

Overview of Packet Mirroring Services

Packet mirroring allows you to mirror subscriber traffic by configuring a script service with the SRC software that applies policies on a JUNOSe router for RADIUS-based packet mirroring.

When the SAE activates a packet-mirroring service session, the session sends dynamic RADIUS requests, such as change-of-authorization (CoA) messages, to a RADIUS device such as a JUNOSe router.

In RADIUS-based packet mirroring on a JUNOSe router, a RADIUS administrator uses RADIUS attributes to configure packet mirroring of a particular subscriber's traffic. The router creates dynamic secure policies for the mirroring operation. The original traffic is sent to its intended destination, and the mirrored traffic is sent to an analyzer device (the mediation device). The mirroring operations are transparent to the subscriber whose traffic is being mirrored. This dynamic method uses RADIUS attributes and RADIUS vendor-specific attributes (VSAs) to identify a subscriber whose traffic is to be mirrored and to trigger the mirroring session. RADIUS-based mirroring uses dynamically created secure policies based on certain RADIUS VSAs. You attach the secure policies to the interface used by the mirrored subscriber. The packet-mirroring VSAs that the RADIUS server sends to the E-series router are MD5 salt-encrypted.

You must deploy RADIUS-based packet mirroring on JUNOSe routers to monitor the subscriber traffic.

- Related Topics**
- Configuring Packet-Mirroring Support in an SRC Network
 - Configuring the Script Service for Packet Mirroring
 - Configuring Parameters for the Script Service for Packet Mirroring
 - Example: Using the Sample Packet-Mirroring Application

