

Forwarding Classes on EX9200 Switches



Published: 2015-05-15

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Forwarding Classes on EX9200 Switches
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Table of Contents

	About the Documentation	ix
	Documentation and Release Notes	ix
	Supported Platforms	ix
	Using the Examples in This Manual	ix
	Merging a Full Example	x
	Merging a Snippet	x
	Documentation Conventions	xi
	Documentation Feedback	xiii
	Requesting Technical Support	xiii
	Self-Help Online Tools and Resources	xiii
	Opening a Case with JTAC	xiv
Part 1	Overview	
Chapter 1	Forwarding Classes	3
	Forwarding Classes Overview	3
	Output Queue Assignments Based on Forwarding Class	3
	Devices That Support Up to Four Forwarding Classes	4
	Devices That Support Up to 16 Forwarding Classes	4
	Default and Configurable Packet Loss Priority Values	4
	Configuration Statements Used to Configure and Apply Forwarding Classes	5
	Default Forwarding Classes	5
Part 2	Configuration	
Chapter 2	Configuration Tasks	11
	Configuring Forwarding Classes	11
	Applying Forwarding Classes to Interfaces	12
	Classifying Packets by Egress Interface	13
	Assigning Forwarding Class and DSCP Value for Routing Engine-Generated Traffic	15
	Configuring Up to 16 Forwarding Classes	16
	Enabling Eight Queues on Interfaces	19
	Multiple Forwarding Classes and Default Forwarding Classes	20
	PICs Restricted to Four Queues	20
	Examples: Configuring Up to 16 Forwarding Classes	21
Chapter 3	Configuration Statements	25
	[edit class-of-service] Hierarchy Level	25
	class (Forwarding Classes)	29
	forwarding-class (Interfaces)	30

forwarding-class (Restricted Queues)	30
forwarding-classes (Class-of-Service)	31
forwarding-class-map	32
interfaces (CoS)	33
output-forwarding-class-map	34
priority (Fabric Priority)	35
queue (Global Queues)	36
queue (Restricted Queues)	36
restricted-queues	37
unit	38

List of Figures

Part 2	Configuration	
Chapter 2	Configuration Tasks	11
	Figure 1: Customer-Facing and Core-Facing Forwarding Classes	17

List of Tables

	About the Documentation	ix
	Table 1: Notice Icons	xi
	Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions	xi
Part 1	Overview	
Chapter 1	Forwarding Classes	3
	Table 3: Default Forwarding Classes	6
Part 2	Configuration	
Chapter 2	Configuration Tasks	11
	Table 4: Sample Forwarding Class-to-Queue Mapping	17

About the Documentation

- Documentation and Release Notes on page ix
- Supported Platforms on page ix
- Using the Examples in This Manual on page ix
- Documentation Conventions on page xi
- Documentation Feedback on page xiii
- Requesting Technical Support on page xiii

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:

- EX 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 xi 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 xi 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

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

Convention	Description	Examples
Fixed-width text like this	Represents output that appears on the terminal screen.	user@host> show chassis alarms No alarms currently active
<i>Italic text like this</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Introduces or emphasizes important new terms.Identifies guide names.Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A policy <i>term</i> is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions.<i>Junos OS CLI User Guide</i>RFC 1997, <i>BGP Communities Attribute</i>
<i>Italic text like this</i>	Represents variables (options for which you substitute a value) in commands or configuration statements.	Configure the machine's domain name: [edit] root@# set system domain-name <i>domain-name</i>
Text like this	Represents names of configuration statements, commands, files, and directories; configuration hierarchy levels; or labels on routing platform components.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To configure a stub area, include the stub statement at the [edit protocols ospf area area-id] hierarchy level.The console port is labeled CONSOLE.
< > (angle brackets)	Encloses optional keywords or variables.	stub <default-metric <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.	[edit] routing-options { static { route default { nexthop <i>address</i> ; retain; } } }
;(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.

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

Convention	Description	Examples
> (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 at the Juniper Networks Technical Documentation 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 <https://www.juniper.net/cgi-bin/docbugreport/>.
- 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 JNASC support contract, or are covered under warranty, and need post-sales technical support, you can access our tools and resources online or open a case with JTAC.

- JTAC policies—For a complete understanding of our JTAC procedures and policies, review the *JTAC User Guide* located at <http://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/resource-guides/7100059-en.pdf>.
- Product warranties—For product warranty information, visit <http://www.juniper.net/support/warranty/>.
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- Find product documentation: <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: <http://kb.juniper.net/>

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

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

Opening a Case with JTAC

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

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

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

PART 1

Overview

- [Forwarding Classes on page 3](#)

CHAPTER 1

Forwarding Classes

- [Forwarding Classes Overview on page 3](#)
- [Default Forwarding Classes on page 5](#)

Forwarding Classes Overview

This topic covers the following information:

- [Output Queue Assignments Based on Forwarding Class on page 3](#)
- [Devices That Support Up to Four Forwarding Classes on page 4](#)
- [Devices That Support Up to 16 Forwarding Classes on page 4](#)
- [Default and Configurable Packet Loss Priority Values on page 4](#)
- [Configuration Statements Used to Configure and Apply Forwarding Classes on page 5](#)

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.

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:

- 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 II Flexible PIC Concentrators (FPCs)
- T640 routers with Enhanced Scaling FPC4s
- PTX Series Packet Transport 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-class-map 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-class-map forwarding-class-map-name;
    }
  }
}
restricted-queues {
  forwarding-class class-name queue queue-number;
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Default Forwarding Classes](#)
- [Configuring Forwarding Classes on page 11](#)
- [Applying Forwarding Classes to Interfaces on page 12](#)
- [Configuring Up to 16 Forwarding Classes](#)
- [Policer Overview](#)

Default Forwarding Classes

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 3 on page 6](#).

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. For more information, see the Juniper Networks J Series Services Router documentation.

Table 3: 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 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*.

- 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.

PART 2

Configuration

- [Configuration Tasks on page 11](#)
- [Configuration Statements on page 25](#)

CHAPTER 2

Configuration Tasks

- [Configuring Forwarding Classes on page 11](#)
- [Applying Forwarding Classes to Interfaces on page 12](#)
- [Classifying Packets by Egress Interface on page 13](#)
- [Assigning Forwarding Class and DSCP Value for Routing Engine-Generated Traffic on page 15](#)
- [Configuring Up to 16 Forwarding Classes on page 16](#)

Configuring Forwarding Classes

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) ];
}
```

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 3](#)
- [Default Forwarding Classes](#)
- [Changing the Default Queuing and Marking of Host Outbound Traffic](#)

Applying Forwarding Classes to Interfaces

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 30](#)

Classifying Packets by Egress Interface

For Juniper Networks EX Series switches, M320 Multiservice Edge Routers, and T Series Core Routers with the Intelligent Queuing (IQ), IQ2, Enhanced IQ (IQE), or Multiservices link services intelligent queuing (LSQ) interfaces,, you can classify unicast and multicast packets based on the egress interface. For unicast traffic, you can also use a multifold 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.

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-classes-interface-specific forwarding-class-map-name]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
  forwarding-class-map 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 11](#).

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-classes-interface-specific 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

```

Assigning Forwarding Class and DSCP Value for Routing Engine-Generated Traffic

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.

Configuring Up to 16 Forwarding Classes

By default on all routers and switches, four output queues are mapped to four forwarding classes, as shown in the topic *Default Forwarding Classes*. On Juniper Networks J Series Services Routers, M120 and M320 Multiservice Edge Routers, and T Series Core Routers, you can configure more than four forwarding classes and queues. For information about configuring J Series routers, see the J Series router documentation.



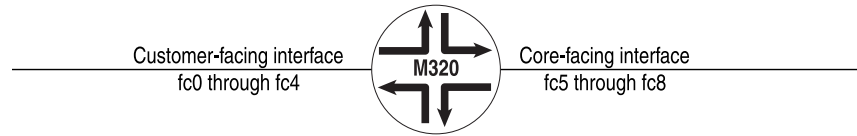
NOTE: You cannot use CoS-based forwarding features if you configure more than eight forwarding classes on the device.

On M120, M320, MX Series, T Series routers, EX Series switches and PTX Series Packet Transport Switches, 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 1 on page 17](#).

Figure 1: Customer-Facing and Core-Facing Forwarding Classes



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In this example, there are nine classifiers and, therefore, nine forwarding classes. The forwarding class-to-queue mapping is shown in [Table 4 on page 17](#).

Table 4: Sample Forwarding Class-to-Queue Mapping

Forwarding Class Names	Queue Number
fc0 fc5	0
fc1 fc6	1
fc2 fc7	2
fc3 fc8	3
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 12](#).

This section discusses the following topics:

- [Enabling Eight Queues on Interfaces on page 19](#)
- [Multiple Forwarding Classes and Default Forwarding Classes on page 20](#)
- [PICs Restricted to Four Queues on page 20](#)
- [Examples: Configuring Up to 16 Forwarding Classes on page 21](#)

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.

For Juniper Networks J Series routers, this statement is not supported. J Series routers always have eight queues available.



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 ge-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 readded. 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.

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*.

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 ge-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;</pre>
--	---

```
class fc8 queue-num 4;
class fc9 queue-num 4;
class fc10 queue-num 5;
class fc11 queue-num 5;
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;  
}
```


CHAPTER 3

Configuration Statements

- [\[edit class-of-service\] Hierarchy Level](#) on page 25
- [class \(Forwarding Classes\)](#) on page 29
- [forwarding-class \(Interfaces\)](#) on page 30
- [forwarding-class \(Restricted Queues\)](#) on page 30
- [forwarding-classes \(Class-of-Service\)](#) on page 31
- [forwarding-class-map](#) on page 32
- [interfaces \(CoS\)](#) on page 33
- [output-forwarding-class-map](#) on page 34
- [priority \(Fabric Priority\)](#) on page 35
- [queue \(Global Queues\)](#) on page 36
- [queue \(Restricted Queues\)](#) on page 36
- [restricted-queues](#) on page 37
- [unit](#) on page 38

[\[edit class-of-service\] Hierarchy Level](#)

```
class-of-service {
  classifiers {
    type classifier-name {
      forwarding-class class-name {
        loss-priority (high | low | medium-high | medium-low) code-points [ aliases bits ];
      }
      import (classifier-name | default);
    }
  }
  code-point-aliases {
    (dscp | dscp-ipv6 | exp | ieee-802.1 | ieee-802.1ad | inet-precedence) {
      alias-name bits;
    }
  }
  drop-profiles {
    profile-name {
      fill-level percentage drop-probability percentage;
      interpolate {
        drop-probability value;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
        fill-level value;
    }
}
fabric {
    scheduler-map {
        priority (high | low) scheduler scheduler-name;
    }
}
forwarding-class-map {
    map-name {
        class class-name queue-num queue-number <restricted-queue queue-number>;
    }
}
forwarding-classes {
    class class-name policing-priority (normal | premium) queue-num queue-number
        priority (high | low);
    queue queue-number class-name policing-priority (normal | premium) priority (high |
        low);
}
forwarding-policy {
    class class-name {
        classification-override {
            forwarding-class class-name;
        }
    }
}
next-hop-map map-name {
    forwarding-class class-name {
        discard;
        lsp-next-hop [ lsp-regular-expressions ];
        next-hop [ next-hop-names ];
        non-lsp-next-hop;
    }
}
fragmentation-maps {
    map-name {
        forwarding-class class-name {
            drop-timeout milliseconds;
            fragment-threshold bytes;
            multilink-class number;
            no-fragmentation;
        }
    }
}
host-outbound-traffic {
    dscp-code-point value;
    forwarding-class class-name;
    ieee-802.1 {
        default value;
        rewrite-rules;
    }
    tcp {
        raise-internet-control-priority;
    }
}
```

```

interfaces {
  ... the interfaces subhierarchy appears after the main [edit class-of-service] hierarchy
  ...
}
}
restricted-queues {
  forwarding-class class-name queue-number;
}
rewrite-rules {
  (dscp | dscp-ipv6 | exp | frame-relay-de | ieee-802.1 | ieee-802.1ad | inet-precedence)
  rewrite-rule {
    forwarding-class class-name {
      loss-priority level code-point (alias | bits);
    }
    import (rewrite-rule | default);
  }
}
routing-instances routing-instance-name {
  classifiers {
    dscp (classifier-name | default);
    dscp-ipv6 (classifier-name | default);
    exp (classifier-name | default);
    ieee-208.1 (classifier-name | default | encapsulated | vlan-tag (inner | outer));
  }
}
scheduler-maps {
  map-name {
    forwarding-class class-name scheduler scheduler-name;
  }
}
schedulers {
  scheduler-name {
    adjust-minimum value;
    adjust-percent value;
    buffer-size (exact | percent percentage | remainder);
    drop-profile-map loss-priority (any | high | low | medium-high | medium-low)
      protocol any;
    excess-priority (high | low | medium-high | medium-low);
    excess-rate (percent percentage | proportion proportion);
    priority (high | low | medium-high | medium-low | strict-high);
    shaping-rate (bps | percent percentage | burst-size size);
    transmit-rate (bps | percent percentage | remainder) <exact | rate-limit>;
  }
}
traceoptions {
  file <files number> <match regular-expression> <size maximum-file-size>
    <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag flag;
  no-remote-trace;
}
traffic-control-profiles {
  profile-name {
    adjust-minimum rate;
    delay-buffer-rate (bps | cps cps | percent percentage);
    excess-rate (percent percentage | proportion value);
    guaranteed-rate (bps | percent percentage) <burst-size bytes>;
  }
}

```

```

        overhead-accounting (frame-mode | cell-mode) <bytes byte-value>;
        scheduler-map map-name;
        shaping-rate (bps | percent percentage) <burst-size bytes>;
    }
}
tri-color;
}

class-of-service {
    interfaces {
        interface-name {
            excess-bandwidth-share (equal | proportional value);
            input-excess-bandwidth-share (equal | proportional value);
            input-scheduler-map map-name;
            input-shaping-rate bps;
            input-traffic-control-profile profile-name;
            output-forwarding-class-map map-name;
            output-traffic-control-profile profile-name;
            scheduler-map map-name;
            scheduler-map-chassis (map-name | derived);
            shaping-rate bps;
            unit (logical-unit-number | *) {
                classifiers {
                    dscp (classifier-name | default) {
                        family [ inet mpls ];
                    }
                    dscp-ipv6 (classifier-name | default) {
                        family [ inet mpls ];
                    }
                    exp (classifier-name | default);
                    ieee-208.1 (classifier-name | default) <vlan-tag (inner | outer)>;
                    ieee-208.1ad (classifier-name | default);
                    inet-precedence (classifier-name | default);
                }
                forwarding-class class-name;
                input-scheduler-map map-name;
                input-shaping-rate bps;
                input-traffic-control-profile profile-name shared-instance instance-name;
                loss-priority-maps {
                    (map-name | default);
                }
                loss-priority-rewrites {
                    (map-name | default);
                }
                output-forwarding-class-map map-name;
                output-traffic-control-profile profile-name shared-instance instance-name;
                rewrite-rules {
                    dscp (rule-name | default) <protocol mpls>;
                    dscp-ipv6 (rule-name | default);
                    exp (rule-name | default) <protocol [ mpls-any | mpls-inet-both |
                        mpls-inet-both-non-vpn ]>;
                    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>;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
    scheduler-map map-name;
    shaping-rate bps;
    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 (equal | proportional value);
    input-excess-bandwidth-share (equal | proportional value);
    input-traffic-control-profile profile-name;
    input-traffic-control-profile-remaining profile-name;
    internal-node;
    output-traffic-control-profile profile-name;
    output-traffic-control-profile-remaining profile-name;
}
}
}

```

Related Documentation • [Notational Conventions Used in Junos OS Configuration Hierarchies](#)

class (Forwarding Classes)

Syntax	<code>class <i>class-name</i> queue-num <i>queue-number</i> priority (high low);</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Options	<p><i>class-name</i>—Name of forwarding class.</p> <p><i>queue-number</i>—Output queue number.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 15. Some T Series router PICs are restricted to 0 through 3.</p> <p>The remaining statement is 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 Forwarding Classes on page 11 • queue (Global Queues) on page 36

forwarding-class (Interfaces)

Syntax	<code>forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>;</code>
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 12.2 for ACX Series routers.
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	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 Forwarding Classes to Interfaces on page 12

forwarding-class (Restricted Queues)

Syntax	<code>forwarding-class <i>class-name</i> queue <i>queue-number</i>;</code>
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-classes (Class-of-Service)

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	<p>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.</p>



NOTE: The **priority** add **policing-priority** options are not supported on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.

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 11 • <i>Forwarding Classes and Fabric Priority Queues</i> • <i>Configuring Layer 2 Policers on IQE PICs</i> • <i>Classifying Packets by Egress Interface</i>

forwarding-class-map

Syntax	<code>forwarding-class-map <i>forwarding-class-map-name</i> { class <i>class-name</i> queue-num <i>queue-number</i> [restricted-queue <i>queue-number</i>]; }</code>
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 and for EX Series switches, configure a forwarding class map for unicast and multicast traffic and a user-configured queue number for an egress interface.
Options	<p><i>class-name</i>—Name of the forwarding class.</p> <p><i>forwarding-class-map-name</i>—Name of the forwarding class map for traffic.</p> <p><i>queue-number</i>—Number of the egress queue.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 3 or 7, depending on chassis and configuration</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 Forwarding Classes on page 11• Classifying Packets by Egress Interface• output-forwarding-class-map on page 34

interfaces (CoS)

```
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">• <i>Understanding How Behavior Aggregate Classifiers Prioritize Trusted Traffic</i>• <i>Configuring Rewrite Rules</i>

output-forwarding-class-map

Syntax	output-forwarding-class-map <i>forwarding-class-map-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service forwarding-class-map]
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-class-map] hierarchy level.
Required Privilege Level	interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Classifying Packets by Egress Interface</i>• forwarding-class-map on page 32

priority (Fabric Priority)

Syntax	<code>priority (high low);</code>
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 class-name</i>]
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 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	<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>Forwarding Classes and Fabric Priority Queues</i> <i>Configuring Up to 16 Forwarding Classes</i>

queue (Global Queues)

Syntax	<code>queue <i>queue-number</i> <i>class-name</i>;</code>
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><i>class-name</i>—Name of forwarding class.</p> <p><i>queue-number</i>—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 11• class (Forwarding Classes) on page 29

queue (Restricted Queues)

Syntax	<code>queue <i>queue-number</i>;</code>
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	<p><i>queue-number</i>—Output queue number.</p> <p>Range: 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>

restricted-queues

Syntax	<pre>restricted-queues { forwarding-class <i>class-name</i> queue <i>queue-number</i>; }</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	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

unit

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*
- *Configuring Rewrite Rules*