]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Description	Set the appropriate dscp and forwarding-class values for SIP video traffic.
Default	By default, the system will not alter the DSCP or forwarding class for SIP video traffic.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Application Profiles on page 598 • voice (Application Profile) on page 1102

vlan-tag

Supported Platforms	ACX Series, EX Series
Syntax	vlan-tag (outer outer-and-inner);
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules ieee-802.1 (<i>rewrite-name</i> default)]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs only, apply this IEEE-802.1 rewrite rule to the outer or outer and inner VLAN tags.
Default	If you do not include this statement, the rewrite rule applies to the outer VLAN tag only.
Options	outer—Apply the rewrite rule to the outer VLAN tag only. outer-and-inner—Apply the rewrite rule to both the outer and inner VLAN tags.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying IEEE 802.1p Rewrite Rules to Dual VLAN Tags on page 345

voice (Application Profile)

Supported Platforms	M Series, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	<pre>voice { dscp (alias bits); forwarding-class class-name; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services cos application-profile <i>profile-name</i> sip]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Description	Set the appropriate dscp and forwarding-class values for SIP voice traffic.
Default	By default, the system will not alter the DSCP or forwarding class for SIP voice traffic.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Application Profiles on page 598• video (Application Profile) on page 1101

wan-queue-monitor-disable

Supported Platforms	MX2010, MX2020, MX240, MX480, MX960
Syntax	wan-queue-monitor-disable;
Hierarchy Level	[edit chassis fpc <i>slot-number</i> traffic-manager]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Disable WAN queue monitoring. Use the queue-threshold wan-queue statement to enable monitoring of WAN queues.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• queue-threshold on page 1043• traffic-manager on page 1089

CHAPTER 30

Operational Commands

- `show class-of-service classifier`
- `show class-of-service code-point-aliases`
- `show class-of-service drop-profile`
- `show class-of-service fabric scheduler-map`
- `show class-of-service fabric statistics`
- `show class-of-service forwarding-table`
- `show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier`
- `show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier mapping`
- `show class-of-service forwarding-table drop-profile`
- `show class-of-service forwarding-table fabric scheduler-map`
- `show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule`
- `show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule mapping`
- `show class-of-service forwarding-table scheduler-map`
- `show class-of-service forwarding-table traffic-class-map`
- `show class-of-service fragmentation-map`
- `show class-of-service interface`
- `show class-of-service loss-priority-rewrite`
- `show class-of-service l2tp-session`
- `show class-of-service rewrite-rule`
- `show class-of-service routing-instance`
- `show class-of-service scheduler-map`
- `show class-of-service traffic-class-map`
- `show class-of-service translation-table`
- `show interfaces forwarding-class-counters`
- `show interfaces queue`
- `show interfaces voq`

show class-of-service classifier

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [OCX1100](#), [PTX Series](#), [QFabric System](#), [QFX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax `show class-of-service classifier`
`<name name>`
`<type dscp | type dscp-ipv6 | type exp | type ieee-802.1 | type inet-precedence>`

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.

Description For each class-of-service (CoS) classifier, display the mapping of code point value to forwarding class and loss priority.

Options **none**—Display all classifiers.

name *name*—(Optional) Display named classifier.

type dscp—(Optional) Display all classifiers of the Differentiated Services code point (DSCP) type.

type dscp-ipv6—(Optional) Display all classifiers of the DSCP for IPv6 type.

type exp—(Optional) Display all classifiers of the MPLS experimental (EXP) type.

type ieee-802.1—(Optional) Display all classifiers of the ieee-802.1 type.

type inet-precedence—(Optional) Display all classifiers of the inet-precedence type.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show class-of-service classifier type ieee-802.1 on page 1105](#)
[show class-of-service classifier type ieee-802.1 \(QFX Series\) on page 1105](#)

Output Fields [Table 143 on page 1104](#) describes the output fields for the **show class-of-service classifier** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 143: show class-of-service classifier Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Classifier	Name of the classifier.
Code point type	Type of the classifier: exp (not on EX Series switch), dscp , dscp-ipv6 (not on EX Series switch), ieee-802.1 , or inet-precedence .
Index	Internal index of the classifier.
Code point	Code point value used for classification

Table 143: show class-of-service classifier Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Forwarding class	Classification of a packet affecting the forwarding, scheduling, and marking policies applied as the packet transits the router.
Loss priority	Loss priority value used for classification. For most platforms, the value is high or low . For some platforms, the value is high , medium-high , medium-low , or low .

Sample Output

show class-of-service classifier type ieee-802.1

```

user@host> show class-of-service classifier type ieee-802.1
Classifier: ieee802.1-default, Code point type: ieee-802.1, Index: 3
Code Point      Forwarding Class      Loss priority
000             best-effort           low
001             best-effort           high
010             expedited-forwarding  low
011             expedited-forwarding  high
100             assured-forwarding    low
101             assured-forwarding    medium-high
110             network-control       low
111             network-control       high

Classifier: users-ieee802.1, Code point type: ieee-802.1
Code point      Forwarding class      Loss priority
100             expedited-forwarding  low

```

show class-of-service classifier type ieee-802.1 (QFX Series)

```

user@switch> show class-of-service classifier type ieee-802.1
Classifier: ieee8021p-default, Code point type: ieee-802.1, Index: 11
Code point      Forwarding class      Loss priority
000             best-effort           low
001             best-effort           low
010             best-effort           low
011             fcoe                  low
100             no-loss               low
101             best-effort           low
110             network-control       low
111             network-control       low

Classifier: ieee8021p-untrust, Code point type: ieee-802.1, Index: 16
Code point      Forwarding class      Loss priority
000             best-effort           low
001             best-effort           low
010             best-effort           low
011             best-effort           low
100             best-effort           low
101             best-effort           low
110             best-effort           low
111             best-effort           low

Classifier: ieee-mcast, Code point type: ieee-802.1, Index: 46
Code point      Forwarding class      Loss priority
000             mcast                 low

```

001	mcast	low
010	mcast	low
011	mcast	low
100	mcast	low
101	mcast	low
110	mcast	low
111	mcast	low

show class-of-service code-point-aliases

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [QFX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax `show class-of-service code-point-aliases`
`<dscp | dscp-ipv6 | exp | ieee-802.1 | inet-precedence>`

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.

Description Display the mapping of class-of-service (CoS) code point aliases to corresponding bit patterns.

Options **none**—Display code point aliases of all code point types.

dscp—(Optional) Display Differentiated Services code point (DSCP) aliases.

dscp-ipv6—(Optional) Display IPv6 DSCP aliases.

exp—(Optional) Display MPLS EXP code point aliases.

ieee-802.1—(Optional) Display IEEE-802.1 code point aliases.

inet-precedence—(Optional) Display IPv4 precedence code point aliases.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show class-of-service code-point-aliases exp on page 1108](#)

Output Fields [Table 144 on page 1107](#) describes the output fields for the **show class-of-service code-point-aliases** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 144: show class-of-service code-point-aliases Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Code point type	Type of the code points displayed: dscp , dscp-ipv6 (not on EX Series switch), exp (not on EX Series switch or the QFX Series), ieee-802.1 , or inet-precedence (not on the QFX Series).
Alias	Alias for a bit pattern.
Bit pattern	Bit pattern for which the alias is displayed.

Sample Output

`show class-of-service code-point-aliases exp`

```
user@host> show class-of-service code-point-aliases exp
Code point type: exp
Alias      Bit pattern
af11       100
af12       101
be         000
be1        001
cs6        110
cs7        111
ef         010
ef1        011
nc1        110
nc2        111
```

show class-of-service drop-profile

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, OCX1100, PTX Series, QFabric System, QFX Series, T Series
Syntax	show class-of-service drop-profile <profile-name <i>profile-name</i> >
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.
Description	Display data points for each class-of-service (CoS) random early detection (RED) drop profile.
Options	none —Display all drop profiles. profile-name <i>profile-name</i> —(Optional) Display the specified profile only.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show class-of-service drop-profile on page 1110 show class-of-service drop-profile (EX4200 Switch) on page 1110 show class-of-service drop-profile (EX8200 Switch) on page 1110
Output Fields	Table 145 on page 1109 describes the output fields for the show class-of-service drop-profile command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 145: show class-of-service drop-profile Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Drop profile	Name of a drop profile.
Type	Type of drop profile: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> discrete (default) interpolated (EX8200 switches, QFX Series switches, QFabric systems, EX4600 switches, OCX Series switches only)
Index	Internal index of this drop profile.
Fill Level	Percentage fullness of a queue.
Drop probability	Drop probability at this fill level.

Sample Output

show class-of-service drop-profile

```
user@host> show class-of-service drop-profile
Drop profile: <default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
  Fill level    Drop probability
    100         100
Drop profile: user-drop-profile, Type: interpolated, Index: 2989
  Fill level    Drop probability
     0           0
     1           1
     2           2
     4           4
     5           5
     6           6
     8           8
    10          10
    12          15
    14          20
    15          23
... 64 entries total
    90          96
    92          96
    94          97
    95          98
    96          98
    98          99
    99          99
   100         100
```

show class-of-service drop-profile (EX4200 Switch)

```
user@switch> show class-of-service drop-profile
Drop profile: <default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
  Fill level
    100
Drop profile: dp1, Type: discrete, Index: 40496
  Fill level
    10
```

show class-of-service drop-profile (EX8200 Switch)

```
user@switch> show class-of-service drop-profile
Drop profile: <default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
  Fill level    Drop probability
    100         100
Drop profile: dp1, Type: interpolated, Index: 40496
  Fill level    Drop probability
     0           0
     1          80
     2          90
     4          90
     5          90
     6          90
     8          90
    10          90
    12          91
    14          91
    15          91
    16          91
```

18	91
20	91
22	92
24	92
25	92
26	92
28	92
30	92
32	93
34	93
35	93
36	93
38	93
40	93
42	94
44	94
45	94
46	94
48	94
49	94
51	95
52	95
54	95
55	95
56	95
58	95
60	95
62	96
64	96
65	96
66	96
68	96
70	96
72	97
74	97
75	97
76	97
78	97
80	97
82	98
84	98
85	98
86	98
88	98
90	98
92	99
94	99
95	99
96	99
98	99
99	99
100	100
Drop profile: dp2, Type: discrete, Index: 40499	
Fill level	Drop probability
10	5
50	50

show class-of-service fabric scheduler-map

Supported Platforms	M120, M320, MX2010, MX2020, MX240, MX480, MX960, T Series
Syntax	show class-of-service fabric scheduler-map
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	(M120, M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, MX2020, and T Series routers only) Display the mapping of class-of-service (CoS) schedulers to switch fabric traffic priorities and a summary of scheduler parameters for each priority.
Options	This command has no options.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show class-of-service fabric scheduler-map on page 1112
Output Fields	Table 146 on page 1112 describes the output fields for the show class-of-service fabric scheduler-map command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 146: show class-of-service fabric scheduler-map Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Fabric priority	Indicates the fabric traffic priority. Currently, two priorities are supported: low and high .
Scheduler	Name of the scheduler.
Index	Index of the indicated object. Objects that have indexes in this output include schedulers and drop profiles.
Drop profiles	Display the assignment of drop profile by name and index to a given loss priority and protocol pair: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss priority—Packet loss priority for drop profile assignment. • Protocol—Transport protocol for drop profile assignment. • Name—Name of the drop profile.

Sample Output

show class-of-service fabric scheduler-map

```

user@host> show class-of-service fabric scheduler-map
Fabric priority: low
Scheduler: fab-ef-scheduler, Index: 60211
Drop profiles:
  Loss priority  Protocol  Index  Name
  Low           non-TCP  44321  fab-ef-profile
  Low           TCP      44321  fab-ef-profile
  High          non-TCP  44321  fab-ef-profile
  High          TCP      44321  fab-ef-profile

```

Fabric priority: high

Scheduler: fab-ef-scheduler, Index: 60211

Drop profiles:

Loss priority	Protocol	Index	Name
Low	non-TCP	44321	fab-ef-profile
Low	TCP	44321	fab-ef-profile
High	non-TCP	44321	fab-ef-profile
High	TCP	44321	fab-ef-profile

show class-of-service fabric statistics

Supported Platforms M120, M320, MX2010, MX2020, MX240, MX480, MX960, T Series

Syntax show class-of-service fabric statistics
 <destination *fpc-number*>
 <detail>
 <source *fpc-number*>
 <summary>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description (M120, M320, MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, MX2020, and T Series routers only)
 Display class-of-service (CoS) switch fabric queue statistics.



NOTE: On the Switch Control Board (SCB) and the SCBE on MX Series routers, the ratio between high-priority queue and low-priority queue for traffic scheduled to enter the fabric is 85:15. However, on the SCBE2, this ratio is 97:3.



NOTE: After an FPC restart, executing this command can return an Error = Operation timed out message for up to a minute even though the FPC is back online. No statistics are lost during this time, however.

Options none—Same as summary.

destination *fpc-number*—(Optional) Display details for the specified destination Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC). The FPC number is a value from 0 through 7.

detail—(Optional) Display detailed statistics at the PFE level.

source *fpc-number*—(Optional) Display details for the specified source FPC. The FPC number is a value from 0 through 7.

summary—(Optional) Display all switch fabric statistics.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show class-of-service fabric statistics on page 1115](#)
[show class-of-service fabric statistics detail on page 1116](#)

Output Fields [Table 147 on page 1115](#) describes the output fields for the **show class-of-service fabric statistics** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 147: show class-of-service fabric statistics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Destination FPC Index	Index number associated with the destination FPC
Source FPC Index	Index number associated with the source FPC.
Total statistics	<p>Fabric queue statistic totals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packets—Total packet count for high-priority and low-priority queues. • Bytes—Total byte count for high-priority and low-priority queues. • pps—Total packets-per-second count for high-priority and low-priority queues. • bps—Total bits-per-second count for high-priority and low-priority queues.
Tx statistics	<p>Fabric queue statistics for transmitted traffic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packets—Transmitted packet count for high-priority and low-priority queues. • Bytes—Transmitted byte count for high-priority and low-priority queues. • pps—Transmitted packets-per-second count for high-priority and low-priority queues. • bps—Transmitted bits-per-second count for high-priority and low-priority queues.
Drop statistics	<p>Fabric queue statistics for dropped traffic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packets—Dropped packet count for high-priority and low-priority queues. • Bytes—Dropped byte count for high-priority and low-priority queues. • pps—Dropped packets-per-second count for high-priority and low-priority queues. • bps—Dropped bits-per-second count for high-priority and low-priority queues.
Qdepth statistics	<p>Fabric queue depth statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average—Average queue depth in bytes. • Current—Current queue depth in bytes. • Max—Maximum queue depth in bytes.

Sample Output

show class-of-service fabric statistics

```

user@host> show class-of-service fabric statistics
Destination FPC Index: 0, Source FPC Index: 0
Total statistics:  High priority      Low priority
Packets:         0                  0
Bytes   :        0                  0
Pps    :        0                  0
bps    :        0                  0
Tx statistics:   High priority      Low priority
Packets:         0                  0
Bytes   :        0                  0
Pps    :        0                  0
bps    :        0                  0
Drop statistics: High priority      Low priority
Packets:         0                  0
Bytes   :        0                  0
Pps    :        0                  0

```

```

bps      :                0                0

Destination FPC Index: 0, Source FPC Index: 1
Total statistics:  High priority          Low priority
Packets:         0                      0
Bytes   :        0                      0
Pps     :        0                      0
bps     :        0                      0
Tx statistics:   High priority          Low priority
Packets:         0                      0
Bytes   :        0                      0
Pps     :        0                      0
bps     :        0                      0
Drop statistics: High priority          Low priority
Packets:         0                      0
Bytes   :        0                      0
...

```

show class-of-service fabric statistics detail

```

user@host> show class-of-service fabric statistics detail
Destination FPC Index: 4, Destination Pfe Index: 0, Source FPC Index: 4, Source
Pfe Index: 0
Total statistics:  High priority          Low priority
Packets:         28953                   0
Bytes   :        14823936                0
Pps     :         19                    0
bps     :        81024                   0
Tx statistics:   High priority          Low priority
Packets:         28953                   0
Bytes   :        14823936                0
Pps     :         19                    0
bps     :        81024                   0
Drop statistics: High priority          Low priority
Packets:         0                      0
Bytes   :         0                      0
Pps     :         0                      0
bps     :         0                      0
Qdepth statistics: High priority          Low priority
Average:         0                      0 b
Current:         0                      0 b
Peak   :         0                      0 b
Max    :        1367343104              1367343104 b

```

show class-of-service forwarding-table

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, OCX1100, PTX Series, QFabric System, QFX Series, T Series
List of Syntax	Syntax on page 1117 Syntax (TX Matrix and TX Matrix Plus Router) on page 1117
Syntax	show class-of-service forwarding-table
Syntax (TX Matrix and TX Matrix Plus Router)	show class-of-service forwarding-table <lcc <i>number</i> > <sfc <i>number</i> >
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.
Description	Display the entire class-of-service (CoS) configuration as it exists in the forwarding table. Executing this command is equivalent to executing all show class-of-service forwarding-table commands in succession.
Options	<p>lcc <i>number</i>—(TX Matrix and TX Matrix Plus router only) (Optional) On a TX Matrix router, display the forwarding table configuration for a specific T640 router (or line-card chassis) configured in a routing matrix. On a TX Matrix Plus router, display the forwarding table configuration for a specific router (or line-card chassis) configured in the routing matrix.</p> <p>Replace <i>number</i> with the following values depending on the LCC configuration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 through 3, when T640 routers are connected to a TX Matrix router in a routing matrix. • 0 through 3, when T1600 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router in a routing matrix. • 0 through 7, when T1600 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router with 3D SIBs in a routing matrix. • 0, 2, 4, or 6, when T4000 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router with 3D SIBs in a routing matrix. <p>sfc <i>number</i>—(TX Matrix Plus routers only) (Optional) Display the forwarding table configuration for the TX Matrix Plus router. Replace <i>number</i> with 0.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show class-of-service forwarding-table on page 1118 show class-of-service forwarding-table lcc (TX Matrix Plus Router) on page 1119
Output Fields	See the output field descriptions for show class-of-service forwarding-table commands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier • show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier mapping

- [show class-of-service forwarding-table drop-profile](#)
- [show class-of-service forwarding-table fabric scheduler-map](#)
- [show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule](#)
- [show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule mapping](#)
- [show class-of-service forwarding-table scheduler-map](#)

Sample Output

show class-of-service forwarding-table

```

user@host> show class-of-service forwarding-table
Classifier table index: 9, # entries: 8, Table type: EXP
Entry #   Code point   Forwarding-class #   PLP
  0         000         0                   0
  1         001         0                   1
  2         010         1                   0
  3         011         1                   1
  4         100         2                   0
  5         101         2                   1
  6         110         3                   0
  7         111         3                   1

Interface      Index      Table Index/      Q num      Table type
sp-0/0/0.1001   66         11                11         IPv4 precedence
sp-0/0/0.2001   67         11                11         IPv4 precedence
sp-0/0/0.16383  68         11                11         IPv4 precedence
fe-0/0/0.0      69         11                11         IPv4 precedence

Interface: sp-0/0/0 (Index: 129, Map index: 2, Map type: FINAL,
Num of queues: 2):
  Entry 0 (Scheduler index: 16, Forwarding-class #: 0):
    Tx rate: 0 Kb (95%), Buffer size: 95 percent
  Priority low
    PLP high: 1, PLP low: 1, PLP medium-high: 1, PLP medium-low: 1
  Entry 1 (Scheduler index: 18, Forwarding-class #: 3):
    Tx rate: 0 Kb (5%), Buffer size: 5 percent
  Priority low
    PLP high: 1, PLP low: 1, PLP medium-high: 1, PLP medium-low: 1

Interface: fe-0/0/0 (Index: 137, Map index: 2, Map type: FINAL,
Num of queues: 2):
  Entry 0 (Scheduler index: 16, Forwarding-class #: 0):
    Tx rate: 0 Kb (95%), Buffer size: 95 percent
  Priority low
    PLP high: 1, PLP low: 1, PLP medium-high: 1, PLP medium-low: 1
  Entry 1 (Scheduler index: 18, Forwarding-class #: 3):
    Tx rate: 0 Kb (5%), Buffer size: 5 percent
  Priority low
    PLP high: 1, PLP low: 1, PLP medium-high: 1, PLP medium-low: 1

Interface: fe-0/0/1 (Index: 138, Map index: 2, Map type: FINAL,
Num of queues: 2):
  Entry 0 (Scheduler index: 16, Forwarding-class #: 0):
    Tx rate: 0 Kb (95%), Buffer size: 95 percent
  Priority low
    PLP high: 1, PLP low: 1, PLP medium-high: 1, PLP medium-low: 1
  Entry 1 (Scheduler index: 18, Forwarding-class #: 3):

```

Tx rate: 0 Kb (5%), Buffer size: 5 percent
 Priority low
 PLP high: 1, PLP low: 1, PLP medium-high: 1, PLP medium-low: 1

...

RED drop profile index: 1, # entries: 1

Entry	Fullness(%)	Drop Probability(%)
0	100	100

show class-of-service forwarding-table lcc (TX Matrix Plus Router)

user@host> show class-of-service forwarding-table lcc 0
 lcc0-re0:

Classifier table index: 9, # entries: 64, Table type: IPv6 DSCP

Entry #	Code point	Forwarding-class #	PLP
0	000000	0	0
1	000001	0	0
2	000010	0	0
3	000011	0	0
4	000100	0	0
5	000101	0	0
6	000110	0	0
7	000111	0	0
8	001000	0	0
9	001001	0	0
10	001010	0	0
11	001011	0	0
12	001100	0	0
13	001101	0	0
14	001110	0	0
15	001111	0	0
16	010000	0	0
17	010001	0	0
18	010010	0	0
19	010011	0	0
20	010100	0	0
21	010101	0	0
22	010110	0	0
23	010111	0	0
24	011000	0	0
25	011001	0	0
26	011010	0	0
27	011011	0	0
28	011100	0	0
29	011101	0	0
30	011110	0	0
31	011111	0	0
32	100000	0	0
33	100001	0	0
34	100010	0	0
35	100011	0	0
36	100100	0	0
37	100101	0	0
38	100110	0	0
39	100111	0	0
40	101000	0	0
41	101001	0	0

42	101010	0	0
43	101011	0	0
44	101100	0	0
45	101101	0	0
46	101110	0	0
...			

show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, OCX1100, PTX Series, QFabric System, QFX Series, T Series
Syntax	show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.
Description	Display the mapping of code point value to queue number and loss priority for each classifier as it exists in the forwarding table.
Options	This command has no options.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier on page 1121
Output Fields	Table 148 on page 1121 describes the output fields for the show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 148: show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Classifier table index	Index of the classifier table.
entries	Total number of entries.
Table type	Type of code points in the table: DSCP , EXP (not on the QFX Series), IEEE 802.1 , IPv4 precedence (not on the QFX Series), or IPv6 DSCP .
Entry #	Entry number.
Code point	Code point value used for classification.
Forwarding-class #	Forwarding class to which the code point is assigned.
PLP	Packet loss priority value set by classification. For most platforms, the value can be 0 or 1. For some platforms, the value is 0, 1, 2, or 3. The value 0 represents low PLP. The value 1 represents high PLP. The value 2 represents medium-low PLP. The value 3 represents medium-high PLP.

Sample Output

show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier

```
user@host> show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier
```

Classifier table index: 62436, # entries: 64, Table type: DSCP

Entry #	Code point	Forwarding-class #	PLP
0	000000	0	0
1	000001	0	0
2	000010	0	0
3	000011	0	0
4	000100	0	0
5	000101	0	0
6	000110	0	0
7	000111	0	0
8	001000	0	0
9	001001	0	0
10	001010	1	1
11	001011	0	0
...			
60	111100	0	0
61	111101	0	0
62	111110	0	0
63	111111	0	0

show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier mapping

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, OCX1100, PTX Series, QFabric System, QFX Series, T Series
Syntax	show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier mapping
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.
Description	For each logical interface, display either the table index of the classifier for a given code point type or the queue number (if it is a fixed classification) in the forwarding table.
Options	This command has no options.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier mapping on page 1123
Output Fields	Table 149 on page 1123 describes the output fields for the show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier mapping command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 149: show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier mapping Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Table index/ Q num	If the table type is Fixed , the number of the queue to which the interface is mapped. For all other types, this value is the classifier index number.
Interface	Name of the logical interface. This field can also show the physical interface (QFX Series).
Index	Logical interface index.
Table type	Type of code points in the table: DSCP , EXP (not on the QFX Series), Fixed , IEEE 802.1 , IPv4 precedence (not on the QFX Series), or IPv6 DSCP .

Sample Output

show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier mapping

```

user@host> show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier mapping
Table index/
Interface      Index    Q num    Table type
so-5/0/0.0     10      62436    DSCP
so-0/1/0.0     11      62436    DSCP
so-0/2/0.0     12       1      Fixed
so-0/2/1.0     13      62436    DSCP

```

so-0/2/1.0	13	62437	IEEE 802.1
so-0/2/2.0	14	62436	DSCP
so-0/2/2.0	14	62438	IPv4 precedence

show class-of-service forwarding-table drop-profile

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, OCX1100, PTX Series, QFabric System, QFX Series, T Series
Syntax	show class-of-service forwarding-table drop-profile
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.
Description	Display the data points of all random early detection (RED) drop profiles as they exist in the forwarding table.
Options	This command has no options.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show class-of-service forwarding-table drop-profile on page 1125
Output Fields	Table 150 on page 1125 describes the output fields for the show class-of-service forwarding-table drop-profile command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 150: show class-of-service forwarding-table drop-profile Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
RED drop profile index	Index of this drop profile.
# entries	Number of entries in a particular RED drop profile index.
Entry	Drop profile entry number.
Fullness(%)	Percentage fullness of a queue.
Drop probability(%)	Drop probability at this fill level.

Sample Output

show class-of-service forwarding-table drop-profile

```

user@host> show class-of-service forwarding-table drop-profile
RED drop profile index: 4, # entries: 1
      Drop
Entry  Fullness(%)  Probability(%)
  0           100           100

RED drop profile index: 8742, # entries: 3
      Drop
Entry  Fullness(%)  Probability(%)
  0           10           10

```

1	20	20
2	30	30

RED drop profile index: 24627, # entries: 64

Entry	Fullness(%)	Drop
		Probability(%)
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	4	4
...		
61	98	99
62	99	99
63	100	100

RED drop profile index: 25393, # entries: 64

Entry	Fullness(%)	Drop
		Probability(%)
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	4	4
...		
61	98	98
62	99	99
63	100	100

show class-of-service forwarding-table fabric scheduler-map

Supported Platforms	M320, T Series
Syntax	show class-of-service forwarding-table fabric scheduler-map
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	(M320 routers and T Series routers only) Display the scheduler map information as it exists in the forwarding table for switch fabric.
Options	This command has no options.
Additional Information	For information about how packet loss priority is assigned to packets, see “Managing Congestion by Setting Packet Loss Priority for Different Traffic Flows” on page 322.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show class-of-service forwarding-table fabric scheduler-map on page 1127
Output Fields	Table 151 on page 1127 describes the output fields for the show class-of-service forwarding-table fabric scheduler-map command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 151: show class-of-service forwarding-table fabric scheduler-map Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Fabric priority	Fabric traffic priority: low and high .
Scheduler index	Index of the scheduler applied to a fabric traffic priority.
PLP high	Drop profile index for high-packet-loss-priority (PLP) packets.
PLP low	Drop profile index for low-PLP packets.
TCP PLP high	Drop profile index for low-PLP and Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) packets.
TCP PLP low	Drop profile index for high-PLP and TCP packets.

Sample Output

show class-of-service forwarding-table fabric scheduler-map

```

user@host> show class-of-service forwarding-table fabric scheduler-map
Fabric priority: low
  Scheduler index: 60211
    PLP high: 44321, PLP low: 44321, TCP PLP high: 44321, TCP PLP low: 44321

```

Fabric priority: high
Scheduler index: 60211
PLP high: 44321, PLP low: 44321, TCP PLP high: 44321, TCP PLP low: 44321

show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, OCX1100, PTX Series, QFabric System, QFX Series, T Series
Syntax	show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.
Description	Display mapping of queue number and loss priority to code point value for each rewrite rule as it exists in the forwarding table.
Options	This command has no options.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule on page 1129
Output Fields	Table 152 on page 1129 describes the output fields for the show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 152: show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Rewrite table index	Index for this rewrite rule.
# entries	Number of entries in this rewrite rule.
Table type	Type of table: DSCP , EXP (not on the QFX Series), EXP-PUSH-3 (not on the QFX Series), IEEE 802.1,IPv4 precedence (not on the QFX Series), IPv6 DSCP , or Fixed .
Q#	Queue number to which this entry is assigned.
Low bits	Code point value for low-priority loss profile.
State	State of this code point: enabled , rewritten , or disabled .
High bits	Code point value for high-priority loss profile.

Sample Output

show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule

```

user@host> show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule
Rewrite table index: 3753, # entries: 4, Table type: DSCP
Q#      Low bits  State      High bits  State

```

0	000111	Enabled	001010	Enabled
2	000000	Disabled	001100	Enabled
1	101110	Enabled	110111	Enabled
3	110000	Enabled	111000	Enabled

show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule mapping

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, OCX1100, PTX Series, QFabric System, QFX Series, T Series
Syntax	show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule mapping
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.
Description	For each logical interface, display the table identifier of the rewrite rule map for each code point type.
Options	This command has no options.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule mapping on page 1131
Output Fields	Table 153 on page 1131 describes the output fields for the show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule mapping command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 153: show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule mapping Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Interface	Name of the logical interface. This field can also show the physical interface (QFX Series).
Index	Logical interface index.
Table index	Rewrite table index.
Type	Type of classifier: DSCP , EXP (not on the QFX Series), EXP-PUSH-3 (not on the QFX Series), EXP-SWAP-PUSH-2 (not on the QFX Series), IEEE 802.1 , IPv4 precedence (not on the QFX Series), IPv6 DSCP , or Fixed .

Sample Output

show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule mapping

```

user@host> show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule mapping
Interface      Index  Table index  Type
so-5/0/0.0     10     3753        DSCP
so-0/1/0.0     11     3753        DSCP
so-0/2/0.0     12     3753        DSCP
so-0/2/1.0     13     3753        DSCP
so-0/2/2.0     14     3753        DSCP
so-0/2/3.0     15     3753        DSCP

```


show class-of-service forwarding-table scheduler-map

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, OCX1100, PTX Series, QFabric System, QFX Series, T Series
Syntax	show class-of-service forwarding-table scheduler-map
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.
Description	For each physical interface, display the scheduler map information as it exists in the forwarding table.
Options	This command has no options.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show class-of-service forwarding-table scheduler-map on page 1134
Output Fields	Table 154 on page 1133 describes the output fields for the show class-of-service forwarding-table scheduler-map command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 154: show class-of-service forwarding-table scheduler-map Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Interface	Name of the physical interface.
Index	Physical interface index.
Map index	Scheduler map index.
Num of queues	Number of queues defined in this scheduler map.
Entry	Number of this entry in the scheduler map.
Scheduler index	Scheduler policy index.
Forwarding-class #	Forwarding class number to which this entry is applied.
Tx rate	Configured transmit rate of the scheduler (in bps). The rate is a percentage of the total interface bandwidth, or the keyword remainder , which indicates that the scheduler receives the remaining bandwidth of the interface.
Max buffer delay	Amount of transmit delay (in milliseconds) or buffer size of the queue. This amount is a percentage of the total interface buffer allocation or the keyword remainder , which indicates that the buffer is sized according to what remains after other scheduler buffer allocations.
Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> high—Queue priority is high. low—Queue priority is low.

Table 154: show class-of-service forwarding-table scheduler-map Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
PLP high	Drop profile index for a high packet loss priority profile.
PLP low	Drop profile index for a low packet loss priority profile.
PLP medium-high	Drop profile index for a medium-high packet loss priority profile.
PLP medium-low	Drop profile index for a medium-low packet loss priority profile.
TCP PLP high	Drop profile index for a high TCP packet loss priority profile.
TCP PLP low	Drop profile index for a low TCP packet loss priority profile.
Policy is exact	If this line appears in the output, exact rate limiting is enabled. Otherwise, no rate limiting is enabled.

Sample Output

show class-of-service forwarding-table scheduler-map

```

user@host> show class-of-service forwarding-table scheduler-map
Interface: so-5/0/0 (Index: 9, Map index: 17638, Num of queues: 2):
  Entry 0 (Scheduler index: 6090, Forwarding-class #: 0):
    Tx rate: 0 Kb (30%), Max buffer delay: 39 bytes (0%)
    Priority low
    PLP high: 25393, PLP low: 24627, TCP PLP high: 25393, TCP PLP low: 8742
    Policy is exact
  Entry 1 (Scheduler index: 38372, Forwarding-class #: 1):
    Traffic chunk: Max = 0 bytes, Min = 0 bytes
    Tx rate: 0 Kb (40%), Max buffer delay: 68 bytes (0%)
    Priority high
    PLP high: 25393, PLP low: 24627, TCP PLP high: 25393, TCP PLP low: 8742

Interface: at-6/1/0 (Index: 10, Map index: 17638, Num of queues: 2):
  Entry 0 (Scheduler index: 6090, Forwarding-class #: 0):
    Traffic chunk: Max = 0 bytes, Min = 0 bytes
    Tx rate: 0 Kb (30%), Max buffer delay: 39 bytes (0%)
    Priority high
    PLP high: 25393, PLP low: 24627, TCP PLP high: 25393, TCP PLP low: 8742
  Entry 1 (Scheduler index: 38372, Forwarding-class #: 1):
    Traffic chunk: Max = 0 bytes, Min = 0 bytes
    Tx rate: 0 Kb (40%), Max buffer delay: 68 bytes (0%)
    Priority low
    PLP high: 25393, PLP low: 24627, TCP PLP high: 25393, TCP PLP low: 8742

```

show class-of-service forwarding-table traffic-class-map

Supported Platforms T4000, T4000

Syntax show class-of-service forwarding-table traffic-class-map <mapping>

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs.

Description Display the mapping of code point value to the traffic class map as it exists in the forwarding table.

Options **mapping**—Display the mapping of interfaces to traffic class maps.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

- [traffic-class-map on page 1085](#)
- [Ingress Oversubscription on page 564](#)
- [Configuring Traffic Class Maps on page 565](#)
- [Example: Configuring Traffic Class Maps on page 567](#)

List of Sample Output [show class-of-service forwarding-table traffic-class-map on page 1136](#)
[show class-of-service forwarding-table traffic-class-map mapping on page 1136](#)

Output Fields [Table 155 on page 1135](#) describes the output fields for the **show class-of-service forwarding-table traffic-class-map** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 155: show class-of-service forwarding-table traffic-class-map Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Traffic-class-map table index	Index of the traffic class map table.
entries	Total number of entries.
Table type	Type of code points in the table: DSCP, EXP, IEEE 802.1, IEEE 802.1ad, or INET-precedence
Entry #	Entry number.
Code point	Code point value used for classification.
Traffic-class	Traffic class to which the code point is assigned.

Table 156 on page 1136 describes the output fields for the **show class-of-service forwarding-table traffic-class-map mapping** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 156: show class-of-service forwarding-table traffic-class-map mapping Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
interface	Interface to which the traffic class map is assigned.
Index	Internal index of the traffic class map.
Table Index	Index of the traffic class map table.
Table type	Type of code points in the table: DSCP, EXP, IEEE 802.1, IEEE 802.1ad, or INET-precedence

Sample Output

show class-of-service forwarding-table traffic-class-map

```

user@host> show class-of-service forwarding-table traffic-class-map
Traffic-class-map table index: 44231, # entries: 6, Table type: INET-Precedence
  Entry #   Code point   Traffic-class
    0         000       real-time
    1         001       real-time
    2         010   network-control
    3         011   network-control
    4         100   best-effort
    5         101   best-effort

```

Sample Output

show class-of-service forwarding-table traffic-class-map mapping

```

user@host> show class-of-service forwarding-table traffic-class-map mapping
Interface      Index      Table Index  Table type
xe-4/0/0       210        44231      INET-Precedence

```

show class-of-service fragmentation-map

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, T Series
Syntax	show class-of-service fragmentation-map
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 7.5.
Description	For Adaptive Services (AS) PIC link services IQ interfaces (lsq) only, display fragmentation properties for specific forwarding classes.
Options	This command has no options.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show class-of-service fragmentation-map on page 1137
Output Fields	Table 157 on page 1137 describes the output fields for the show class-of-service fragmentation-map command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 157: show class-of-service fragmentation-map Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Fragmentation map	Name of the class of service (CoS) fragmentation map.
Index	Index number of the CoS fragmentation map.
Forwarding class	Name of the associated forwarding class.
Fragmentation threshold	Maximum size of each multilink fragment.
No Fragmentation	Packets of this class are not fragmented.
Multilink Class	For multilink multiclass PPP only, the multilink class number corresponding to the forwarding class.

Sample Output

show class-of-service fragmentation-map

```

user@host> show class-of-service fragmentation-map
  Fragmentation map: fragmap2, Index: 19801
    Forwarding class: fcDefault
      No Fragmentation

  Forwarding class: fcCopper
    Fragmentation threshold: 64, Multilink Class: 1

  Forwarding class: fcSilver
    Fragmentation threshold: 100, Multilink Class: 0

```

Forwarding class: fcCritical
Fragmentation threshold: 64, Multilink Class: 0

Fragmentation map: fragmap, Index: 23147
Forwarding class: fcDefault
No Fragmentation

Forwarding class: fcSilver
Fragmentation threshold: 100

Forwarding class: fcCritical
Fragmentation threshold: 100

show class-of-service interface

Supported Platforms ACX Series, EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, QFX Series, T Series

Syntax show class-of-service interface
<comprehensive | detail> <interface-name>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Forwarding class map information added in Junos OS Release 9.4.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1 for the PTX Series Packet Transport Switches.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the ACX Series Universal Access routers.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.
Options **detail** and **comprehensive** introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1R3 on MX Series routers for enhanced subscriber management.

Description Display the logical and physical interface associations for the classifier, rewrite rules, and scheduler map objects.



NOTE: On routing platforms with dual Routing Engines, running this command on the backup Routing Engine, with or without any of the available options, is not supported and produces the following error message:

error: the class-of-service subsystem is not running

Options **none**—Display CoS associations for all physical and logical interfaces.

comprehensive—(M Series, MX Series, and T Series routers) (Optional) Display comprehensive quality-of-service (QoS) information about all physical and logical interfaces.

detail—(M Series, MX Series, and T Series routers) (Optional) Display QoS and CoS information based on the interface.

If the **interface** *interface-name* is a physical interface, the output includes:

- Brief QoS information about the physical interface
- Brief QoS information about the logical interface
- CoS information about the physical interface
- Brief information about filters or policers of the logical interface
- Brief CoS information about the logical interface

If the **interface** *interface-name* is a logical interface, the output includes:

- Brief QoS information about the logical interface
- Information about filters or policers for the logical interface
- CoS information about the logical interface

interface-name—(Optional) Display class-of-service (CoS) associations for the specified interface.

none—Display CoS associations for all physical and logical interfaces.

Required Privilege Level

view

Related Documentation

- *Verifying and Managing Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management*

List of Sample Output

[show class-of-service interface \(Physical\) on page 1151](#)
[show class-of-service interface \(Logical\) on page 1152](#)
[show class-of-service interface \(Gigabit Ethernet\) on page 1152](#)
[show class-of-service interface \(ANCP\) on page 1152](#)
[show class-of-service interface \(PPPoE Interface\) on page 1152](#)
[show class-of-service interface \(T4000 Routers with Type 5 FPCs\) on page 1152](#)
[show class-of-service interface detail on page 1153](#)
[show class-of-service interface comprehensive on page 1153](#)
[show class-of-service interface \(ACX Series Routers\) on page 1164](#)
[show class-of-service interface \(PPPoE Subscriber Interface for Enhanced Subscriber Management\) on page 1167](#)

Output Fields [Table 158 on page 1140](#) describes the output fields for the **show class-of-service interface** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 158: show class-of-service interface Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	
Physical interface	Name of a physical interface.	
Index	Index of this interface or the internal index of this object. (Enhanced subscriber management for MX Series routers) Index values for dynamic CoS traffic control profiles and dynamic scheduler maps are larger for enhanced subscriber management than they are for legacy subscriber management.	
Dedicated Queues	Status of dedicated queues configured on an interface. Supported only on Trio MPC/MIC interfaces on MX Series routers.	Number of queues you can configure on the interface.
Queues supported	Number of queues you can configure on the interface.	
Queues in use	Number of queues currently configured.	

Table 158: show class-of-service interface Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Total non-default queues created	Number of queues created in addition to the default queues. Supported only on Trio MPC/MIC interfaces on MX Series routers. (Enhanced subscriber management for MX Series routers) This field is not displayed for enhanced subscriber management.
Rewrite Input IEEE Code-point	(QFX Series only) IEEE 802.1p code point (priority) rewrite value. Incoming traffic from the Fibre Channel (FC) SAN is classified into the forwarding class specified in the native FC interface (NP_Port) fixed classifier and uses the priority specified as the IEEE 802.1p rewrite value.
Shaping rate	Maximum transmission rate on the physical interface. You can configure the shaping rate on the physical interface, or on the logical interface, but not on both. Therefore, the Shaping rate field is displayed for either the physical interface or the logical interface.
Scheduler map	Name of the output scheduler map associated with this interface. (Enhanced subscriber management for MX Series routers) The name of the dynamic scheduler map object is associated with a generated UID (for example, SMAP-1_UID1002) instead of with a subscriber interface.
Scheduler map forwarding class sets	(QFX Series only) Name of the output fabric scheduler map associated with a QFabric system Interconnect device interface.
Input shaping rate	For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs, maximum transmission rate on the input interface.
Input scheduler map	For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs, name of the input scheduler map associated with this interface.
Chassis scheduler map	Name of the scheduler map associated with the packet forwarding component queues.
Rewrite	Name and type of the rewrite rules associated with this interface.
Traffic-control-profile	Name of the associated traffic control profile. (Enhanced subscriber management for MX Series routers) The name of the dynamic traffic control profile object is associated with a generated UID (for example, TC_PROF_100_199_SERIES_UID1006) instead of with a subscriber interface.
Classifier	Name and type of classifiers associated with this interface.
Forwarding-class-map	Name of the forwarding map associated with this interface.
Congestion-notification	(QFX Series and EX4600 switches only) Congestion notification state, enabled or disabled .
Logical interface	Name of a logical interface.
Object	Category of an object: Classifier , Fragmentation-map (for LSQ interfaces only), Scheduler-map , Rewrite , Translation Table (for IQE PICs only), or traffic-class-map (for T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs).
Name	Name of an object.

Table 158: show class-of-service interface Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Type	Type of an object: dscp , dscp-ipv6 , exp , ieee-802.1 , ip , inet-precedence , or ieee-802.1ad (for traffic class map on T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs)..
Link-level type	Encapsulation on the physical interface.
MTU	MTU size on the physical interface.
Speed	Speed at which the interface is running.
Loopback	Whether loopback is enabled and the type of loopback.
Source filtering	Whether source filtering is enabled or disabled.
Flow control	Whether flow control is enabled or disabled.
Auto-negotiation	(Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Whether autonegotiation is enabled or disabled.
Remote-fault	(Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Remote fault status. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online—Autonegotiation is manually configured as online. • Offline—Autonegotiation is manually configured as offline.
Device flags	The Device flags field provides information about the physical device and displays one or more of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Down—Device has been administratively disabled. • Hear-Own-Xmit—Device receives its own transmissions. • Link-Layer-Down—The link-layer protocol has failed to connect with the remote endpoint. • Loopback—Device is in physical loopback. • Loop-Detected—The link layer has received frames that it sent, thereby detecting a physical loopback. • No-Carrier—On media that support carrier recognition, no carrier is currently detected. • No-Multicast—Device does not support multicast traffic. • Present—Device is physically present and recognized. • Promiscuous—Device is in promiscuous mode and recognizes frames addressed to all physical addresses on the media. • Quench—Transmission on the device is quenched because the output buffer is overflowing. • Recv-All-Multicasts—Device is in multicast promiscuous mode and therefore provides no multicast filtering. • Running—Device is active and enabled.

Table 158: show class-of-service interface Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Interface flags	<p>The Interface flags field provides information about the physical interface and displays one or more of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admin-Test—Interface is in test mode and some sanity checking, such as loop detection, is disabled. • Disabled—Interface is administratively disabled. • Down—A hardware failure has occurred. • Hardware-Down—Interface is nonfunctional or incorrectly connected. • Link-Layer-Down—Interface keepalives have indicated that the link is incomplete. • No-Multicast—Interface does not support multicast traffic. • No-receive No-transmit—Passive monitor mode is configured on the interface. • Point-To-Point—Interface is point-to-point. • Pop all MPLS labels from packets of depth—MPLS labels are removed as packets arrive on an interface that has the pop-all-labels statement configured. The depth value can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1—Takes effect for incoming packets with one label only. • 2—Takes effect for incoming packets with two labels only. • [1 2]—Takes effect for incoming packets with either one or two labels. • Promiscuous—Interface is in promiscuous mode and recognizes frames addressed to all physical addresses. • Recv-All-Multicasts—Interface is in multicast promiscuous mode and provides no multicast filtering. • SNMP-Traps—SNMP trap notifications are enabled. • Up—Interface is enabled and operational.
Flags	<p>The Logical interface flags field provides information about the logical interface and displays one or more of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACFC Encapsulation—Address control field Compression (ACFC) encapsulation is enabled (negotiated successfully with a peer). • Device-down—Device has been administratively disabled. • Disabled—Interface is administratively disabled. • Down—A hardware failure has occurred. • Clear-DF-Bit—GRE tunnel or IPsec tunnel is configured to clear the Don't Fragment (DF) bit. • Hardware-Down—Interface protocol initialization failed to complete successfully. • PFC—Protocol field compression is enabled for the PPP session. • Point-To-Point—Interface is point-to-point. • SNMP-Traps—SNMP trap notifications are enabled. • Up—Interface is enabled and operational.
Encapsulation	Encapsulation on the logical interface.
Admin	Administrative state of the interface (Up or Down).
Link	Status of physical link (Up or Down).
Proto	Protocol configured on the interface.

Table 158: show class-of-service interface Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Input Filter	Names of any firewall filters to be evaluated when packets are received on the interface, including any filters attached through activation of dynamic service.
Output Filter	Names of any firewall filters to be evaluated when packets are transmitted on the interface, including any filters attached through activation of dynamic service.
Link flags	Provides information about the physical link and displays one or more of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACFC—Address control field compression is configured. The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) session negotiates the ACFC option. • Give-Up—Link protocol does not continue connection attempts after repeated failures. • Loose-LCP—PPP does not use the Link Control Protocol (LCP) to indicate whether the link protocol is operational. • Loose-LMI—Frame Relay does not use the Local Management Interface (LMI) to indicate whether the link protocol is operational. • Loose-NCP—PPP does not use the Network Control Protocol (NCP) to indicate whether the device is operational. • Keepalives—Link protocol keepalives are enabled. • No-Keepalives—Link protocol keepalives are disabled. • PFC—Protocol field compression is configured. The PPP session negotiates the PFC option.
Hold-times	Current interface hold-time up and hold-time down, in milliseconds.
CoS queues	Number of CoS queues configured.
Last flapped	Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up. The format is Last flapped: year-month-day hour:minute:second:timezone (hour:minute:second ago) . For example, Last flapped: 2002-04-26 10:52:40 PDT (04:33:20 ago) .
Statistics last cleared	Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input bytes—Number of bytes received on the interface. • Output bytes—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface. • Input packets—Number of packets received on the interface. • Output packets—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.
IPv6 transit statistics	Number of IPv6 transit bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface if IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled.

Table 158: show class-of-service interface Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Input errors	<p>Input errors on the interface. The labels are explained in the following list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Errors—Sum of the incoming frame aborts and FCS errors. • Drops—Number of packets dropped by the input queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism. • Framing errors—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS). • Runts—Number of frames received that are smaller than the runt threshold. • Giants—Number of frames received that are larger than the giant threshold. • Bucket Drops—Drops resulting from the traffic load exceeding the interface transmit or receive leaky bucket configuration. • Policed discards—Number of frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because they were not recognized or not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that Junos OS does not handle. • L3 incompletes—Number of incoming packets discarded because they failed Layer 3 (usually IPv4) sanity checks of the header. For example, a frame with less than 20 bytes of available IP header is discarded. Layer 3 incomplete errors can be ignored by configuring the ignore-l3-incompletes statement. • L2 channel errors—Number of times the software did not find a valid logical interface for an incoming frame. • L2 mismatch timeouts—Number of malformed or short packets that caused the incoming packet handler to discard the frame as unreadable. • HS link CRC errors—Number of errors on the high-speed links between the ASICs responsible for handling the router interfaces. • HS link FIFO overflows—Number of FIFO overflows on the high-speed links between the ASICs responsible for handling the router interfaces.
Output errors	<p>Output errors on the interface. The labels are explained in the following list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrier transitions—Number of times the interface has gone from down to up. This number does not normally increment quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly (perhaps once every 10 seconds), the cable, the far-end system, or the PIC is malfunctioning. • Errors—Sum of the outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors. • Drops—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism. <p>NOTE: Due to accounting space limitations on certain Type 3 FPCs (which are supported in M320 and T640 routers), the Drops field does not always use the correct value for queue 6 or queue 7 for interfaces on 10-port 1-Gigabit Ethernet PICs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aged packets—Number of packets that remained in shared packet SDRAM so long that the system automatically purged them. The value in this field should never increment. If it does, it is most likely a software bug or possibly malfunctioning hardware. • HS link FIFO underflows—Number of FIFO underflows on the high-speed links between the ASICs responsible for handling the router interfaces. • MTU errors—Number of packets whose size exceeds the MTU of the interface.
Egress queues	Total number of egress queues supported on the specified interface.

Table 158: show class-of-service interface Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Queue counters	<p>CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queued packets—Number of queued packets. • Transmitted packets—Number of transmitted packets. • Dropped packets—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism. <p>NOTE: Due to accounting space limitations on certain Type 3 FPCs (which are supported in M320 and T640 routers), the Dropped packets field does not always display the correct value for queue 6 or queue 7 for interfaces on 10-port 1-Gigabit Ethernet PICs.</p>
SONET alarms SONET defects	<p>(SONET) SONET media-specific alarms and defects that prevent the interface from passing packets. When a defect persists for a certain period, it is promoted to an alarm. Based on the router configuration, an alarm can ring the red or yellow alarm bell on the router or light the red or yellow alarm LED on the craft interface. See these fields for possible alarms and defects: SONET PHY, SONET section, SONET line, and SONET path.</p>
SONET PHY	<p>Counts of specific SONET errors with detailed information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seconds—Number of seconds the defect has been active. • Count—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active. • State—State of the error. A state other than OK indicates a problem. <p>The SONET PHY field has the following subfields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLL Lock—Phase-locked loop • PHY Light—Loss of optical signal
SONET section	<p>Counts of specific SONET errors with detailed information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seconds—Number of seconds the defect has been active. • Count—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active. • State—State of the error. A state other than OK indicates a problem. <p>The SONET section field has the following subfields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BIP-BI—Bit interleaved parity for SONET section overhead • SEF—Severely errored framing • LOS—Loss of signal • LOF—Loss of frame • ES-S—Errored seconds (section) • SES-S—Severely errored seconds (section) • SEFS-S—Severely errored framing seconds (section)

Table 158: show class-of-service interface Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
SONET line	<p>Active alarms and defects, plus counts of specific SONET errors with detailed information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seconds—Number of seconds the defect has been active. • Count—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active. • State—State of the error. A state other than OK indicates a problem. <p>The SONET line field has the following subfields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BIP-B2—Bit interleaved parity for SONET line overhead • REI-L—Remote error indication (near-end line) • RDI-L—Remote defect indication (near-end line) • AIS-L—Alarm indication signal (near-end line) • BERR-SF—Bit error rate fault (signal failure) • BERR-SD—Bit error rate defect (signal degradation) • ES-L—Errored seconds (near-end line) • SES-L—Severely errored seconds (near-end line) • UAS-L—Unavailable seconds (near-end line) • ES-LFE—Errored seconds (far-end line) • SES-LFE—Severely errored seconds (far-end line) • UAS-LFE—Unavailable seconds (far-end line)
SONET path	<p>Active alarms and defects, plus counts of specific SONET errors with detailed information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seconds—Number of seconds the defect has been active. • Count—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active. • State—State of the error. A state other than OK indicates a problem. <p>The SONET path field has the following subfields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BIP-B3—Bit interleaved parity for SONET section overhead • REI-P—Remote error indication • LOP-P—Loss of pointer (path) • AIS-P—Path alarm indication signal • RDI-P—Path remote defect indication • UNEQ-P—Path unequipped • PLM-P—Path payload (signal) label mismatch • ES-P—Errored seconds (near-end STS path) • SES-P—Severely errored seconds (near-end STS path) • UAS-P—Unavailable seconds (near-end STS path) • ES-PFE—Errored seconds (far-end STS path) • SES-PFE—Severely errored seconds (far-end STS path) • UAS-PFE—Unavailable seconds (far-end STS path)

Table 158: show class-of-service interface Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Received SONET overhead	Values of the received and transmitted SONET overhead: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2—Signal label. Allocated to identify the construction and content of the STS-level SPE and for PDI-P. • F1—Section user channel byte. This byte is set aside for the purposes of users. • K1 and K2—These bytes are allocated for APS signaling for the protection of the multiplex section. • J0—Section trace. This byte is defined for STS-1 number 1 of an STS-<i>N</i> signal. Used to transmit a 1-byte fixed-length string or a 16-byte message so that a receiving terminal in a section can verify its continued connection to the intended transmitter. • S1—Synchronization status. The S1 byte is located in the first STS-1 number of an STS-<i>N</i> signal. • Z3 and Z4—Allocated for future use.
Transmitted SONET overhead	
Received path trace	SONET/SDH interfaces allow path trace bytes to be sent inband across the SONET/SDH link. Juniper Networks and other router manufacturers use these bytes to help diagnose misconfigurations and network errors by setting the transmitted path trace message so that it contains the system hostname and name of the physical interface. The received path trace value is the message received from the router at the other end of the fiber. The transmitted path trace value is the message that this router transmits.
Transmitted path trace	
HDLC configuration	Information about the HDLC configuration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policing bucket—Configured state of the receiving policer. • Shaping bucket—Configured state of the transmitting shaper. • Giant threshold—Giant threshold programmed into the hardware. • Runt threshold—Runt threshold programmed into the hardware.
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration	Information about the configuration of the Packet Forwarding Engine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destination slot—FPC slot number. • PLP byte—Packet Level Protocol byte.
CoS information	Information about the CoS queue for the physical interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CoS transmit queue—Queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name. • Bandwidth %—Percentage of bandwidth allocated to the queue. • Bandwidth bps—Bandwidth allocated to the queue (in bps). • Buffer %—Percentage of buffer space allocated to the queue. • Buffer usec—Amount of buffer space allocated to the queue, in microseconds. This value is nonzero only if the buffer size is configured in terms of time. • Priority—Queue priority: low or high. • Limit—Displayed if rate limiting is configured for the queue. Possible values are none and exact. If exact is configured, the queue transmits only up to the configured bandwidth, even if excess bandwidth is available. If none is configured, the queue transmits beyond the configured bandwidth if bandwidth is available.
Forwarding classes	Total number of forwarding classes supported on the specified interface.
Egress queues	Total number of egress queues supported on the specified interface.

Table 158: show class-of-service interface Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Queue	Queue number.
Forwarding classes	Forwarding class name.
Queued Packets	Number of packets queued to this queue.
Queued Bytes	Number of bytes queued to this queue. The byte counts vary by PIC type.
Transmitted Packets	Number of packets transmitted by this queue. When fragmentation occurs on the egress interface, the first set of packet counters shows the postfragmentation values. The second set of packet counters (displayed under the Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues field) shows the prefragmentation values.
Transmitted Bytes	Number of bytes transmitted by this queue. The byte counts vary by PIC type.
Tail-dropped packets	Number of packets dropped because of tail drop.
RED-dropped packets	<p>Number of packets dropped because of random early detection (RED).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (M Series and T Series routers only) On M320 and M120 routers and the T Series routers, the total number of dropped packets is displayed. On all other M Series routers, the output classifies dropped packets into the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low, non-TCP—Number of low-loss priority non-TCP packets dropped because of RED. • Low, TCP—Number of low-loss priority TCP packets dropped because of RED. • High, non-TCP—Number of high-loss priority non-TCP packets dropped because of RED. • High, TCP—Number of high-loss priority TCP packets dropped because of RED. • (MX Series routers with enhanced DPCs, and T Series routers with enhanced FPCs only) The output classifies dropped packets into the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low—Number of low-loss priority packets dropped because of RED. • Medium-low—Number of medium-low loss priority packets dropped because of RED. • Medium-high—Number of medium-high loss priority packets dropped because of RED. • High—Number of high-loss priority packets dropped because of RED. <p>NOTE: Due to accounting space limitations on certain Type 3 FPCs (which are supported in M320 and T640 routers), this field does not always display the correct value for queue 6 or queue 7 for interfaces on 10-port 1-Gigabit Ethernet PICs.</p>

Table 158: show class-of-service interface Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
RED-dropped bytes	<p>Number of bytes dropped because of RED. The byte counts vary by PIC type.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (M Series and T Series routers only) On M320 and M120 routers and the T Series routers, only the total number of dropped bytes is displayed. On all other M Series routers, the output classifies dropped bytes into the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low, non-TCP—Number of low-loss priority non-TCP bytes dropped because of RED. Low, TCP—Number of low-loss priority TCP bytes dropped because of RED. High, non-TCP—Number of high-loss priority non-TCP bytes dropped because of RED. High, TCP—Number of high-loss priority TCP bytes dropped because of RED. <p>NOTE: Due to accounting space limitations on certain Type 3 FPCs (which are supported in M320 and T640 routers), this field does not always display the correct value for queue 6 or queue 7 for interfaces on 10-port 1-Gigabit Ethernet PICs.</p>
Transmit rate	Configured transmit rate of the scheduler. The rate is a percentage of the total interface bandwidth.
Rate Limit	<p>Rate limiting configuration of the queue. Possible values are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None—No rate limit. exact—Queue transmits at the configured rate.
Buffer size	Delay buffer size in the queue.
Priority	Scheduling priority configured as low or high .
Excess Priority	Priority of the excess bandwidth traffic on a scheduler: low , medium-low , medium-high , high , or none .
Drop profiles	<p>Display the assignment of drop profiles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss priority—Packet loss priority for drop profile assignment. Protocol—Transport protocol for drop profile assignment. Index—Index of the indicated object. Objects that have indexes in this output include schedulers and drop profiles. Name—Name of the drop profile. Type—Type of the drop profile: discrete or interpolated. Fill Level—Percentage fullness of a queue. Drop probability—Drop probability at this fill level.
Excess Priority	Priority of the excess bandwidth traffic on a scheduler.

Table 158: show class-of-service interface Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Drop profiles	<p>Display the assignment of drop profiles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss priority—Packet loss priority for drop profile assignment. • Protocol—Transport protocol for drop profile assignment. • Index—Index of the indicated object. Objects that have indexes in this output include schedulers and drop profiles. • Name—Name of the drop profile. • Type—Type of the drop profile: discrete or interpolated. • Fill Level—Percentage fullness of a queue. • Drop probability—Drop probability at this fill level.
Adjustment information	<p>Display the assignment of shaping-rate adjustments on a scheduler node or queue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjusting application—Application that is performing the shaping-rate adjustment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adjusting application can appear as ancp LS-0, which is the Junos OS Access Node Control Profile process (ancpd) that performs shaping-rate adjustments on schedule nodes. • The adjusting application can also appear as pppoe, which adjusts the shaping-rate and overhead-accounting class-of-service attributes on dynamic subscriber interfaces in a broadband access network based on access line parameters in Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE) Tags [TR-101]. This feature is supported on MPC/MIC interfaces on MX Series routers. The shaping rate is based on the actual-data-rate-downstream attribute. The overhead accounting value is based on the access-loop-encapsulation attribute and specifies whether the access loop uses Ethernet (frame mode) or ATM (cell mode). • Adjustment type—Type of adjustment: absolute or delta. • Configured shaping rate—Shaping rate configured for the scheduler node or queue. • Adjustment value—Value of adjusted shaping rate. • Adjustment target—Level of shaping-rate adjustment performed: node or queue. • Adjustment overhead-accounting mode—Configured shaping mode: frame or cell. • Adjustment overhead bytes—Number of bytes that the ANCP agent adds to or subtracts from the actual downstream frame overhead before reporting the adjusted values to CoS. • Adjustment target—Level of shaping-rate adjustment performed: node or queue. • Adjustment multicast index—

Sample Output

show class-of-service interface (Physical)

```

user@host> show class-of-service interface so-0/2/3
Physical interface: so-0/2/3, Index: 135
Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 4
Total non-default queues created: 4
Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2032638653

Logical interface: fe-0/0/1.0, Index: 68, Dedicated Queues: no
Shaping rate: 32000
Object          Name                Type                Index
Scheduler-map   <default>           exp                 27
Rewrite         exp-default         exp                 21
Classifier      exp-default         exp                 5

```

Classifier	ipprec-compatibility	ip	8
Forwarding-class-map	exp-default	exp	5

show class-of-service interface (Logical)

```

user@host> show class-of-service interface so-0/2/3.0
Logical interface: so-0/2/3.0, Index: 68, Dedicated Queues: no
Shaping rate: 32000
Object      Name      Type      Index
Scheduler-map <default>      27
Rewrite     exp-default    exp      21
Classifier   exp-default    exp      5
Classifier   ipprec-compatibility ip      8
Forwarding-class-map exp-default    exp      5

```

show class-of-service interface (Gigabit Ethernet)

```

user@host> show class-of-service interface ge-6/2/0
Physical interface: ge-6/2/0, Index: 175
Queues supported: 4, Queues in use: 4
Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2
Input scheduler map: <default>, Index: 3
Chassis scheduler map: <default-chassis>, Index: 4

```

show class-of-service interface (ANCP)

```

user@host> show class-of-service interface pp0.1073741842
Logical interface: pp0.1073741842, Index: 341
Object      Name      Type      Index
Traffic-control-profile TCP-CVLAN    Output    12408
Classifier   dscp-ipv6-compatibility dscp-ipv6 9
Classifier   ipprec-compatibility ip      13

Adjusting application: ancp LS-0
Adjustment type: absolute
Configured shaping rate: 4000000
Adjustment value: 11228000
Adjustment overhead-accounting mode: Frame Mode
Adjustment overhead bytes: 50
Adjustment target: node

```

show class-of-service interface (PPPoE Interface)

```

user@host> show class-of-service interface pp0.1
Logical interface: pp0.1, Index: 85
Object      Name      Type      Index
Traffic-control-profile tcp-pppoe.o.pp0.1 Output    2726446535
Classifier   ipprec-compatibility ip      13

Adjusting application: PPPoE
Adjustment type: absolute
Adjustment value: 5000000
Adjustment overhead-accounting mode: cell
Adjustment target: node

```

show class-of-service interface (T4000 Routers with Type 5 FPCs)

```

user@host> show class-of-service interface xe-4/0/0
Physical interface: xe-4/0/0, Index: 153
Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 4
Shaping rate: 5000000000 bps
Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2

```

[show class-of-service interface detail](#)

```

Physical interface: ge-0/3/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 138, SNMP ifIndex: 601, Generation: 141
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1518, Speed: 1000mbps, BPDU Error: None,
  MAC-REWRITE Error: None, Loopback: Disabled, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow
  control: Enabled,
  Auto-negotiation: Enabled, Remote fault: Online
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  CoS queues     : 4 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
  Schedulers     : 256
  Hold-times    : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Current address: 00:14:f6:f4:b4:5d, Hardware address: 00:14:f6:f4:b4:5d
  Last flapped   : 2010-09-07 06:35:22 PDT (15:14:42 ago)
  Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes : 0 0 bps
  Output bytes : 0 0 bps
  Input packets: 0 0 pps
  Output packets: 0 0 pps
IPv6 total statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0
Ingress traffic statistics at Packet Forwarding Engine:
  Input bytes : 0 0 bps
  Input packets: 0 0 pps
  Drop bytes : 0 0 bps
  Drop packets: 0 0 pps
Label-switched interface (LSI) traffic statistics:
  Input bytes : 0 0 bps
  Input packets: 0 0 pps
Input errors:
  Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 0, L3
  incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0, L2 mismatch timeouts: 0, FIFO errors: 0,
  Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
  Carrier transitions: 5, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0, Aged packets: 0,
  FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Ingress queues: 4 supported, 5 in use
Queue counters:      Queued packets  Transmitted packets      Dropped packets

  0 af3                0                0                0
  1 af2                0                0                0
  2 ef2                0                0                0
  3 ef1                0                0                0

Egress queues: 4 supported, 5 in use
Queue counters:      Queued packets  Transmitted packets      Dropped packets

  0 af3                0                0                0
  1 af2                0                0                0
  2 ef2                0                0                0
  3 ef1                0                0                0

```



```

Active alarms : None
Active defects : None
MAC statistics:
    Receive      Transmit
    Total octets      0          0
    Total packets     0          0
    Unicast packets   0          0
    Broadcast packets 0          0
    Multicast packets 0          0
    CRC/Align errors  0          0
    FIFO errors       0          0
    MAC control frames 0          0
    MAC pause frames   0          0
    Oversized frames   0
    Jabber frames      0
    Fragment frames    0
    VLAN tagged frames 0
    Code violations    0
Filter statistics:
    Input packet count      0
    Input packet rejects    0
    Input DA rejects        0
    Input SA rejects        0
    Output packet count     0
    Output packet pad count 0
    Output packet error count 0
    CAM destination filters: 0, CAM source filters: 0
Autonegotiation information:
    Negotiation status: Complete
    Link partner:
        Link mode: Full-duplex, Flow control: Symmetric/Asymmetric, Remote fault:
OK
    Local resolution:
        Flow control: Symmetric, Remote fault: Link OK
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:
    Destination slot: 0
CoS information:
    Direction : Output
    CoS transmit queue      Bandwidth      Buffer Priority
Limit
    %      bps      %      usec
    2 ef2      39      19500      0      120      high
none
    Direction : Input
    CoS transmit queue      Bandwidth      Buffer Priority
Limit
    %      bps      %      usec
    0 af3      30      3000      45      0      low
none

Physical interface: ge-0/3/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
    Interface index: 138, SNMP ifIndex: 601
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 5 in use
Ingress queues: 4 supported, 5 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: af3
    Queued:
        Packets      :      0      0 pps
        Bytes      :      0      0 bps
    Transmitted:
        Packets      :      0      0 pps
        Bytes      :      0      0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available

```

```

RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: af2
  Queued:
    Packets : 0 0 pps
    Bytes : 0 0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets : 0 0 pps
    Bytes : 0 0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: ef2
  Queued:
    Packets : 0 0 pps
    Bytes : 0 0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets : 0 0 pps
    Bytes : 0 0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: ef1
  Queued:
    Packets : 0 0 pps
    Bytes : 0 0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets : 0 0 pps
    Bytes : 0 0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 5 in use
Egress queues: 4 supported, 5 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: af3
  Queued:
    Packets : 0 0 pps
    Bytes : 0 0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets : 0 0 pps
    Bytes : 0 0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RL-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
    RL-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
    RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: af2
  Queued:
    Packets : 0 0 pps
    Bytes : 0 0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets : 0 0 pps
    Bytes : 0 0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RL-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
    RL-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
    RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: ef2
  Queued:
    Packets : 0 0 pps

```

```

    Bytes                :                0                0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets              :                0                0 pps
    Bytes                :                0                0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RL-dropped packets   :                0                0 pps
    RL-dropped bytes     :                0                0 bps
    RED-dropped packets  :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes    :                0                0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: ef1
  Queued:
    Packets              :                0                0 pps
    Bytes                :                0                0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets              :                0                0 pps
    Bytes                :                0                0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RL-dropped packets   :                0                0 pps
    RL-dropped bytes     :                0                0 bps
    RED-dropped packets  :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes    :                0                0 bps

Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues:
Queues: 4 supported, 5 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: af3
  Queued:
    Packets              :                0                0 pps
    Bytes                :                0                0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets              :                0                0 pps
    Bytes                :                0                0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped packets  : Not Available
    RED-dropped bytes    : Not Available
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: af2
  Queued:
    Packets              :                0                0 pps
    Bytes                :                0                0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets              :                0                0 pps
    Bytes                :                0                0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped packets  : Not Available
    RED-dropped bytes    : Not Available
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: ef2
  Queued:
    Packets              :                0                0 pps
    Bytes                :                0                0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets              :                0                0 pps
    Bytes                :                0                0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped packets  : Not Available
    RED-dropped bytes    : Not Available
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: ef1
  Queued:
    Packets              :            108546                0 pps
    Bytes                :        12754752        376 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets              :            108546                0 pps
    Bytes                :        12754752        376 bps

```

```

Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped bytes : Not Available

```

```

Physical interface: ge-0/3/0, Index: 138
Queues supported: 4, Queues in use: 5
Shaping rate: 50000 bps

```

```
Scheduler map: interface-scheduler-map, Index: 58414
```

```

Scheduler: ef2, Forwarding class: ef2, Index: 39155
  Transmit rate: 39 percent, Rate Limit: none, Buffer size: 120 us, Buffer
  Limit: none, Priority: high
  Excess Priority: unspecified
  Drop profiles:
    Loss priority  Protocol  Index  Name
    Low           any       1      < default-drop-profile>
    Medium low    any       1      < default-drop-profile>
    Medium high   any       1      < default-drop-profile>
    High          any       1      < default-drop-profile>
  Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
    Fill level  Drop probability
    100         100
  Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
    Fill level  Drop probability
    100         100
  Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
    Fill level  Drop probability
    100         100
  Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
    Fill level  Drop probability
    100         100
  Input shaping rate: 10000 bps
  Input scheduler map: scheduler-map

```

```
Scheduler map: scheduler-map, Index: 15103
```

```

Scheduler: af3, Forwarding class: af3, Index: 35058
  Transmit rate: 30 percent, Rate Limit: none, Buffer size: 45 percent, Buffer
  Limit: none, Priority: low
  Excess Priority: unspecified
  Drop profiles:
    Loss priority  Protocol  Index  Name
    Low           any       40582  green
    Medium low    any       1      < default-drop-profile>
    Medium high   any       1      < default-drop-profile>
    High          any       18928  yellow
  Drop profile: green, Type: discrete, Index: 40582
    Fill level  Drop probability
    50          0
    100         100
  Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
    Fill level  Drop probability
    100         100
  Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
    Fill level  Drop probability
    100         100
  Drop profile: yellow, Type: discrete, Index: 18928
    Fill level  Drop probability
    50          0
    100         100

```

```

Chassis scheduler map: < default-drop-profile>
Scheduler map: < default-drop-profile>, Index: 4

Scheduler: < default-drop-profile>, Forwarding class: af3, Index: 25
  Transmit rate: 25 percent, Rate Limit: none, Buffer size: 25 percent, Buffer
  Limit: none, Priority: low
  Excess Priority: low
  Drop profiles:
    Loss priority  Protocol  Index  Name
    Low           any       1      < default-drop-profile>
    Medium low    any       1      < default-drop-profile>
    Medium high   any       1      < default-drop-profile>
    High          any       1      < default-drop-profile>
  Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
    Fill level  Drop probability
    100         100
  Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
    Fill level  Drop probability
    100         100
  Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
    Fill level  Drop probability
    100         100
  Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
    Fill level  Drop probability
    100         100

Scheduler: < default-drop-profile>, Forwarding class: af2, Index: 25
  Transmit rate: 25 percent, Rate Limit: none, Buffer size: 25 percent, Buffer
  Limit: none, Priority: low
  Excess Priority: low
  Drop profiles:
    Loss priority  Protocol  Index  Name
    Low           any       1      < default-drop-profile>
    Medium low    any       1      < default-drop-profile>
    Medium high   any       1      < default-drop-profile>
    High          any       1      < default-drop-profile>
  Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
    Fill level  Drop probability
    100         100
  Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
    Fill level  Drop probability
    100         100
  Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
    Fill level  Drop probability
    100         100
  Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
    Fill level  Drop probability
    100         100

Scheduler: < default-drop-profile>, Forwarding class: ef2, Index: 25
  Transmit rate: 25 percent, Rate Limit: none, Buffer size: 25 percent, Buffer
  Limit: none, Priority: low
  Excess Priority: low
  Drop profiles:
    Loss priority  Protocol  Index  Name
    Low           any       1      < default-drop-profile>
    Medium low    any       1      < default-drop-profile>
    Medium high   any       1      < default-drop-profile>
    High          any       1      < default-drop-profile>
  Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
    Fill level  Drop probability
    100         100

```

```

    100                100
Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
  Fill level    Drop probability
    100                100
Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
  Fill level    Drop probability
    100                100
Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
  Fill level    Drop probability
    100                100

Scheduler: < default-drop-profile>, Forwarding class: ef1, Index: 25
  Transmit rate: 25 percent, Rate Limit: none, Buffer size: 25 percent, Buffer
Limit: none, Priority: low
  Excess Priority: low
  Drop profiles:
    Loss priority  Protocol  Index  Name
    Low           any       1      < default-drop-profile>
    Medium low    any       1      < default-drop-profile>
    Medium high   any       1      < default-drop-profile>
    High          any       1      < default-drop-profile>
Drop profile: , Type: discrete, Index: 1
  Fill level    Drop probability
    100                100
Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
  Fill level    Drop probability
    100                100
Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
  Fill level    Drop probability
    100                100
Drop profile: < default-drop-profile>, Type: discrete, Index: 1
  Fill level    Drop probability
    100                100
  Congestion-notification: Disabled
Forwarding class
priority Policing priority      ID      Queue  Restricted queue  Fabric
af3      normal                0        0            0          low
af2      normal                1        1            1          low
ef2      normal                2        2            2          high
ef1      normal                3        3            3          high
af1      normal                4        4            0          low
          normal

Logical interface ge-0/3/0.0 (Index 68) (SNMP ifIndex 152) (Generation 159)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.1 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
  Traffic statistics:
    Input bytes :                0
    Output bytes :                0
    Input packets:                0
    Output packets:                0
  Local statistics:
    Input bytes :                0
    Output bytes :                0
    Input packets:                0
    Output packets:                0
  Transit statistics:
    Input bytes :                0                0 bps

```

```

Output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets: 0 0 pps
Output packets: 0 0 pps
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 172, Route table: 0
  Flags: Sendbcst-pkt-to-re
  Input Filters: filter-in-ge-0/3/0.0-i,
  Policer: Input: pl-ge-0/3/0.0-inet-i
Protocol mpls, MTU: 1488, Maximum labels: 3, Generation: 173, Route table: 0
  Flags: Is-Primary
  Output Filters: exp-filter,,,,,

Logical interface ge-1/2/0.0 (Index 347) (SNMP ifIndex 638) (Generation 156)

Forwarding class ID Queue Restricted queue Fabric priority Policing priority
  SPU priority
best-effort 0 0 0 low normal
  low

Aggregate Forwarding-class statistics per forwarding-class
Aggregate Forwarding-class statistics:
Forwarding-class statistics:

Forwarding-class best-effort statistics:
  Input unicast bytes: 0
  Output unicast bytes: 0
  Input unicast packets: 0
  Output unicast packets: 0

  Input multicast bytes: 0
  Output multicast bytes: 0
  Input multicast packets: 0
  Output multicast packets: 0

Forwarding-class expedited-forwarding statistics:
  Input unicast bytes: 0
  Output unicast bytes: 0
  Input unicast packets: 0
  Output unicast packets: 0

  Input multicast bytes: 0
  Output multicast bytes: 0
  Input multicast packets: 0
  Output multicast packets: 0

IPv4 protocol forwarding-class statistics:
Forwarding-class statistics:
Forwarding-class best-effort statistics:

  Input unicast bytes: 0
  Output unicast bytes: 0
  Input unicast packets: 0
  Output unicast packets: 0

  Input multicast bytes: 0
  Output multicast bytes: 0
  Input multicast packets: 0
  Output multicast packets: 0

Forwarding-class expedited-forwarding statistics:
  Input unicast bytes: 0

```

```

Output unicast bytes:    0
Input unicast packets:  0
Output unicast packets: 0

```

```

Input multicast bytes:   0
Output multicast bytes:  0
Input multicast packets: 0
Output multicast packets: 0

```

```

IPv6 protocol forwarding-class statistics:
Forwarding-class statistics:
  Forwarding-class best-effort statistics:

```

```

Input unicast bytes:    0
Output unicast bytes:   0
Input unicast packets:  0
Output unicast packets: 0

```

```

Input multicast bytes:   0
Output multicast bytes:  0
Input multicast packets: 0
Output multicast packets: 0

```

```
Forwarding-class expedited-forwarding statistics:
```

```

Input unicast bytes:    0
Output unicast bytes:   0
Input unicast packets:  0
Output unicast packets: 0

```

```
Logical interface ge-0/3/0.0 (Index 68) (SNMP ifIndex 152)
```

```

Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.1 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
Input packets : 0
Output packets: 0

```

Interface	Admin	Link	Proto	Input Filter	Output Filter
ge-0/3/0.0	up	up	inet	filter-in-ge-0/3/0.0-i	
			mpls		exp-filter

Interface	Admin	Link	Proto	Input Policer	Output Policer
ge-0/3/0.0	up	up			
			inet	p1-ge-0/3/0.0-inet-i	
			mpls		

```
Filter: filter-in-ge-0/3/0.0-i
```

```
Counters:
```

Name	Bytes	Packets
count-filter-in-ge-0/3/0.0-i	0	0

```
Filter: exp-filter
```

```
Counters:
```

Name	Bytes	Packets
count-exp-seven-match	0	0
count-exp-zero-match	0	0

```
Policers:
```

Name	Packets
p1-ge-0/3/0.0-inet-i	0

```
Logical interface: ge-0/3/0.0, Index: 68
```

Object	Name	Type	Index
Rewrite	exp-default	exp (mpls-any)	33

Rewrite rule: exp-default, Code point type: exp, Index: 33

Forwarding class	Loss priority	Code point		
af3	low	000		
af3	high	001		
af2	low	010		
af2	high	011		
ef2	low	100		
ef2	high	101		
ef1	low	110		
ef1	high	111		
Object	Name	Type		Index
Classifier	exp-default	exp		10

Classifier: exp-default, Code point type: exp, Index: 10

Code point	Forwarding class	Loss priority		
000	af3	low		
001	af3	high		
010	af2	low		
011	af2	high		
100	ef2	low		
101	ef2	high		
110	ef1	low		
111	ef1	high		
Object	Name	Type		Index
Classifier	ipprec-compatibility	ip		13

Classifier: ipprec-compatibility, Code point type: inet-precedence, Index: 13

Code point	Forwarding class	Loss priority			
000	af3	low			
001	af3	high			
010	af3	low			
011	af3	high			
100	af3	low			
101	af3	high			
110	ef1	low			
111	ef1	high			
Forwarding class	ID	Queue	Restricted queue	Fabric	
priority					
af3	0	0	0	low	
normal					
af2	1	1	1	low	
normal					
ef2	2	2	2	high	
normal					
ef1	3	3	3	high	
normal					
af1	4	4	0	low	
normal					

Logical interface ge-0/3/0.1 (Index 69) (SNMP ifIndex 154) (Generation 160)

Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [0x8100.2] Encapsulation: ENET2

Traffic statistics:

Input bytes :	0
Output bytes :	0
Input packets:	0
Output packets:	0
Local statistics:	
Input bytes :	0

```

Output bytes : 0
Input packets: 0
Output packets: 0
Transit statistics:
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
Output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets: 0 0 pps
Output packets: 0 0 pps
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 174, Route table: 0
Flags: Sendbcst-pkt-to-re

```

```

Logical interface ge-0/3/0.1 (Index 69) (SNMP ifIndex 154)
Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.2 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
Input packets : 0
Output packets: 0

```

```

Interface      Admin Link Proto Input Filter      Output Filter
ge-0/3/0.1     up   up   mpls
Interface      Admin Link Proto Input Policer      Output Policer
ge-0/3/0.1     up   up   mpls

```

```
Logical interface: ge-0/3/0.1, Index: 69
```

Object	Name	Type	Index
Classifier	ipprec-compatibility	ip	13

```
Classifier: ipprec-compatibility, Code point type: inet-precedence, Index: 13
```

Code point	Forwarding class	Loss priority
000	af3	low
001	af3	high
010	af3	low
011	af3	high
100	af3	low
101	af3	high
110	ef1	low
111	ef1	high

Forwarding class	ID	Queue	Restricted queue	Fabric
priority				
af3	0	0	0	low
af2	1	1	1	low
ef2	2	2	2	high
ef1	3	3	3	high
af1	4	4	0	low

show class-of-service interface (ACX Series Routers)

```

user@host-g11# show class-of-service interface
Physical interface: at-0/0/0, Index: 130
Queues supported: 4, Queues in use: 4
Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2
Congestion-notification: Disabled

```

Logical interface: at-0/0/0.0, Index: 69

Logical interface: at-0/0/0.32767, Index: 70

Physical interface: at-0/0/1, Index: 133

Queues supported: 4, Queues in use: 4

Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2

Congestion-notification: Disabled

Logical interface: at-0/0/1.0, Index: 71

Logical interface: at-0/0/1.32767, Index: 72

Physical interface: ge-0/1/0, Index: 146

Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 5

Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2

Congestion-notification: Disabled

Object	Name	Type	Index
Rewrite	dscp-default	dscp	31
Classifier	d1	dscp	11331
Classifier	ci	ieee8021p	583

Logical interface: ge-0/1/0.0, Index: 73

Object	Name	Type	Index
Rewrite	custom-exp	exp (mpls-any)	46413

Logical interface: ge-0/1/0.1, Index: 74

Logical interface: ge-0/1/0.32767, Index: 75

Physical interface: ge-0/1/1, Index: 147

Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 5

Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2

Congestion-notification: Disabled

Object	Name	Type	Index
Classifier	ipprec-compatibility	ip	13

Logical interface: ge-0/1/1.0, Index: 76

Physical interface: ge-0/1/2, Index: 148

Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 5

Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2

Congestion-notification: Disabled

Object	Name	Type	Index
Rewrite	ri	ieee8021p (outer)	35392
Classifier	ci	ieee8021p	583

Physical interface: ge-0/1/3, Index: 149

Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 5

Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2

Congestion-notification: Disabled

Object	Name	Type	Index
Classifier	ipprec-compatibility	ip	13

Logical interface: ge-0/1/3.0, Index: 77

Object	Name	Type	Index
Rewrite	custom-exp2	exp (mpls-any)	53581

Physical interface: ge-0/1/4, Index: 150

Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 5

Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2

Congestion-notification: Disabled			
Object	Name	Type	Index
Classifier	ipprec-compatibility	ip	13
Physical interface: ge-0/1/5, Index: 151			
Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 5			
Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2			
Congestion-notification: Disabled			
Object	Name	Type	Index
Classifier	ipprec-compatibility	ip	13
Physical interface: ge-0/1/6, Index: 152			
Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 5			
Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2			
Congestion-notification: Disabled			
Object	Name	Type	Index
Classifier	ipprec-compatibility	ip	13
Physical interface: ge-0/1/7, Index: 153			
Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 5			
Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2			
Congestion-notification: Disabled			
Object	Name	Type	Index
Classifier	d1	dscp	11331
Physical interface: ge-0/2/0, Index: 154			
Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 5			
Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2			
Congestion-notification: Disabled			
Object	Name	Type	Index
Classifier	ipprec-compatibility	ip	13
Physical interface: ge-0/2/1, Index: 155			
Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 5			
Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2			
Congestion-notification: Disabled			
Object	Name	Type	Index
Classifier	ipprec-compatibility	ip	13
Logical interface: ge-0/2/1.0, Index: 78			
Logical interface: ge-0/2/1.32767, Index: 79			
Physical interface: xe-0/3/0, Index: 156			
Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 5			
Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2			
Congestion-notification: Disabled			
Object	Name	Type	Index
Classifier	ipprec-compatibility	ip	13
Logical interface: xe-0/3/0.0, Index: 80			
Physical interface: xe-0/3/1, Index: 157			
Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 5			
Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2			
Congestion-notification: Disabled			
Object	Name	Type	Index
Classifier	ipprec-compatibility	ip	13
Logical interface: xe-0/3/1.0, Index: 81			

```
[edit]
user@host-g11#
```

show class-of-service interface (PPPoE Subscriber Interface for Enhanced Subscriber Management)

```
user@host> show class-of-service interface pp0.3221225474
  Logical interface: pp0.3221225475, Index: 3221225475
Object      Name                               Type      Index
Traffic-control-profile TC_PROF_100_199_SERIES_UID1006 Output    4294967312
Scheduler-map      SMAP-1_UID1002      Output    4294967327
Rewrite-Output     ieee-rewrite        ieee8021p 60432
Rewrite-Output     rule1               ip        50463

  Adjusting application: PPPoE IA tags
    Adjustment type: absolute
    Configured shaping rate: 11000000
    Adjustment value: 5000000
    Adjustment target: node

  Adjusting application: ucac
    Adjustment type: delta
    Configured shaping rate: 5000000
    Adjustment value: 100000
    Adjustment target: node
```

show class-of-service loss-priority-rewrite

Supported Platforms	M10i, M120, M320, M40e, M7i, MX Series, T Series
Syntax	show class-of-service loss-priority-rewrite <name <i>name</i> > <type frame-relay-de>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Description	Display the mapping of the code-point value to the loss priority rewrite rule.
Options	none —Display all loss priority rewrite maps. name —(Optional) Display the specified loss priority rewrite. frame-relay-de —(Optional) Display the Frame Relay discard eligibility code-point information.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> frame-relay-de on page 964

List of Sample Output [show class-of-service loss-priority-rewrite on page 1168](#)

Output Fields This table describes the output fields for the **show class-of-service loss-priority-rewrite** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 159: show class-of-service loss-priority-rewrite Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Loss-priority-rewrite	Name of the loss priority rewrite.
Code point type	Type: frame-relay-de.
Index	Internal index.
Loss priority	Loss priority of low, medium-low, medium-high, or high.
Code point	Code-point value.

Sample Output

show class-of-service loss-priority-rewrite

```

user@host> show class-of-service loss-priority-rewrite
Loss-priority-rewrite: frame-relay-de-default, Code point type: frame-relay-de,
Index: 38
  Loss priority      Code point
  low                0

```

high	1
medium-low	0
medium-high	1

show class-of-service l2tp-session

Supported Platforms [M10i, M120, M7i](#)

Syntax `show class-of-service l2tp-session session-id`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.

Description Display CoS objects associated with an L2TP session on M7i, M10i, and M120 routers.

Options *session-id*—L2TP session number for which you want to display a summary of CoS attributes.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show class-of-service l2tp-session on page 1170](#)

Output Fields [Table 160 on page 1170](#) lists the output fields for the `show class-of-service l2tp-session` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 160: show class-of-service l2tp-session Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
L2TP Session Username	Username associated with the L2TP session.
Index	Session index identification number.
Physical interface	Physical interface on which the tunnel session is established.
Index	Index ID associated with the physical interface on which the tunnel session is established.
Queues supported	Number of scheduler queues supported for the L2TP session.
Queues in use	Number of scheduler queues active on the L2TP session.
Scheduler map	Scheduler map name associated with the session.
Index	Scheduler map index number associated with the session.
Shaping rate	Maximum bandwidth configured for the session. Each active queue on the session receives a maximum of the configured amount of absolute bandwidth or the configured percentage of bandwidth, even if more bandwidth is available.

Sample Output

show class-of-service l2tp-session

```
user@host> show class-of-service l2tp-session 123
```


L2TP Session Username: user1@example.com, Index: 12553
Physical interface: ge-2/0/0, Index: 130
Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 4
Scheduler map: GEN-SCHED-MAP-EF-65%, Index: 5212
Shaping rate: 200000 bps

show class-of-service rewrite-rule

Supported Platforms [SRX Series, vSRX](#)

Syntax `show class-of-service rewrite-rule`
`<name name>`
`<type type>`

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Display the mapping of forwarding classes and loss priority to code point values.

Options **none**—Display all rewrite rules.

name *name*—(Optional) Display the specified rewrite rule.

type *type*—(Optional) Display the rewrite rule of the specified type. The rewrite rule type can be one of the following:

- **dscp**—For IPv4 traffic.
- **dscp-ipv6**—For IPv6 traffic.
- **exp**—For MPLS traffic.
- **frame-relay-de**— For Frame Relay traffic.
- **ieee-802.1**—For Layer 2 traffic.
- **inet-precedence**—For IPv4 traffic.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation [• Rewrite Rules Overview](#)

List of Sample Output [show class-of-service rewrite-rule type dscp on page 1173](#)

Output Fields [Table 161 on page 1172](#) describes the output fields for the **show class-of-service rewrite-rule** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 161: show class-of-service rewrite-rule Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Rewrite rule	Name of the rewrite rule.
Code point type	Type of rewrite rule: dscp , dscp-ipv6 , exp , frame-relay-de , or inet-precedence .
Forwarding class	Classification of a packet affecting the forwarding, scheduling, and marking policies applied as the packet transits the router or switch.
Index	Internal index for this particular rewrite rule.

Table 161: show class-of-service rewrite-rule Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Loss priority	Loss priority for rewriting.
Code point	Code point value to rewrite.

Sample Output

show class-of-service rewrite-rule type dscp

```

user@host> show class-of-service rewrite-rule type dscp
Rewrite rule: dscp-default, Code point type: dscp
  Forwarding class      Loss priority      Code point
  gold                  high              000000
  silver                low               110000
  silver                high              111000
  bronze                low               001010
  bronze                high              001100
  lead                  high              101110

Rewrite rule: abc-dscp-rewrite, Code point type: dscp, Index: 3245
  Forwarding class      Loss priority      Code point
  gold                  low               000111
  gold                  high              001010
  silver                low               110000
  silver                high              111000
  bronze                high              001100
  lead                  low               101110
  lead                  high              110111

```

show class-of-service routing-instance

Supported Platforms [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax `show class-of-service routing-instance`
`<routing-instance-name>`

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description (M Series, MX Series, and T Series routers only) Display mapping of class of service (CoS) objects to routing instances.

Options `routing-instance-name`—(Optional) Name of a routing instance.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show class-of-service routing-instance on page 1174](#)

Output Fields [Table 162 on page 1174](#) describes the output fields for the `show class-of-service routing-instance` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 162: show class-of-service routing-instance Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Index	Internal index.
Name	Name of an object.
Object	Category of an object: Classifier .
Routing instance	Name of a routing instance.
Type	Type: <code>exp</code> .

Sample Output

show class-of-service routing-instance

```

user@host> show class-of-service routing-instance
Routing Instance : vpn1
  Object      Name      Type      Index
  Classifier  exp-default  exp       8

Routing Instance : vpn2
  Object      Name      Type      Index
  Classifier  test2     exp       57507

```

show class-of-service scheduler-map

Supported Platforms	EX Series, M Series, MX Series, PTX Series, QFX Series, T Series
Syntax	show class-of-service scheduler-map <name>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1R3 on MX Series routers for enhanced subscriber management.
Description	Display the mapping of schedulers to forwarding classes and a summary of scheduler parameters for each entry.
Options	none —Display all scheduler maps. name —(Optional) Display a summary of scheduler parameters for each forwarding class to which the named scheduler is assigned.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verifying and Managing Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management
List of Sample Output	show class-of-service scheduler-map on page 1176
Output Fields	Table 163 on page 1175 describes the output fields for the show class-of-service scheduler-map command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 163: show class-of-service scheduler-map Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Scheduler map	Name of the scheduler map. (Enhanced subscriber management for MX Series routers) The name of the dynamic scheduler map object is associated with a generated UID (for example, SMAP-1_UID1002) instead of with a subscriber interface.
Index	Index of the indicated object. Objects having indexes in this output include scheduler maps, schedulers, and drop profiles. (Enhanced subscriber management for MX Series routers) Index values for dynamic CoS traffic control profiles are larger for enhanced subscriber management than they are for legacy subscriber management.
Scheduler	Name of the scheduler.
Forwarding class	Classification of a packet affecting the forwarding, scheduling, and marking policies applied as the packet transits the router.

Table 163: show class-of-service scheduler-map Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Transmit rate	Configured transmit rate of the scheduler (in bps). The rate is a percentage of the total interface bandwidth, or the keyword remainder , which indicates that the scheduler receives the remaining bandwidth of the interface.
Rate Limit	Rate limiting configuration of the queue. Possible values are none , meaning no rate limiting, and exact , meaning the queue only transmits at the configured rate.
Maximum buffer delay	Amount of transmit delay (in milliseconds) or the buffer size of the queue. The buffer size is shown as a percentage of the total interface buffer allocation, or by the keyword remainder to indicate that the buffer is sized according to what remains after other scheduler buffer allocations.
Priority	Scheduling priority: low or high .
Excess priority	Priority of excess bandwidth: low , medium-low , medium-high , high , or none .
Explicit Congestion Notification	(QFX Series, OCX Series, and EX4600 switches only) Explicit congestion notification (ECN) state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disable—ECN is disabled on the specified scheduler • Enable—ECN is enabled on the specified scheduler ECN is disabled by default.
Adjust minimum	Minimum shaping rate for an adjusted queue, in bps.
Adjust percent	Bandwidth adjustment applied to a queue, in percent.
Drop profiles	Table displaying the assignment of drop profiles by name and index to a given loss priority and protocol pair.
Loss priority	Packet loss priority for drop profile assignment.
Protocol	Transport protocol for drop profile assignment.
Name	Name of the drop profile.

Sample Output

show class-of-service scheduler-map

```
user@host> show class-of-service scheduler-map
Scheduler map: dd-scheduler-map, Index: 84
```

```
Scheduler: aa-scheduler, Index: 8721, Forwarding class: aa-forwarding-class
Transmit rate: 30 percent, Rate Limit: none, Maximum buffer delay: 39 ms,
Priority: high
Drop profiles:
  Loss priority  Protocol  Index  Name
  Low           non-TCP   8724   aa-drop-profile
  Low           TCP       9874   bb-drop-profile
  High          non-TCP   8833   cc-drop-profile
  High          TCP       8484   dd-drop-profile
```

Scheduler: bb-scheduler, Forwarding class: aa-forwarding-class
Transmit rate: 40 percent, Rate limit: none, Maximum buffer delay: 68 ms,
Priority: high
Drop profiles:

Loss priority	Protocol	Index	Name
Low	non-TCP	8724	aa-drop-profile
Low	TCP	9874	bb-drop-profile
High	non-TCP	8833	cc-drop-profile
High	TCP	8484	dd-drop-profile

show class-of-service traffic-class-map

Supported Platforms

Syntax `show class-of-service traffic-class-map`
`<name traffic-class-map-name>`
`<type (dscp | exp | ieee-802.1 | ieee-802.1ad | inet-precedence)>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs.

Description For each traffic class map, display the mapping of the code point value to the input traffic class.

Options **none**—Display all the mappings.

name *name*—(Optional) Display the named traffic class map.

type dscp—(Optional) Display all traffic class maps of the Differentiated Services code point (DSCP) type.

type exp—(Optional) Display all traffic class maps of the MPLS EXP type.

type ieee-802.1—(Optional) Display all traffic class maps of the IEEE 802.1 type.

type ieee-802.1ad—(Optional) Display all traffic class maps of the IEEE 802.1ad type.

type inet-precedence—(Optional) Display all traffic class maps of the IPv4 precedence type.

Required Privilege Level view

- Related Documentation**
- [traffic-class-map on page 1085](#)
 - [Ingress Oversubscription on page 564](#)
 - [Configuring Traffic Class Maps on page 565](#)
 - [Example: Configuring Traffic Class Maps on page 567](#)

List of Sample Output [show class-of-service traffic-class-map on page 1179](#)

Output Fields [Table 143 on page 1104](#) describes the output fields for the **show class-of-service traffic-class-map** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 164: show class-of-service traffic-class-map Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Traffic-class-map	Name of the traffic class map.
Code point type	Type of the traffic class map: exp , dscp , ieee-802.1 , ieee-802.1ad , or inet-precedence .

Table 164: show class-of-service traffic-class-map Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Index	Internal index of the traffic class map.
Code point	Code point value used for classification.
Traffic class	Classification of a packet affecting the forwarding, scheduling, and marking policies applied as the packet transits the router.

Sample Output

show class-of-service traffic-class-map

```
user@host> show class-of-service traffic-class-map
Traffic-class-map: inet-precedence, Code-point type: inet-precedence, Index: 44231

      Code point      Traffic class
      000              real-time
      001              real-time
      010              network-control
      011              network-control
      100              best-effort
      101              best-effort
```

show class-of-service translation-table

Supported Platforms [EX Series](#), [M Series](#), [MX Series](#), [PTX Series](#), [T Series](#)

Syntax `show class-of-service translation-table`
`<name translation-table-name> |`
`<type (to-dscp-from-dscp | to-dscp-ipv6-from-dscp-ipv6 | to-exp-from-exp |`
`to-inet-precedence-from-inet-precedence)>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for IQE PICs.

Description Display the mapping of class-of-service (CoS) translation table code points to corresponding bit patterns.

Options **none**—Display translation table code points for all translation tables.

name—(Optional) Display information for the named translation table.

type—(Optional) Display information for a certain translation table type:

- to-dscp-from-dscp**—Display DSCP translation table information.
- to-dscp-ipv6-from-dscp-ipv6**—Display DSCP IPv6 translation table information.
- to-exp-from-exp**—Display MPLS EXP translation table information.
- to-inet-precedence-from-intet-precedence**—Display Internet precedence translation table information.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show class-of-service translation-table on page 1181](#)
[show class-of-service translation-table name exp-trans-table on page 1182](#)
[show class-of-service translation-table type to-dscp-ipv6-from-dscp-ipv6 on page 1182](#)

Output Fields [Table 165 on page 1180](#) describes the output fields for the **show class-of-service translation-table** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 165: show class-of-service translation-table Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Translation Table	Name of the translation table.
Translation table type	Type of the translation table.
Index	Internal index number of the translation table.
From Code Point	Value of code point received.
To Code Point	Value of translated code point.

Sample Output

show class-of-service translation-table

```
user@host> show class-of-service translation-table
```

```
Translation Table: inet-trans-table, Translation table type: inet-to-inet, Index: 61075
```

From Code point	To Code Point
000	101
001	111
010	101
011	111
100	101
101	101
110	001
111	000

```
Translation Table: dscp-trans-table, Translation table type: dscp-to-dscp, Index: 6761
```

From Code point	To Code Point
000000	000111
000001	000111
000010	000111
000011	000111
000100	000111
000101	000111
000110	000111
000111	111000
001000	000111
001001	000111
001010	000111
001011	000111
001100	000111
001101	000111
001110	000111
001111	000111
010000	000111
010001	000111
010010	000111
010011	000111
010100	000111
010101	000111
010110	000111
010111	000111
011000	000111
011001	000111
011010	000111
011011	000111
011100	000111
011101	000111
011110	000111
011111	000111
100000	000111
100001	000111
100010	000111
100011	000111
100100	000111
100101	000111
100110	000111
100111	111000
101000	000111

101001	000111
101010	000111
101011	000111
101100	000111
101101	000111
101110	000111
101111	000111
110000	000111
110001	000111
110010	000111
110011	000111
110100	000111
110101	000111
110110	000111
110111	000111
111000	000111
111001	000111
111010	000111
111011	000111
111100	000111
111101	000111
111110	000001
111111	000000

show class-of-service translation-table name exp-trans-table

```
user@host> show class-of-service translation-table name exp-trans-table
Translation Table: exp-trans-table, Translation table type: exp-to-exp, Index:
9048
  From Code point    To Code Point
  000                101
  001                111
  010                101
  011                111
  100                101
  101                101
  110                001
  111                000
```

show class-of-service translation-table type to-dscp-ipv6-from-dscp-ipv6

```
user@host> show class-of-service translation-table type to-dscp-ipv6-from-dscp-ipv6
Translation Table: dscp-ipv6-trans-table, Translation table type:
dscp-ipv6-to-dscp-ipv6, Index: 64704
  From Code point    To Code Point
  000000            000111
  000001            000111
  000010            000111
  000011            000111
  000100            000111
  000101            000111
  000110            000111
  000111            111000
  001000            000111
  001001            000111
  001010            000111
  001011            000111
  001100            000111
  001101            000111
  001110            000111
```

001111	000111
010000	000111
010001	000111
010010	000111
010011	000111
010100	000111
010101	000111
010110	000111
010111	000111
011000	000111
011001	000111
011010	000111
011011	000111
011100	000111
011101	000111
011110	000111
011111	000111
100000	000111
100001	000111
100010	000111
100011	000111
100100	000111
100101	000111
100110	000111
100111	111000
101000	000111
101001	000111
101010	000111
101011	000111
101100	000111
101101	000111
101110	000111
101111	000111
110000	000111
110001	000111
110010	000111
110011	000111
110100	000111
110101	000111
110110	000111
110111	000111
111000	000111
111001	000111
111010	000111
111011	000111
111100	000111
111101	000111
111110	000001
111111	000000

show interfaces forwarding-class-counters

Supported Platforms	MX Series
Syntax	<code>show interfaces forwarding-class-counters <i>interface-name</i> <comprehensive></code>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS 14.1 for MX Series routers.
Description	Display interface accounting information by forwarding class for IPv4, IPv6, MPLS, Layer 2, and Other traffic.
Options	comprehensive —(Optional) Display forwarding-class-counters per traffic family for all logical interfaces under the physical interface along with other quality-of-service information.
Additional Information	<p>For physical interface-level statistics, if none of the logical interfaces have any of the traffic families configured on them, the forwarding class statistics for that family are still displayed with a value of 0.</p> <p>For physical interface-level statistics, in case of Layer 2 families such as ccc, tcc, or vpls, the Layer2 keyword is displayed because it is possible that different Layer 2 families are configured on the logical interface.</p> <p>For logical interface-level statistics, the output displays statistics only for families that are configured on that logical interface. The statistics under Other family are still displayed because these are packets that are not classified as belonging to any family.</p> <p>In the case of Layer 2 families such as ccc, tcc, or vpls configured on the logical interface, the actual family name is displayed in the output.</p> <p>Statistics include input and output byte and packets and corresponding rates.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> forwarding-class-accounting on page 954 <i>Class of Service Feature Guide for Routing Devices</i>
List of Sample Output	show interfaces forwarding-class-counters interface-name on page 1185
Output Fields	Table 166 on page 1184 lists the output fields for the show interfaces forwarding-class-counters command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 166: show interfaces forwarding-class-counters Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Input bytes	A count of received bytes that match the forwarding class.

Table 166: show interfaces forwarding-class-counters Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Output bytes	A count of transmitted bytes that match the forwarding class.
Input packets	A count of received packets that match the forwarding class.
Output packets	A count of transmitted packets that match the forwarding class.

Sample Output

show interfaces forwarding-class-counters interface-name

```

user@host> show interfaces forwarding-class-counters ge-4/2/1

user@host> show interfaces forwarding-class-counters ge-4/2/1
Physical interface ge-4/2/1 (Index 228) (SNMP ifIndex 870)
Aggregate Forwarding-class statistics :
  Forwarding-class statistics : best-effort
    Input  bytes   :                0 0 bps
    output bytes   :                0 0 bps
    Input  packets :                0 0 pps
    output packets :                0 0 pps
  Forwarding-class statistics : network-control
    Input  bytes   :                0 0 bps
    output bytes   :                0 0 bps
    Input  packets :                0 0 pps
    output packets :                0 0 pps

IPv4 Forwarding-class statistics :
  Forwarding-class statistics : best-effort
    Input  bytes   :                0 0 bps
    output bytes   :                0 0 bps
    Input  packets :                0 0 pps
    output packets :                0 0 pps
  Forwarding-class statistics : expedited-forwarding
    Input  bytes   :                0 0 bps
    output bytes   :                0 0 bps
    Input  packets :                0 0 pps
    output packets :                0 0 pps
  Forwarding-class statistics : assured-forwarding
    Input  bytes   :                0 0 bps
    output bytes   :                0 0 bps
    Input  packets :                0 0 pps
    output packets :                0 0 pps
  Forwarding-class statistics : network-control
    Input  bytes   :                0 0 bps
    output bytes   :                0 0 bps
    Input  packets :                0 0 pps
    output packets :                0 0 pps

IPv6 Forwarding-class statistics :
  Forwarding-class statistics : best-effort
    Input  bytes   :                0 0 bps
    output bytes   :                0 0 bps
    Input  packets :                0 0 pps
    output packets :                0 0 pps
  Forwarding-class statistics : expedited-forwarding

```

```
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets : 0 0 pps
output packets : 0 0 pps
Forwarding-class statistics : assured-forwarding
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets : 0 0 pps
output packets : 0 0 pps
Forwarding-class statistics : network-control
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets : 0 0 pps
output packets : 0 0 pps

MPLS Forwarding-class statistics :
Forwarding-class statistics : best-effort
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets : 0 0 pps
output packets : 0 0 pps
Forwarding-class statistics : expedited-forwarding
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets : 0 0 pps
output packets : 0 0 pps
Forwarding-class statistics : assured-forwarding
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets : 0 0 pps
output packets : 0 0 pps
Forwarding-class statistics : network-control
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets : 0 0 pps
output packets : 0 0 pps

Layer2 Forwarding-class statistics
Forwarding-class statistics : best-effort
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets : 0 0 pps
output packets : 0 0 pps
Forwarding-class statistics : expedited-forwarding
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets : 0 0 pps
output packets : 0 0 pps
Forwarding-class statistics : assured-forwarding
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets : 0 0 pps
output packets : 0 0 pps
Forwarding-class statistics : network-control
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets : 0 0 pps
output packets : 0 0 pps

Other Forwarding-class statistics :
Forwarding-class statistics : best-effort
```



```

Input  bytes  :                0 0 bps
output bytes  :                0 0 bps
Input  packets :                0 0 pps
output packets :                0 0 pps
Forwarding-class statistics : expedited-forwarding
Input  bytes  :                0 0 bps
output bytes  :                0 0 bps
Input  packets :                0 0 pps
output packets :                0 0 pps
Forwarding-class statistics : assured-forwarding
Input  bytes  :                0 0 bps
output bytes  :                0 0 bps
Input  packets :                0 0 pps
output packets :                0 0 pps
Forwarding-class statistics : network-control
Input  bytes  :                0 0 bps
output bytes  :                0 0 bps
Input  packets :                0 0 pps
output packets :                0 0 pps

Logical interface ge-4/2/1.0 (Index 347) (SNMP ifIndex 1032)
Forwarding-class accounting parameters :
Aggregate Forwarding-class statistics :
    Forwarding-class statistics : best-effort
    Input  bytes  :                0 0 bps
    output bytes  :                0 0 bps
    Input  packets :                0 0 pps
    output packets :                0 0 pps
    Forwarding-class statistics : expedited-forwarding
    Input  bytes  :                0 0 bps
    output bytes  :                0 0 bps
    Input  packets :                0 0 pps
    output packets :                0 0 pps
    Forwarding-class statistics : assured-forwarding
    Input  bytes  :                0 0 bps
    output bytes  :                0 0 bps
    Input  packets :                0 0 pps
    output packets :                0 0 pps
    Forwarding-class statistics : network-control
    Input  bytes  :                0 0 bps
    output bytes  :                0 0 bps
    Input  packets :                0 0 pps
    output packets :                0 0 pps

ccc Forwarding-class statistics :
Forwarding-class statistics : best-effort
Input  bytes  :                0 0 bps
output bytes  :                0 0 bps
Input  packets :                0 0 pps
output packets :                0 0 pps
Forwarding-class statistics : expedited-forwarding
Input  bytes  :                0 0 bps
output bytes  :                0 0 bps
Input  packets :                0 0 pps
output packets :                0 0 pps
Forwarding-class statistics : assured-forwarding
Input  bytes  :                0 0 bps
output bytes  :                0 0 bps
Input  packets :                0 0 pps
output packets :                0 0 pps

```

```
Forwarding-class statistics : network-control
Input  bytes   :                0 0 bps
output bytes   :                0 0 bps
Input  packets :                0 0 pps
output packets :                0 0 pps

Other Forwarding-class statistics :
Forwarding-class statistics : best-effort
Input  bytes   :                0 0 bps
output bytes   :                0 0 bps
Input  packets :                0 0 pps
output packets :                0 0 pps
Forwarding-class statistics : expedited-forwarding
Input  bytes   :                0 0 bps
output bytes   :                0 0 bps
Input  packets :                0 0 pps
output packets :                0 0 pps
Forwarding-class statistics : assured-forwarding
Input  bytes   :                0 0 bps
output bytes   :                0 0 bps
Input  packets :                0 0 pps
output packets :                0 0 pps
Forwarding-class statistics : network-control
Input  bytes   :                0 0 bps
output bytes   :                0 0 bps
Input  packets :                0 0 pps
output packets :                0 0 pps
```

show interfaces queue

Supported Platforms EX Series, MX Series, OCX1100, OCX1100, PTX Series, QFabric System, QFX Series, T Series

Syntax show interfaces queue
 <aggregate | remaining-traffic>
 <both-ingress-egress>
 <egress>
 <forwarding-class *forwarding-class*>
 <ingress>
 <interface-name *interface-name*>
 <l2-statistics>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
both-ingress-egress, **egress**, and **ingress** options introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.
l2-statistics option introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.

Description Display class-of-service (CoS) queue information for physical interfaces.

Options **none**—Show detailed CoS queue statistics for all physical interfaces.

aggregate—(Optional) Display the aggregated queuing statistics of all logical interfaces that have traffic-control profiles configured. (Not on the QFX Series.)

both-ingress-egress—(Optional) On Gigabit Ethernet Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) PICs, display both ingress and egress queue statistics. (Not on the QFX Series.)

egress—(Optional) Display egress queue statistics.

forwarding-class *forwarding-class*—(Optional) Forwarding class name for this queue. Shows detailed CoS statistics for the queue associated with the specified forwarding class.

ingress—(Optional) On Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs, display ingress queue statistics. (Not on the QFX Series.)

interface-name *interface-name*—(Optional) Show detailed CoS queue statistics for the specified interface.

l2-statistics—(Optional) Display Layer 2 statistics for MLPPP, FRF.15, and FRF.16 bundles

remaining-traffic—(Optional) Display the remaining-traffic queue statistics of all logical interfaces that have traffic-control profiles configured.

Overhead for Layer 2 Statistics

Transmitted packets and transmitted byte counts are displayed for the Layer 2 level with the addition of encapsulation overheads applied for fragmentation, as shown in [Table 167 on page 1190](#). Others counters, such as packets and bytes queued (input) and drop counters, are displayed at the Layer 3 level. In the case of link fragmentation

and interleaving (LFI) for which fragmentation is not applied, corresponding Layer 2 overheads are added, as shown in [Table 167 on page 1190](#).

Table 167: Layer 2 Overhead and Transmitted Packets or Byte Counts

Protocol	Fragmentation		LFI
	First fragmentation	Second to n fragmentations	
	Bytes	Bytes	
MLPPP (Long)	13	12	8
MLPPP (short)	11	10	8
MLFR (FRF15)	12	10	8
MFR (FRF16)	10	8	-
MCMLPPP(Long)	13	12	-
MCMLPPP(Short)	11	10	-

Layer 2 Statistics—Fragmentation Overhead Calculation

MLPPP/MC-MLPPP Overhead details:

=====

Fragment 1:

```

Outer PPP header           : 4 bytes
Long or short sequence MLPPP header : 4 bytes or 2 bytes
Inner PPP header           : 1 byte
HDLC flag and FCS bytes    : 4 bytes

```

Fragments 2 .. n :

```

Outer PPP header           : 4 bytes
Long or short sequence MLPPP header : 4 bytes or 2 bytes
HDLC flag and FCS bytes    : 4 bytes

```

MLFR (FRF15) Overhead details:

=====

Fragment 1:

```

Framereelay header        : 2 bytes
Control,NLPID             : 2 bytes
Fragmentaion header       : 2 bytes
Inner proto               : 2 bytes
HDLC flag and FCS         : 4 bytes

```

Fragments 2 ...n :

```

Framereelay header        : 2 bytes
Control,NLPID             : 2 bytes
Fragmentaion header       : 2 bytes
HDLC flag and FCS         : 4 bytes

```

MFR (FRF16) Overhead details:

```
=====
Fragment 1:
  Fragmentation header : 2 bytes
  Framereelay header   : 2 bytes
  Inner proto          : 2 bytes
  HDLC flag and FCS    : 4 bytes

Fragments 2 ...n :
  Fragmentation header : 2 bytes
  Framereelay header   : 2 bytes
  HDLC flag and FCS    : 4 bytes
```

Overhead with LFI

MLPPP(Long & short sequence):

```
=====
Outer PPP header : 4 bytes
HDLC flag and FCS : 4 bytes
```

MLFR (FRF15):

```
=====
Framereelay header : 2 bytes
Control,NLPID      : 2 bytes
HDLC flag and FCS  : 4 bytes
```

The following examples show overhead for different cases:

- A 1000-byte packet is sent to a mlppp bundle without any fragmentation. At the Layer 2 level, bytes transmitted is 1013 in 1 packet. This overhead is for MLPPP long sequence encap.
- A 1000-byte packet is sent to a mlppp bundle with a fragment threshold of 250byte. At the Layer 2 level, bytes transmitted is 1061 bytes in 5 packets.
- A 1000-byte LFI packet is sent to an mlppp bundle. At the Layer 2 level, bytes transmitted is 1008 in 1 packet.

remaining-traffic—(Optional) Display the queuing statistics of all logical interfaces that do not have traffic-control profiles configured. (Not on the QFX Series.)

Additional Information

For rate-limited interfaces hosted on Modular Interface Cards (MICs), Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs), or Enhanced Queuing DPCs, rate-limit packet-drop operations occur *before* packets are queued for transmission scheduling. For such interfaces, the statistics for queued traffic do not include the packets that have already been dropped due to rate limiting, and consequently the displayed statistics for queued traffic are the same as the displayed statistics for transmitted traffic.



NOTE: For rate-limited interfaces hosted on other types of hardware, rate-limit packet-drop operations occur *after* packets are queued for transmission scheduling. For these other interface types, the statistics for queued traffic include the packets that are later dropped due to rate limiting, and consequently the displayed statistics for queued traffic equals the sum of the statistics for transmitted and rate-limited traffic.

On M Series routers (except for the M320 and M120 routers), this command is valid only for a PIC installed on an enhanced Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC).

Queue statistics for aggregated interfaces are supported on the M Series and T Series routers only. Statistics for an aggregated interface are the summation of the queue statistics of the child links of that aggregated interface. You can view the statistics for a child interface by using the **show interfaces statistics** command for that child interface.

When you configure tricolor marking on a 10-port 1-Gigabit Ethernet PIC, for queues 6 and 7 only, the output does not display the number of queued bytes and packets, or the number of bytes and packets dropped because of RED. If you do not configure tricolor marking on the interface, these statistics are available for all queues.

For the 4-port Channelized OC12 IQE PIC and 1-port Channelized OC48 IQE PIC, the **Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues** field represents traffic bound for a particular physical interface on the PIC. For all other PICs, the **Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues** field represents the total traffic bound for the PIC.

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs, the **show interfaces queue** command output does not display the number of tail-dropped packets. This limitation does not apply to Packet Forwarding Engine chassis queues.

When fragmentation occurs on the egress interface, the first set of packet counters shows the postfragmentation values. The second set of packet counters (under the **Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues** field) shows the prefragmentation values.

The behavior of the **egress** queues for the **Routing Engine-Generated Traffic** is not same as the configured queue for MLPPP and MFR configurations.

For information about how to configure CoS, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*. For related CoS operational mode commands, see the [CLI Explorer](#).

Required Privilege Level

view

List of Sample Output

[show interfaces queue \(Rate-Limited Interface on a Gigabit Ethernet MIC in an MPC\) on page 1197](#)
[show interfaces queue \(Aggregated Ethernet on a T320 Router\) on page 1198](#)
[show interfaces queue \(Gigabit Ethernet on a T640 Router\) on page 1200](#)
[show interfaces queue aggregate \(Gigabit Ethernet Enhanced DPC\) on page 1200](#)
[show interfaces queue \(Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC\) on page 1204](#)
[show interfaces queue both-ingress-egress \(Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC\) on page 1207](#)

[show interfaces queue ingress \(Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC\) on page 1209](#)
[show interfaces queue egress \(Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC\) on page 1210](#)
[show interfaces queue remaining-traffic \(Gigabit Ethernet Enhanced DPC\) on page 1212](#)
[show interfaces queue \(Channelized OC12 IQE Type 3 PIC in SONET Mode\) on page 1214](#)
[show interfaces queue \(QFX Series\) on page 1224](#)
[show interfaces queue l2-statistics \(lsq interface\) on page 1225](#)
[show interfaces queue lsq \(lsq-ifd\) on page 1226](#)

Output Fields Table 168 on page 1193 lists the output fields for the **show interfaces queue** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 168: show interfaces queue Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Physical interface	Name of the physical interface.
Enabled	State of the interface. Possible values are described in the “Enabled Field” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .
Interface index	Physical interface's index number, which reflects its initialization sequence.
SNMP ifIndex	SNMP index number for the interface.
Forwarding classes supported	Total number of forwarding classes supported on the specified interface.
Forwarding classes in use	Total number of forwarding classes in use on the specified interface.
Ingress queues supported	On Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs only, total number of ingress queues supported on the specified interface.
Ingress queues in use	On Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs only, total number of ingress queues in use on the specified interface.
Output queues supported	Total number of output queues supported on the specified interface.
Output queues in use	Total number of output queues in use on the specified interface.
Egress queues supported	Total number of egress queues supported on the specified interface.
Egress queues in use	Total number of egress queues in use on the specified interface.
Queue counters (Ingress)	CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name. Displayed on IQ2 interfaces. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queued packets—Number of queued packets. • Transmitted packets—Number of transmitted packets. • Dropped packets—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.

Table 168: show interfaces queue Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Burst size	(Logical interfaces on IQ PICs only) Maximum number of bytes up to which the logical interface can burst. The burst size is based on the shaping rate applied to the interface.
The following output fields are applicable to both interface component and Packet Forwarding component in the show interfaces queue command:	
Queue	Queue number.
Forwarding classes	Forwarding class name.
Queued Packets	<p>Number of packets queued to this queue.</p> <p>NOTE: For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 interfaces, the Queued Packets count is calculated by the Junos OS interpreting one frame buffer as one packet. If the queued packets are very large or very small, the calculation might not be completely accurate for transit traffic. The count is completely accurate for traffic terminated on the router.</p> <p>For rate-limited interfaces hosted on MICs or MPCs only, this statistic does not include traffic dropped due to rate limiting. For more information, see “Additional Information” on page 1191.</p>
Queued Bytes	<p>Number of bytes queued to this queue. The byte counts vary by interface hardware. For more information, see Table 169 on page 1196.</p> <p>For rate-limited interfaces hosted on MICs or MPCs only, this statistic does not include traffic dropped due to rate limiting. For more information, see “Additional Information” on page 1191.</p>
Transmitted Packets	<p>Number of packets transmitted by this queue. When fragmentation occurs on the egress interface, the first set of packet counters shows the postfragmentation values. The second set of packet counters (displayed under the Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues field) shows the prefragmentation values.</p> <p>NOTE: For Layer 2 statistics, see “Overhead for Layer 2 Statistics” on page 1189</p>
Transmitted Bytes	<p>Number of bytes transmitted by this queue. The byte counts vary by interface hardware. For more information, see Table 169 on page 1196.</p> <p>NOTE: On MX Series routers, this number can be inaccurate when you issue the command for a physical interface repeatedly and in quick succession, because the statistics for the child nodes are collected infrequently. Wait ten seconds between successive iterations to avoid this situation.</p> <p>NOTE: For Layer 2 statistics, see “Overhead for Layer 2 Statistics” on page 1189</p>
Tail-dropped packets	<p>Number of packets dropped because of tail drop.</p> <p>NOTE: The Tail-dropped packets counter is not supported on the PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.</p>
RL-dropped packets	<p>Number of packets dropped due to rate limiting.</p> <p>For rate-limited interfaces hosted on MICs, MPCs, and Enhanced Queuing DPCs only, this statistic is not included in the queued traffic statistics. For more information, see “Additional Information” on page 1191.</p> <p>NOTE: The RL-dropped packets counter is not supported on the PTX Series Packet Transport Routers, and is omitted from the output.</p>

Table 168: show interfaces queue Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
RL-dropped bytes	<p>Number of bytes dropped due to rate limiting.</p> <p>For rate-limited interfaces hosted on MICs, MPCs, and Enhanced Queuing DPCs only, this statistic is not included in the queued traffic statistics. For more information, see “Additional Information” on page 1191.</p>
RED-dropped packets	<p>Number of packets dropped because of random early detection (RED).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (M Series and T Series routers only) On M320 and M120 routers and the T Series routers, the total number of dropped packets is displayed. On all other M Series routers, the output classifies dropped packets into the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low, non-TCP—Number of low-loss priority non-TCP packets dropped because of RED. • Low, TCP—Number of low-loss priority TCP packets dropped because of RED. • High, non-TCP—Number of high-loss priority non-TCP packets dropped because of RED. • High, TCP—Number of high-loss priority TCP packets dropped because of RED. • (MX Series routers with enhanced DPCs, and T Series routers with enhanced FPCs only) The output classifies dropped packets into the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low—Number of low-loss priority packets dropped because of RED. • Medium-low—Number of medium-low loss priority packets dropped because of RED. • Medium-high—Number of medium-high loss priority packets dropped because of RED. • High—Number of high-loss priority packets dropped because of RED. <p>NOTE: Due to accounting space limitations on certain Type 3 FPCs (which are supported in M320 and T640 routers), this field does not always display the correct value for queue 6 or queue 7 for interfaces on 10-port 1-Gigabit Ethernet PICs.</p>
RED-dropped bytes	<p>Number of bytes dropped because of RED. The byte counts vary by interface hardware. For more information, see Table 169 on page 1196.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (M Series and T Series routers only) On M320 and M120 routers and the T Series routers, only the total number of dropped bytes is displayed. On all other M Series routers, the output classifies dropped bytes into the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low, non-TCP—Number of low-loss priority non-TCP bytes dropped because of RED. • Low, TCP—Number of low-loss priority TCP bytes dropped because of RED. • High, non-TCP—Number of high-loss priority non-TCP bytes dropped because of RED. • High, TCP—Number of high-loss priority TCP bytes dropped because of RED. <p>NOTE: Due to accounting space limitations on certain Type 3 FPCs (which are supported in M320 and T640 routers), this field does not always display the correct value for queue 6 or queue 7 for interfaces on 10-port 1-Gigabit Ethernet PICs.</p>

Byte counts vary by interface hardware. [Table 169 on page 1196](#) shows how the byte counts on the outbound interfaces vary depending on the interface hardware.

[Table 169 on page 1196](#) is based on the assumption that outbound interfaces are sending IP traffic with 478 bytes per packet.

Table 169: Byte Count by Interface Hardware

Interface Hardware	Output Level	Byte Count Includes	Comments
Gigabit Ethernet IQ and IQE PICs	Interface	<p>Queued: 490 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + 12 bytes</p> <p>Transmitted: 490 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + 12 bytes</p> <p>RED dropped: 496 bytes per packet representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + 18 bytes</p>	<p>The 12 additional bytes include 6 bytes for the destination MAC address + 4 bytes for the VLAN + 2 bytes for the Ethernet type.</p> <p>For RED dropped, 6 bytes are added for the source MAC address.</p>
	Packet forwarding component	<p>Queued: 478 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet</p> <p>Transmitted: 478 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet</p>	—
Non-IQ PIC	Interface	<p>T Series, TX Series, T1600, and MX Series routers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queued: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet. Transmitted: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet. <p>T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queued: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + the full Layer 2 overhead including 4 bytes CRC + the full Layer 1 overhead 8 bytes preamble + 12 bytes Inter frame Gap. Transmitted: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + the full Layer 2 overhead including 4 bytes CRC + the full Layer 1 overhead 8 bytes preamble + 12 bytes Interframe Gap. <p>M Series routers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queued: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet. Transmitted: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + the full Layer 2 overhead. <p>PTX Series Packet Transport Routers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queued: The sum of the transmitted bytes and the RED dropped bytes. Transmitted: Full Layer 2 overhead (including all L2 encapsulation and CRC) + 12 inter-packet gap + 8 for the preamble. RED dropped: Full Layer 2 overhead (including all L2 encapsulation and CRC) + 12 inter-packet gap + 8 for the preamble (does not include the VLAN header or MPLS pushed bytes). 	<p>The Layer 2 overhead is 14 bytes for non-VLAN traffic and 18 bytes for VLAN traffic.</p>

Table 169: Byte Count by Interface Hardware (*continued*)

Interface Hardware	Output Level	Byte Count Includes	Comments
IQ and IQE PICs with a SONET/SDH interface	Interface	<p>Queued: 482 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + 4 bytes</p> <p>Transmitted: 482 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + 4 bytes</p> <p>RED dropped: 482 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + 4 bytes</p>	The additional 4 bytes are for the Layer 2 Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) header.
	Packet forwarding component	<p>Queued: 478 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet</p> <p>Transmitted: 486 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + 8 bytes</p>	For transmitted packets, the additional 8 bytes includes 4 bytes for the PPP header and 4 bytes for a cookie.
Non-IQ PIC with a SONET/SDH interface	Interface	<p>T Series, TX Series, T1600, and MX Series routers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queued: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet. Transmitted: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet. <p>M Series routers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queued: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet. Transmitted: 483 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + 5 bytes RED dropped: 478 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet 	For transmitted packets, the additional 5 bytes includes 4 bytes for the PPP header and 1 byte for the packet loss priority (PLP).
Interfaces configured with Frame Relay Encapsulation	Interface	The default Frame Relay overhead is 7 bytes. If you configure the Frame Check Sequence (FCS) to 4 bytes, then the overhead increases to 10 bytes.	
1-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2-E PICs	Interface	<p>Queued: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + the full Layer 2 overhead including CRC.</p> <p>Transmitted: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + the full Layer 2 overhead including CRC.</p>	The Layer 2 overhead is 18 bytes for non-VLAN traffic and 22 bytes for VLAN traffic.
4-port 1G IQ2 and IQ2-E PICs	Packet forwarding component	Queued: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet.	—
8-port 1G IQ2 and IQ2-E PICs		Transmitted: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet.	

Sample Output

show interfaces queue (Rate-Limited Interface on a Gigabit Ethernet MIC in an MPC)

The following example shows queue information for the rate-limited interface ge-4/2/0 on a Gigabit Ethernet MIC in an MPC. For rate-limited queues for interfaces hosted on MICs or MPCs, rate-limit packet drops occur prior to packet output queuing. In the

command output, the nonzero statistics displayed in the **RL-dropped packets** and **RL-dropped bytes** fields quantify the traffic dropped to rate-limit queue 0 output to 10 percent of 1 gigabyte (100 megabits) per second. Because the RL-dropped traffic is not included in the **Queued** statistics, the statistics displayed for queued traffic are the same as the statistics for transmitted traffic.

```
user@host> show interfaces queue ge-4/2/0
Physical interface: ge-4/2/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 203, SNMP ifIndex: 1054
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use
Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
  Queued:
    Packets          :          131300649          141751 pps
    Bytes            :          11287964840        99793248 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets          :          131300649          141751 pps
    Bytes            :          11287964840        99793248 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    RL-dropped packets :          205050862        602295 pps
    RL-dropped bytes   :          13595326612      327648832 bps
    RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      Low              :          0          0 pps
      Medium-low       :          0          0 pps
      Medium-high      :          0          0 pps
      High             :          0          0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
      Low              :          0          0 bps
      Medium-low       :          0          0 bps
      Medium-high      :          0          0 bps
      High             :          0          0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets          :          0          0 pps
    Bytes            :          0          0 bps
```

show interfaces queue (Aggregated Ethernet on a T320 Router)

The following example shows that the aggregated Ethernet interface, **ae1**, has traffic on queues **af1** and **af12**:

```
user@host> show interfaces queue ae1
Physical interface: ae1, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 158, SNMP ifIndex: 33 Forwarding classes: 8 supported, 8 in use
Output queues: 8 supported, 8 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: be
  Queued:
    Packets          :          5          0 pps
    Bytes            :          242          0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets          :          5          0 pps
    Bytes            :          242          0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: af1
  Queued:
    Packets          :          42603765        595484 pps
```

```

Bytes                :          5453281920          609776496 bps
Transmitted:
Packets              :          42603765           595484 pps
Bytes                :          5453281920          609776496 bps
Tail-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
RED-dropped packets  :              0              0 pps
RED-dropped bytes    :              0              0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: ef1
Queued:
Packets              :              0              0 pps
Bytes                :              0              0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets              :              0              0 pps
Bytes                :              0              0 bps
Tail-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
RED-dropped packets  :              0              0 pps
RED-dropped bytes    :              0              0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: nc
Queued:
Packets              :              45              0 pps
Bytes                :             3930              0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets              :              45              0 pps
Bytes                :             3930              0 bps
Tail-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
RED-dropped packets  :              0              0 pps
RED-dropped bytes    :              0              0 bps
Queue: 4, Forwarding classes: af11
Queued:
Packets              :              0              0 pps
Bytes                :              0              0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets              :              0              0 pps
Bytes                :              0              0 bps
Tail-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
RED-dropped packets  :              0              0 pps
RED-dropped bytes    :              0              0 bps
Queue: 5, Forwarding classes: ef11
Queued:
Packets              :              0              0 pps
Bytes                :              0              0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets              :              0              0 pps
Bytes                :              0              0 bps
Tail-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
RED-dropped packets  :              0              0 pps
RED-dropped bytes    :              0              0 bps
Queue: 6, Forwarding classes: af12
Queued:
Packets              :          31296413          437436 pps
Bytes                :          4005940864          447935200 bps
Transmitted:
Packets              :          31296413          437436 pps
Bytes                :          4005940864          447935200 bps
Tail-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
RED-dropped packets  :              0              0 pps
RED-dropped bytes    :              0              0 bps
Queue: 7, Forwarding classes: nc2
Queued:
Packets              :              0              0 pps
Bytes                :              0              0 bps

```

```

Transmitted:
Packets      :          0          0 pps
Bytes        :          0          0 bps
Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RED-dropped bytes  :          0          0 bps

```

show interfaces queue (Gigabit Ethernet on a T640 Router)

```

user@host> show interfaces queue
Physical interface: ge-7/0/1, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 150, SNMP ifIndex: 42
  Forwarding classes: 8 supported, 8 in use
  Output queues: 8 supported, 8 in use
  Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: be
    Queued:
      Packets      :          13          0 pps
      Bytes        :         622          0 bps
    Transmitted:
      Packets      :          13          0 pps
      Bytes        :         622          0 bps
      Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      RED-dropped bytes  :          0          0 bps
  Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: af1
    Queued:
      Packets      :      1725947945      372178 pps
      Bytes        :      220921336960      381110432 bps
    Transmitted:
      Packets      :      1725947945      372178 pps
      Bytes        :      220921336960      381110432 bps
      Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      RED-dropped bytes  :          0          0 bps
  Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: ef1
    Queued:
      Packets      :          0          0 pps
      Bytes        :          0          0 bps
    Transmitted:
      Packets      :          0          0 pps
      Bytes        :          0          0 bps
      Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      RED-dropped bytes  :          0          0 bps
  Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: nc
    Queued:
      Packets      :          571          0 pps
      Bytes        :         49318         336 bps
    Transmitted:
      Packets      :          571          0 pps
      Bytes        :         49318         336 bps
      Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      RED-dropped bytes  :          0          0 bps

```

show interfaces queue aggregate (Gigabit Ethernet Enhanced DPC)

```

user@host> show interfaces queue ge-2/2/9 aggregate

```

```

Physical interface: ge-2/2/9, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 238, SNMP ifIndex: 71
  Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use
  Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
  Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
    Queued:
      Packets      :      148450735      947295 pps
      Bytes       :      8016344944    409228848 bps
    Transmitted:
      Packets      :      76397439      487512 pps
      Bytes       :    4125461868      210602376 bps
      Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
      RED-dropped packets :      72053285      459783 pps
        Low       :      72053285      459783 pps
        Medium-low :           0          0 pps
        Medium-high :           0          0 pps
        High       :           0          0 pps
      RED-dropped bytes :    3890877444    198626472 bps
        Low       :    3890877444    198626472 bps
        Medium-low :           0          0 bps
        Medium-high :           0          0 bps
        High       :           0          0 bps
  Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
    Queued:
      Packets      :           0          0 pps
      Bytes       :           0          0 bps
    Transmitted:
      Packets      :           0          0 pps
      Bytes       :           0          0 bps
      Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
      RED-dropped packets :           0          0 pps
        Low       :           0          0 pps
        Medium-low :           0          0 pps
        Medium-high :           0          0 pps
        High       :           0          0 pps
      RED-dropped bytes :           0          0 bps
        Low       :           0          0 bps
        Medium-low :           0          0 bps
        Medium-high :           0          0 bps
        High       :           0          0 bps
  Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
    Queued:
      Packets      :      410278257      473940 pps
      Bytes       :    22156199518    204742296 bps
    Transmitted:
      Packets      :      4850003       4033 pps
      Bytes       :    261900162      1742256 bps
      Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
      RED-dropped packets :      405425693      469907 pps
        Low       :      405425693      469907 pps
        Medium-low :           0          0 pps
        Medium-high :           0          0 pps
        High       :           0          0 pps
      RED-dropped bytes :    21892988124    203000040 bps
        Low       :    21892988124    203000040 bps
        Medium-low :           0          0 bps
        Medium-high :           0          0 bps
        High       :           0          0 bps
  Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
    Queued:
      Packets      :           0          0 pps

```

```

Bytes : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets : 0 0 pps
Bytes : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
Low : 0 0 pps
Medium-low : 0 0 pps
Medium-high : 0 0 pps
High : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Low : 0 0 bps
Medium-low : 0 0 bps
Medium-high : 0 0 bps
High : 0 0 bps
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use
Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
Queued:
Packets : 76605230 485376 pps
Bytes : 5209211400 264044560 bps
Transmitted:
Packets : 76444631 484336 pps
Bytes : 5198235612 263478800 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets : 160475 1040 pps
Low : 160475 1040 pps
Medium-low : 0 0 pps
Medium-high : 0 0 pps
High : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 10912300 565760 bps
Low : 10912300 565760 bps
Medium-low : 0 0 bps
Medium-high : 0 0 bps
High : 0 0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
Queued:
Packets : 0 0 pps
Bytes : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets : 0 0 pps
Bytes : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
Low : 0 0 pps
Medium-low : 0 0 pps
Medium-high : 0 0 pps
High : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Low : 0 0 bps
Medium-low : 0 0 bps
Medium-high : 0 0 bps
High : 0 0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
Queued:
Packets : 4836136 3912 pps
Bytes : 333402032 2139056 bps
Transmitted:
Packets : 3600866 1459 pps
Bytes : 244858888 793696 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available

```



```

RED-dropped packets :          1225034          2450 pps
  Low                :          1225034          2450 pps
  Medium-low         :              0              0 pps
  Medium-high        :              0              0 pps
  High               :              0              0 pps
RED-dropped bytes   :          83302312        1333072 bps
  Low                :          83302312        1333072 bps
  Medium-low         :              0              0 bps
  Medium-high        :              0              0 bps
  High               :              0              0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
  Packets            :              0              0 pps
  Bytes              :              0              0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets            :              0              0 pps
  Bytes              :              0              0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
  Low                :              0              0 pps
  Medium-low         :              0              0 pps
  Medium-high        :              0              0 pps
  High               :              0              0 pps
RED-dropped bytes   :              0              0 bps
  Low                :              0              0 bps
  Medium-low         :              0              0 bps
  Medium-high        :              0              0 bps
  High               :              0              0 bps

```

Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues:

Queues: 4 supported, 4 in use

Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort

```

Queued:
  Packets            :          77059796        486384 pps
  Bytes              :          3544750624      178989576 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets            :          77059797        486381 pps
  Bytes              :          3544750670      178988248 bps
Tail-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
  Low                :              0              0 pps
  Medium-low         :              0              0 pps
  Medium-high        :              0              0 pps
  High               :              0              0 pps
RED-dropped bytes   :              0              0 bps
  Low                :              0              0 bps
  Medium-low         :              0              0 bps
  Medium-high        :              0              0 bps
  High               :              0              0 bps

```

Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding

```

Queued:
  Packets            :              0              0 pps
  Bytes              :              0              0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets            :              0              0 pps
  Bytes              :              0              0 bps
Tail-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
  Low                :              0              0 pps
  Medium-low         :              0              0 pps
  Medium-high        :              0              0 pps

```

```

      High : 0 0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
      Low : 0 0 bps
    Medium-low : 0 0 bps
    Medium-high : 0 0 bps
      High : 0 0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets : 4846580 3934 pps
    Bytes : 222942680 1447768 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets : 4846580 3934 pps
    Bytes : 222942680 1447768 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
    RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
      Low : 0 0 pps
    Medium-low : 0 0 pps
    Medium-high : 0 0 pps
      High : 0 0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
      Low : 0 0 bps
    Medium-low : 0 0 bps
    Medium-high : 0 0 bps
      High : 0 0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
  Queued:
    Packets : 0 0 pps
    Bytes : 0 0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets : 0 0 pps
    Bytes : 0 0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
    RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
      Low : 0 0 pps
    Medium-low : 0 0 pps
    Medium-high : 0 0 pps
      High : 0 0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
      Low : 0 0 bps
    Medium-low : 0 0 bps
    Medium-high : 0 0 bps
      High : 0 0 bps

```

show interfaces queue (Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC)

```

user@host> show interfaces queue ge-7/1/3
Physical interface: ge-7/1/3, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 170, SNMP ifIndex: 70 Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in
  use Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
  Queued:
    Packets : 418390039 10 pps
    Bytes : 38910269752 7440 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets : 418390039 10 pps
    Bytes : 38910269752 7440 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding

```

```

Queued:
  Packets      :           0           0 pps
  Bytes       :           0           0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets      :           0           0 pps
  Bytes       :           0           0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :           0           0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes  :           0           0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
Queued:
  Packets      :           0           0 pps
  Bytes       :           0           0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets      :           0           0 pps
  Bytes       :           0           0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :           0           0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes  :           0           0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
  Packets      :          7055           1 pps
  Bytes       :         451552          512 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets      :          7055           1 pps
  Bytes       :         451552          512 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :           0           0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes  :           0           0 bps
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
Queued:
  Packets      :          1031           0 pps
  Bytes       :         143292           0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets      :          1031           0 pps
  Bytes       :         143292           0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RL-dropped packets  :           0           0 pps
  RL-dropped bytes   :           0           0 bps
  RED-dropped packets :           0           0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes  :           0           0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
Queued:
  Packets      :           0           0 pps
  Bytes       :           0           0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets      :           0           0 pps
  Bytes       :           0           0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RL-dropped packets  :           0           0 pps
  RL-dropped bytes   :           0           0 bps
  RED-dropped packets :           0           0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes  :           0           0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
Queued:
  Packets      :           0           0 pps
  Bytes       :           0           0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets      :           0           0 pps
  Bytes       :           0           0 bps

```

```

Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RL-dropped packets   :                0                0 pps
RL-dropped bytes     :                0                0 bps
RED-dropped packets   :                0                0 pps
RED-dropped bytes     :                0                0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
Packets              :                77009              11 pps
Bytes                :               6894286             7888 bps
Transmitted:
Packets              :                77009              11 pps
Bytes                :               6894286             7888 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RL-dropped packets   :                0                0 pps
RL-dropped bytes     :                0                0 bps
RED-dropped packets   :                0                0 pps
RED-dropped bytes     :                0                0 bps

Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues:
Queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
Queued:
Packets              :                1031                0 pps
Bytes                :               147328                0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets              :                1031                0 pps
Bytes                :               147328                0 bps
Tail-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
RED-dropped packets   :                0                0 pps
Low, non-TCP          :                0                0 pps
Low, TCP              :                0                0 pps
High, non-TCP         :                0                0 pps
High, TCP             :                0                0 pps
RED-dropped bytes     :                0                0 bps
Low, non-TCP          :                0                0 bps
Low, TCP              :                0                0 bps
High, non-TCP         :                0                0 bps
High, TCP             :                0                0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
Queued:
Packets              :                0                0 pps
Bytes                :                0                0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets              :                0                0 pps
Bytes                :                0                0 bps
Tail-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
RED-dropped packets   :                0                0 pps
Low, non-TCP          :                0                0 pps
Low, TCP              :                0                0 pps
High, non-TCP         :                0                0 pps
High, TCP             :                0                0 pps
RED-dropped bytes     :                0                0 bps
Low, non-TCP          :                0                0 bps
Low, TCP              :                0                0 bps
High, non-TCP         :                0                0 bps
High, TCP             :                0                0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
Queued:
Packets              :                0                0 pps
Bytes                :                0                0 bps
Transmitted:

```

```

Packets          : 0 0 pps
Bytes            : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  Low, non-TCP    : 0 0 pps
  Low, TCP        : 0 0 pps
  High, non-TCP   : 0 0 pps
  High, TCP       : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
  Low, non-TCP    : 0 0 bps
  Low, TCP        : 0 0 bps
  High, non-TCP   : 0 0 bps
  High, TCP       : 0 0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
  Packets          : 94386 12 pps
  Bytes            : 13756799 9568 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets          : 94386 12 pps
  Bytes            : 13756799 9568 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
    Low, non-TCP    : 0 0 pps
    Low, TCP        : 0 0 pps
    High, non-TCP   : 0 0 pps
    High, TCP       : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
    Low, non-TCP    : 0 0 bps
    Low, TCP        : 0 0 bps
    High, non-TCP   : 0 0 bps
    High, TCP       : 0 0 bps

```

show interfaces queue both-ingress-egress (Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC)

```

user@host> show interfaces queue ge-6/2/0 both-ingress-egress
Physical interface: ge-6/2/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 175, SNMP ifIndex: 121
Forwarding classes: 8 supported, 4 in use
Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
Queued:
  Packets          : Not Available
  Bytes            : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets          : 254 0 pps
  Bytes            : 16274 0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   : 0 0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
Queued:
  Packets          : Not Available
  Bytes            : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets          : 0 0 pps
  Bytes            : 0 0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   : 0 0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding

```

```

Queued:
  Packets          : Not Available
  Bytes           :                0                0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets          :                0                0 pps
  Bytes           :                0                0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes  :                0                0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
  Packets          : Not Available
  Bytes           :                0                0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets          :                0                0 pps
  Bytes           :                0                0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes  :                0                0 bps
Forwarding classes: 8 supported, 4 in use
Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
Queued:
  Packets          : Not Available
  Bytes           :                0                0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets          :                3                0 pps
  Bytes           :               126                0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes  :                0                0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
Queued:
  Packets          : Not Available
  Bytes           :                0                0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets          :                0                0 pps
  Bytes           :                0                0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes  :                0                0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
Queued:
  Packets          : Not Available
  Bytes           :                0                0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets          :                0                0 pps
  Bytes           :                0                0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes  :                0                0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
  Packets          : Not Available
  Bytes           :                0                0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets          :                0                0 pps
  Bytes           :                0                0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes  :                0                0 bps

```

```

Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues:
Queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
  Queued:
    Packets      :      80564692      0 pps
    Bytes        :      3383717100    0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :      80564692      0 pps
    Bytes        :      3383717100    0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
    RED-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :      0      0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets      :      80564685      0 pps
    Bytes        :      3383716770    0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :      80564685      0 pps
    Bytes        :      3383716770    0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
    RED-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :      0      0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets      :      0      0 pps
    Bytes        :      0      0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :      0      0 pps
    Bytes        :      0      0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
    RED-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :      0      0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
  Queued:
    Packets      :      9397      0 pps
    Bytes        :      3809052      232 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :      9397      0 pps
    Bytes        :      3809052      232 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
    RED-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :      0      0 bps

```

show interfaces queue ingress (Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC)

```

user@host> show interfaces queue ge-6/2/0 ingress
Physical interface: ge-6/2/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 175, SNMP ifIndex: 121
Forwarding classes: 8 supported, 4 in use
Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
  Queued:
    Packets      : Not Available
    Bytes        :      0      0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :      288      0 pps
    Bytes        :      18450      0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RED-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :      0      0 bps

```

```

Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets      : Not Available
    Bytes        :                0          0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :                0          0 pps
    Bytes        :                0          0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RED-dropped packets :                0          0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :                0          0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets      : Not Available
    Bytes        :                0          0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :                0          0 pps
    Bytes        :                0          0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RED-dropped packets :                0          0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :                0          0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
  Queued:
    Packets      : Not Available
    Bytes        :                0          0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :                0          0 pps
    Bytes        :                0          0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RED-dropped packets :                0          0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :                0          0 bps

```

show interfaces queue egress (Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC)

```

user@host> show interfaces queue ge-6/2/0 egress
Physical interface: ge-6/2/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 175, SNMP ifIndex: 121
Forwarding classes: 8 supported, 4 in use
Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
  Queued:
    Packets      : Not Available
    Bytes        :                0          0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :                3          0 pps
    Bytes        :               126          0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RED-dropped packets :                0          0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :                0          0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets      : Not Available
    Bytes        :                0          0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :                0          0 pps
    Bytes        :                0          0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RED-dropped packets :                0          0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :                0          0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
  Queued:

```



```

Packets          : Not Available
Bytes            :                      0          0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets          :                      0          0 pps
Bytes            :                      0          0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets :                      0          0 pps
RED-dropped bytes  :                      0          0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
Packets          : Not Available
Bytes            :                      0          0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets          :                      0          0 pps
Bytes            :                      0          0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets :                      0          0 pps
RED-dropped bytes  :                      0          0 bps
Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues:
Queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
Queued:
Packets          :                      80564692      0 pps
Bytes            :                      3383717100     0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets          :                      80564692      0 pps
Bytes            :                      3383717100     0 bps
Tail-dropped packets :                      0          0 pps
RED-dropped packets :                      0          0 pps
RED-dropped bytes  :                      0          0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
Queued:
Packets          :                      80564685      0 pps
Bytes            :                      3383716770     0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets          :                      80564685      0 pps
Bytes            :                      3383716770     0 bps
Tail-dropped packets :                      0          0 pps
RED-dropped packets :                      0          0 pps
RED-dropped bytes  :                      0          0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
Queued:
Packets          :                      0          0 pps
Bytes            :                      0          0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets          :                      0          0 pps
Bytes            :                      0          0 bps
Tail-dropped packets :                      0          0 pps
RED-dropped packets :                      0          0 pps
RED-dropped bytes  :                      0          0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
Packets          :                      9538          0 pps
Bytes            :                      3819840        0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets          :                      9538          0 pps
Bytes            :                      3819840        0 bps
Tail-dropped packets :                      0          0 pps
RED-dropped packets :                      0          0 pps
RED-dropped bytes  :                      0          0 bps

```

show interfaces queue remaining-traffic (Gigabit Ethernet Enhanced DPC)

```

user@host> show interfaces queue ge-2/2/9 remaining-traffic
Physical interface: ge-2/2/9, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 238, SNMP ifIndex: 71
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use
Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
  Queued:
    Packets      :      110208969      472875 pps
    Bytes        :      5951284434    204282000 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :      110208969      472875 pps
    Bytes        :      5951284434    204282000 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :
    Low          :      0      0 pps
    Medium-low   :      0      0 pps
    Medium-high  :      0      0 pps
    High         :      0      0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes :
    Low          :      0      0 bps
    Medium-low   :      0      0 bps
    Medium-high  :      0      0 bps
    High         :      0      0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets      :      0      0 pps
    Bytes        :      0      0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :      0      0 pps
    Bytes        :      0      0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :
    Low          :      0      0 pps
    Medium-low   :      0      0 pps
    Medium-high  :      0      0 pps
    High         :      0      0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes :
    Low          :      0      0 bps
    Medium-low   :      0      0 bps
    Medium-high  :      0      0 bps
    High         :      0      0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets      :      0      0 pps
    Bytes        :      0      0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :      0      0 pps
    Bytes        :      0      0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :
    Low          :      0      0 pps
    Medium-low   :      0      0 pps
    Medium-high  :      0      0 pps
    High         :      0      0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes :
    Low          :      0      0 bps
    Medium-low   :      0      0 bps
    Medium-high  :      0      0 bps

```

```

    High : 0 0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
  Packets : 0 0 pps
  Bytes : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets : 0 0 pps
  Bytes : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  Low : 0 0 pps
  Medium-low : 0 0 pps
  Medium-high : 0 0 pps
  High : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
  Low : 0 0 bps
  Medium-low : 0 0 bps
  Medium-high : 0 0 bps
  High : 0 0 bps
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use
Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
Queued:
  Packets : 109355853 471736 pps
  Bytes : 7436199152 256627968 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets : 109355852 471736 pps
  Bytes : 7436198640 256627968 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  Low : 0 0 pps
  Medium-low : 0 0 pps
  Medium-high : 0 0 pps
  High : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
  Low : 0 0 bps
  Medium-low : 0 0 bps
  Medium-high : 0 0 bps
  High : 0 0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
Queued:
  Packets : 0 0 pps
  Bytes : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets : 0 0 pps
  Bytes : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  Low : 0 0 pps
  Medium-low : 0 0 pps
  Medium-high : 0 0 pps
  High : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
  Low : 0 0 bps
  Medium-low : 0 0 bps
  Medium-high : 0 0 bps
  High : 0 0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
Queued:
  Packets : 0 0 pps
  Bytes : 0 0 bps

```

```

Transmitted:
Packets          :                0                0 pps
Bytes            :                0                0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  Low            :                0                0 pps
  Medium-low     :                0                0 pps
  Medium-high    :                0                0 pps
  High           :                0                0 pps
RED-dropped bytes  :                0                0 bps
  Low            :                0                0 bps
  Medium-low     :                0                0 bps
  Medium-high    :                0                0 bps
  High           :                0                0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
Packets          :                0                0 pps
Bytes            :                0                0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets          :                0                0 pps
Bytes            :                0                0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  Low            :                0                0 pps
  Medium-low     :                0                0 pps
  Medium-high    :                0                0 pps
  High           :                0                0 pps
RED-dropped bytes  :                0                0 bps
  Low            :                0                0 bps
  Medium-low     :                0                0 bps
  Medium-high    :                0                0 bps
  High           :                0                0 bps

```

show interfaces queue (Channelized OC12 IQE Type 3 PIC in SONET Mode)

```

user@host> show interfaces queue t3-1/1/0:7
Physical interface: t3-1/1/0:7, Enabled, Physical link is Up

  Interface index: 192, SNMP ifIndex: 1948

  Description: full T3 interface connect to 6ce13 t3-3/1/0:7 for FR testing -
  Lam

  Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 9 in use

  Egress queues: 8 supported, 8 in use

  Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: DEFAULT

  Queued:

    Packets          :                214886                13449 pps

    Bytes            :                9884756                5164536 bps

  Transmitted:

    Packets          :                214886                13449 pps

    Bytes            :                9884756                5164536 bps

```

Tail-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
Low :	0	0 pps
Medium-low :	0	0 pps
Medium-high :	0	0 pps
High :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
Low :	0	0 bps
Medium-low :	0	0 bps
Medium-high :	0	0 bps
High :	0	0 bps

Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: REALTIME

Queued:

Packets :	0	0 pps
Bytes :	0	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets :	0	0 pps
Bytes :	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
Low :	0	0 pps
Medium-low :	0	0 pps
Medium-high :	0	0 pps
High :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
Low :	0	0 bps
Medium-low :	0	0 bps
Medium-high :	0	0 bps
High :	0	0 bps

Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: PRIVATE

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
---------	---	---	-------

Bytes	:	0	0 bps
-------	---	---	-------

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
---------	---	---	-------

Bytes	:	0	0 bps
-------	---	---	-------

Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
----------------------	---	---	-------

RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
---------------------	---	---	-------

Low	:	0	0 pps
-----	---	---	-------

Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
------------	---	---	-------

Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
-------------	---	---	-------

High	:	0	0 pps
------	---	---	-------

RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
-------------------	---	---	-------

Low	:	0	0 bps
-----	---	---	-------

Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
------------	---	---	-------

Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
-------------	---	---	-------

High	:	0	0 bps
------	---	---	-------

Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: CONTROL

Queued:

Packets	:	60	0 pps
---------	---	----	-------

Bytes	:	4560	0 bps
-------	---	------	-------

Transmitted:

Packets	:	60	0 pps
---------	---	----	-------

Bytes	:	4560	0 bps
-------	---	------	-------

Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
----------------------	---	---	-------

RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
---------------------	---	---	-------

Low	:	0	0 pps
-----	---	---	-------

Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
------------	---	---	-------

Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
-------------	---	---	-------

High	:	0	0 pps
------	---	---	-------

RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
-------------------	---	---	-------

Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 4, Forwarding classes: CLASS_B_OUTPUT

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 5, Forwarding classes: CLASS_C_OUTPUT

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps

RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 6, Forwarding classes: CLASS_V_OUTPUT

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 7, Forwarding classes: CLASS_S_OUTPUT, GETS

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
---------	---	---	-------

Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Transmitted:			
Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues:

Queues: 8 supported, 8 in use

Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: DEFAULT

Queued:			
Packets	:	371365	23620 pps
Bytes	:	15597330	7936368 bps
Transmitted:			
Packets	:	371365	23620 pps
Bytes	:	15597330	7936368 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps

High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: REALTIME

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: PRIVATE

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps

Tail-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
Low :	0	0 pps
Medium-low :	0	0 pps
Medium-high :	0	0 pps
High :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
Low :	0	0 bps
Medium-low :	0	0 bps
Medium-high :	0	0 bps
High :	0	0 bps

Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: CONTROL

Queued:

Packets :	32843	0 pps
Bytes :	2641754	56 bps

Transmitted:

Packets :	32843	0 pps
Bytes :	2641754	56 bps
Tail-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
Low :	0	0 pps
Medium-low :	0	0 pps
Medium-high :	0	0 pps
High :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
Low :	0	0 bps
Medium-low :	0	0 bps
Medium-high :	0	0 bps
High :	0	0 bps

Queue: 4, Forwarding classes: CLASS_B_OUTPUT

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
---------	---	---	-------

Bytes	:	0	0 bps
-------	---	---	-------

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
---------	---	---	-------

Bytes	:	0	0 bps
-------	---	---	-------

Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
----------------------	---	---	-------

RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
---------------------	---	---	-------

Low	:	0	0 pps
-----	---	---	-------

Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
------------	---	---	-------

Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
-------------	---	---	-------

High	:	0	0 pps
------	---	---	-------

RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
-------------------	---	---	-------

Low	:	0	0 bps
-----	---	---	-------

Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
------------	---	---	-------

Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
-------------	---	---	-------

High	:	0	0 bps
------	---	---	-------

Queue: 5, Forwarding classes: CLASS_C_OUTPUT

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
---------	---	---	-------

Bytes	:	0	0 bps
-------	---	---	-------

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
---------	---	---	-------

Bytes	:	0	0 bps
-------	---	---	-------

Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
----------------------	---	---	-------

RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
---------------------	---	---	-------

Low	:	0	0 pps
-----	---	---	-------

Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
------------	---	---	-------

Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
-------------	---	---	-------

High	:	0	0 pps
------	---	---	-------

RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
-------------------	---	---	-------

Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 6, Forwarding classes: CLASS_V_OUTPUT

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 7, Forwarding classes: CLASS_S_OUTPUT, GETS

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps

RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
Low :	0	0 pps
Medium-low :	0	0 pps
Medium-high :	0	0 pps
High :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
Low :	0	0 bps
Medium-low :	0	0 bps
Medium-high :	0	0 bps
High :	0	0 bps

show interfaces queue (QFX Series)

```

user@switch> show interfaces queue xe-0/0/15
Physical interface: xe-0/0/15, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 49165, SNMP ifIndex: 539
Forwarding classes: 12 supported, 8 in use
Egress queues: 12 supported, 8 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
  Queued:
    Packets      : 0      0 pps
    Bytes       : 0      0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      : 0      0 pps
    Bytes       : 0      0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    Total-dropped packets: 0      0 pps
    Total-dropped bytes  : 0      0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: fcoe
  Queued:
    Packets      : 0      0 pps
    Bytes       : 0      0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      : 0      0 pps
    Bytes       : 0      0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    Total-dropped packets: 0      0 pps
    Total-dropped bytes  : 0      0 bps
0 bps
Queue: 4, Forwarding classes: no-loss
  Queued:
    Packets      : 0      0 pps
    Bytes       : 0      0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      : 0      0 pps
    Bytes       : 0      0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    Total-dropped packets: 0      0 pps
    Total-dropped bytes  : 0      0 bps
Queue: 7, Forwarding classes: network-control

```

```

Queued:
  Packets      :          0          0 pps
  Bytes       :          0          0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets      :          0          0 pps
  Bytes       :          0          0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
Total-dropped packets:          0          0 pps
Total-dropped bytes  :          0          0 bps
Queue: 8, Forwarding classes: mcast
Queued:
  Packets      :          0          0 pps
  Bytes       :          0          0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets      :          0          0 pps
  Bytes       :          0          0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
Total-dropped packets:          0          0 pps
Total-dropped bytes  :          0          0 bps

```

show interfaces queue l2-statistics (lsq interface)

```

user@switch> show interfaces queue lsq-2/2/0.2 l2-statistics
Logical interface lsq-2/2/0.2 (Index 69) (SNMP ifIndex 1598)
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use
Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use
Burst size: 0
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: be
Queued:
  Packets      :          1          0 pps
  Bytes       :        1001          0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets      :          5          0 pps
  Bytes       :        1062          0 bps
Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RED-dropped bytes  :          0          0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: ef
Queued:
  Packets      :          1          0 pps
  Bytes       :        1500          0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets      :          6          0 pps
  Bytes       :       1573          0 bps
Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RED-dropped bytes  :          0          0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: af
Queued:
  Packets      :          1          0 pps
  Bytes       :         512          0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets      :          3          0 pps
  Bytes       :         549          0 bps
Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RED-dropped bytes  :          0          0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: nc
Queued:
  Packets      :          0          0 pps

```

```

Bytes          :          0          0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets        :          0          0 pps
Bytes          :          0          0 bps
Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RED-dropped bytes  :          0          0 bps
=====

```

show interfaces queue lsq (lsq-ifd)

```

user@switch> show interfaces queue lsq-1/0/0
Logical interface lsq-1/0/0 (Index 348) (SNMP ifIndex 660)
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use
Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use
Burst size: 0
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: be
  Queued:
    Packets          :          55576          1206 pps
    Bytes            :        29622008        5145472 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets          :          55576          1206 pps
    Bytes            :        29622008        5145472 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    RL-dropped packets  :          0          0 pps
    RL-dropped bytes    :          0          0 bps
    RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    Low                :          0          0 pps
    Medium-low          :          0          0 pps
    Medium-high         :          0          0 pps
    High               :          0          0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
    Low                :          0          0 bps
    Medium-low          :          0          0 bps
    Medium-high         :          0          0 bps
    High               :          0          0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: ef
  Queued:
    Packets          :          0          0 pps
    Bytes            :          0          0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets          :          0          0 pps
    Bytes            :          0          0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    RL-dropped packets  :          0          0 pps
    RL-dropped bytes    :          0          0 bps
    RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    Low                :          0          0 pps
    Medium-low          :          0          0 pps
    Medium-high         :          0          0 pps
    High               :          0          0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
    Low                :          0          0 bps
    Medium-low          :          0          0 bps
    Medium-high         :          0          0 bps
    High               :          0          0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: af
  Queued:
    Packets          :          0          0 pps
    Bytes            :          0          0 bps

```



```

Transmitted:
  Packets      :      0      0 pps
  Bytes        :      0      0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
  RL-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
  RL-dropped bytes :      0      0 bps
  RED-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
    Low        :      0      0 pps
    Medium-low  :      0      0 pps
    Medium-high :      0      0 pps
    High        :      0      0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes :      0      0 bps
    Low        :      0      0 bps
    Medium-low  :      0      0 bps
    Medium-high :      0      0 bps
    High        :      0      0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: nc
Queued:
  Packets      :      22231      482 pps
  Bytes        :     11849123     2057600 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets      :      22231      482 pps
  Bytes        :     11849123     2057600 bps
  Tail-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
  RL-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
  RL-dropped bytes :      0      0 bps
  RED-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
    Low        :      0      0 pps
    Medium-low  :      0      0 pps
    Medium-high :      0      0 pps
    High        :      0      0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes :      0      0 bps
    Low        :      0      0 bps
    Medium-low  :      0      0 bps
    Medium-high :      0      0 bps
    High        :      0      0 bps

```

show interfaces voq

Supported Platforms PTX Series, QFX Series

Syntax show interfaces voq *interface-name*
<forwarding-class *forwarding-class-name*>
<non-zero>
<source-fpc *source-fpc-number*>

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1 for the PTX Series Routers
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X53-D20 for QFX10000 switches.

Description Display the random early detection (RED) drop statistics from all ingress Packet Forwarding Engines associated with the specified physical egress interface. In the VOQ architecture, egress output queues (shallow buffers) buffer data in virtual queues on ingress Packet Forwarding Engines. In cases of congestion, you can use this command to identify which ingress Packet Forwarding Engine is the source of RED-dropped packets contributing to congestion.



NOTE: On the PTX Series routers and QFX10000 switches, these statistics include tail-dropped packets.

Options **interface *interface-name***—Display the ingress VOQ RED drop statistics for the specified egress interface.

forwarding-class *forwarding-class-name*—Display VOQ RED drop statistics for a specified forwarding class.

non-zero—Display only non-zero VOQ RED drop statistics counters.

source-fpc *source-fpc-number*—Display VOQ RED drop statistics for the specified source FPC.

Additional Information

- On PTX Series routers, you can display VOQ statistics for only the WAN physical interface.
- VOQ statistics for aggregated physical interfaces are not supported. Statistics for an aggregated interface are the summation of the queue statistics of the child links of that aggregated interface. You can use the **show interfaces queue** command to identify the child link which is experiencing congestion and then view the VOQ statistics on the respective child link using the **show interfaces voq** command.

For information on virtual output queuing on PTX routers, see [“Understanding Virtual Output Queues on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers” on page 514](#). For information on virtual output queueing on QFX10000 switches, see *Understanding CoS Virtual Output Queues (VOQs) on QFX10000 Switches*.

Required Privilege Level view

- Related Documentation**
- [Understanding Virtual Output Queues on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers on page 514](#)
 - [Understanding CoS Virtual Output Queues \(VOQs\) on QFX10000 Switches](#)

List of Sample Output

[show interfaces voq \(For a Specific Physical Interface\) \(PTX Series Routers\) on page 1230](#)
[show interfaces voq \(For a Specific Physical Interface\) \(QFX10000 Switches\) on page 1235](#)
[show interfaces voq et-7/0/0 \(For a Specific Forwarding Class\) on page 1236](#)
[show interfaces voq et-5/0/12 \(For a Specific Source FPC\) on page 1238](#)
[show interfaces voq et-5/0/12 \(For a Specific Forwarding Class and Source FPC\) on page 1239](#)
[show interfaces voq et-7/0/0 \(Non-Zero\) on page 1239](#)
[show interfaces voq et-7/0/0 \(For a Specific Forwarding Class and Non-Zero\) on page 1240](#)

Output Fields [Table 170 on page 1229](#) lists the output fields for the show interfaces queue command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 170: show interfaces voq Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Physical interface	Name of the physical interface.
Enabled	State of the interface. Possible values are described in the “Enabled Field” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .
Interface index	Physical interface's index number, which reflects its initialization sequence.
SNMP ifIndex	SNMP index number for the interface.
Queue	Egress queue number.
Forwarding classes	Forwarding class name.
FPC number	Number of the Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC) located on ingress.
PFE	Number of the Packet Forwarding Engine providing virtual output queues on the ingress.
RED-dropped packets	Number of packets per second (pps) dropped because of random early detection (RED). <i>NOTE:</i> On the PTX Series routers, these statistics include tail-dropped packets.

Table 170: show interfaces voq Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
RED-dropped bytes	Number of bytes per second dropped because of RED. The byte counts vary by interface hardware. NOTE: On the PTX Series routers, these statistics include tail-dropped packets.

Sample Output

show interfaces voq (For a Specific Physical Interface) (PTX Series Routers)

The following example shows ingress RED-dropped statistics for the egress Ethernet interface configured on port 0 of Physical Interface Card (PIC) 0, located on the FPC in slot 7.

The sample output below shows that the cause of the congestion is ingress Packet Forwarding Engine PFE 0, which resides on FPC number 4, as denoted by the count of RED-dropped packets and RED-dropped bytes for egress queue 0, forwarding classes best-effort and egress queue 3, forwarding class network control.

```

user@host> show interfaces voq et-7/0/0
Physical interface: et-7/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 155, SNMP ifIndex: 699

Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort

FPC number: 1
  PFE: 0
    RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
  PFE: 1
    RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
  PFE: 2
    RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
  PFE: 3
    RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps

FPC number: 4
  PFE: 0
    RED-dropped packets :             19969426             2323178 pps
    RED-dropped bytes   :             2196636860           2044397464 bps
  PFE: 1
    RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
  PFE: 2
    RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
  PFE: 3
    RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps

FPC number: 6

```

```

PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          19969424          2321205 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          2196636640          2042660808 bps
PFE: 1
  RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :              0              0 bps
PFE: 2
  RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :              0              0 bps
PFE: 3
  RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :              0              0 bps
PFE: 4
  RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :              0              0 bps
PFE: 5
  RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :              0              0 bps
PFE: 6
  RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :              0              0 bps
PFE: 7
  RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :              0              0 bps

FPC number: 7
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :              0              0 bps
PFE: 1
  RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :              0              0 bps
PFE: 2
  RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :              0              0 bps
PFE: 3
  RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :              0              0 bps

Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding

FPC number: 1
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :              0              0 bps
PFE: 1
  RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :              0              0 bps
PFE: 2
  RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :              0              0 bps
PFE: 3
  RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :              0              0 bps

FPC number: 4
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :              0              0 bps
PFE: 1
  RED-dropped packets :              0              0 pps

```

```

        RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 2
        RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 3
        RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps

FPC number: 6
    PFE: 0
        RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 1
        RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 2
        RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 3
        RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 4
        RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 5
        RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 6
        RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 7
        RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps

FPC number: 7
    PFE: 0
        RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 1
        RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 2
        RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 3
        RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps

Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding

FPC number: 1
    PFE: 0
        RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 1
        RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 2
        RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 3

```

```

RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps

FPC number: 4
PFE: 0
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
PFE: 1
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
PFE: 2
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
PFE: 3
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps

FPC number: 6
PFE: 0
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
PFE: 1
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
PFE: 2
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
PFE: 3
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
PFE: 4
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
PFE: 5
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
PFE: 6
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
PFE: 7
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps

FPC number: 7
PFE: 0
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
PFE: 1
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
PFE: 2
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
PFE: 3
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps

Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control

FPC number: 1
PFE: 0

```

RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
PFE: 1		
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
PFE: 2		
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
PFE: 3		
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
FPC number: 4		
PFE: 0		
RED-dropped packets :	16338670	1900314 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	1797253700	1672276976 bps
PFE: 1		
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
PFE: 2		
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
PFE: 3		
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
FPC number: 6		
PFE: 0		
RED-dropped packets :	16338698	1899163 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	1797256780	1671263512 bps
PFE: 1		
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
PFE: 2		
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
PFE: 3		
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
PFE: 4		
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
PFE: 5		
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
PFE: 6		
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
PFE: 7		
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
FPC number: 7		
PFE: 0		
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
PFE: 1		
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :	0	0 bps
PFE: 2		
RED-dropped packets :	0	0 pps


```

RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
PFE: 3
RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps

```

show interfaces voq (For a Specific Physical Interface) (QFX10000 Switches)

The sample output below shows congestion on ingress PFE 1 on FPC number 0, and on ingress PFE 2 on FPC number 1, as denoted by the count of RED-dropped packets and RED-dropped bytes for best-effort egress queue 0.

```

user@host> show interfaces voq et-1/0/0
Physical interface: et-1/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 659, SNMP ifIndex: 539

Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort

  FPC number: 0
    PFE: 0
      RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
      RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 1
      RED-dropped packets :          411063248          16891870 pps
      RED-dropped bytes   :        52616095744        17297275600 bps
    PFE: 2
      RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
      RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps

  FPC number: 1
    PFE: 0
      RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
      RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 1
      RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
      RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 2
      RED-dropped packets :          411063012          16891870 pps
      RED-dropped bytes   :        52616065536        17297275376 bps

Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: fcoe

  FPC number: 0
    PFE: 0
      RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
      RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 1
      RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
      RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 2
      RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
      RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps

  FPC number: 1
    PFE: 0
      RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
      RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 1
      RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
      RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
    PFE: 2
      RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps

```

```

RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps

Queue: 4, Forwarding classes: no-loss

FPC number: 0
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
PFE: 1
  RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
PFE: 2
  RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps

FPC number: 1
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
PFE: 1
  RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
PFE: 2
  RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps

Queue: 7, Forwarding classes: network-control

FPC number: 0
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
PFE: 1
  RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
PFE: 2
  RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps

FPC number: 1
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
PFE: 1
  RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
PFE: 2
  RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps

```

show interfaces voq et-7/0/0 (For a Specific Forwarding Class)

```

user@host> show interfaces voq et-7/0/0 forwarding-class best-effort
Physical interface: et-7/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 155, SNMP ifIndex: 699

Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort

FPC number: 1
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps

```

```

    RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
PFE: 1
    RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
PFE: 2
    RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
PFE: 3
    RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps

FPC number: 4
PFE: 0
    RED-dropped packets    :          66604786          2321519 pps
    RED-dropped bytes      :          7326526460          2042936776 bps
PFE: 1
    RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
PFE: 2
    RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
PFE: 3
    RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps

FPC number: 6
PFE: 0
    RED-dropped packets    :          66604794          371200 pps
    RED-dropped bytes      :          7326527340          326656000 bps
PFE: 1
    RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
PFE: 2
    RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
PFE: 3
    RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
PFE: 4
    RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
PFE: 5
    RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
PFE: 6
    RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
PFE: 7
    RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps

FPC number: 7
PFE: 0
    RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
PFE: 1
    RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps
PFE: 2
    RED-dropped packets    :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps

```

```

PFE: 3
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   : 0 0 bps

```

show interfaces voq et-5/0/12 (For a Specific Source FPC)

```

user@host> show interfaces voq et-5/0/12 source-fpc 0
Physical interface: et-5/0/12, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 166, SNMP ifIndex: 1104

```

Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort

```

FPC number: 0
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   : 0 0 bps
PFE: 1
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   : 0 0 bps
PFE: 2
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   : 0 0 bps
PFE: 3
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   : 0 0 bps

```

Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding

```

FPC number: 0
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   : 0 0 bps
PFE: 1
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   : 0 0 bps
PFE: 2
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   : 0 0 bps
PFE: 3
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   : 0 0 bps

```

Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding

```

FPC number: 0
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   : 0 0 bps
PFE: 1
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   : 0 0 bps
PFE: 2
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   : 0 0 bps
PFE: 3
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   : 0 0 bps

```

Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control

```

FPC number: 0

```

```

PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
PFE: 1
  RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
PFE: 2
  RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
PFE: 3
  RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps

```

show interfaces voq et-5/0/12 (For a Specific Forwarding Class and Source FPC)

```

user@host> show interfaces voq et-5/0/12 forwarding-class best-effort source-fpc 5
Physical interface: et-5/0/12, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 166, SNMP ifIndex: 1104

```

Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort

```

FPC number: 5
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
PFE: 1
  RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
PFE: 2
  RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
PFE: 3
  RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
PFE: 4
  RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
PFE: 5
  RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
PFE: 6
  RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
PFE: 7
  RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps

```

show interfaces voq et-7/0/0 (Non-Zero)

```

user@host> show interfaces voq et-7/0/0 non-zero

```

```

Physical interface: et-7/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 155, SNMP ifIndex: 699

```

Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort

```

FPC number: 4
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          95862238          2301586 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :        10544846180        2025396264 bps

```

```
FPC number: 6
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          95866639          2322569 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          10545330290        2043860728 bps
```

Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control

```
FPC number: 4
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          78433066          1899727 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          8627637260        1671760384 bps
```

```
FPC number: 6
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          78436704          1900628 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          8628037440        1672553432 bps
```

show interfaces voq et-7/0/0 (For a Specific Forwarding Class and Non-Zero)

```
user@host show interfaces voq et-7/0/0 forwarding-class best-effort non-zero
Physical interface: et-7/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 155, SNMP ifIndex: 699
```

Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort

```
FPC number: 4
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          119540012          2322319 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          13149401320        2043640784 bps
```

```
FPC number: 6
PFE: 0
  RED-dropped packets :          119540049          2322988 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :          13149405390        2044229744 bps
```

PART 6

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