

Flow Aggregation



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Flow Aggregation
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Table of Contents

	About the Documentation	vii
	Documentation and Release Notes	vii
	Supported Platforms	vii
	Using the Examples in This Manual	vii
	Merging a Full Example	viii
	Merging a Snippet	viii
	Documentation Conventions	ix
	Documentation Feedback	xi
	Requesting Technical Support	xi
	Self-Help Online Tools and Resources	xi
	Opening a Case with JTAC	xii
Part 1	Configuration	
Chapter 1	Configuration Tasks	3
	Enabling Flow Aggregation	3
	Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use Version 5 or Version 8 cflowd	4
	Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use Version 9 Flow Templates	7
	Configuring the Traffic to Be Sampled	8
	Configuring the Version 9 Template Properties	8
	Restrictions	10
	Fields Included in Each Template Type	10
	MPLS Sampling Behavior	11
	Verification	12
	Examples: Configuring Version 9 Flow Templates	12
	Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates	16
	Configuring the IPFIX Template Properties	16
	Restrictions	17
	Fields Included in the IPv4 Template	17
	Fields Included in the IPv6 Template	18
	Verification	19
	Example: Configuring an IPFIX Flow Templates and Flow Sampling	19
Chapter 2	Configuration Statements	21
	aggregation	22
	autonomous-system-type	23
	cflowd (Discard Accounting)	24
	family (Monitoring)	25
	flow-active-timeout	26
	flow-inactive-timeout	27
	ipv4-template	27

ipv6-template	28
label-position	28
local-dump	29
max-packets-per-second	29
mpls-ipv4-template	30
mpls-template	30
peer-as-billing-template	31
option-refresh-rate	31
port	32
rate	32
run-length	33
template (Forwarding Options)	33
template-refresh-rate	34
version	34

Part 2

Index

Index	37
-------------	----

List of Tables

About the Documentation	vii
Table 1: Notice Icons	ix
Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions	ix

About the Documentation

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

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.

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Supported Platforms

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

- M Series
- T Series
- MX 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 ix defines notice icons used in this guide.

Table 1: Notice Icons





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

Table 2 on page ix 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

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

Convention	Description	Examples
<i>Italic text like this</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces or emphasizes important new terms. Identifies book 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 System Basics Configuration 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)	Enclose optional keywords or variables.	stub <default-metric metric>;
(pipe symbol)	Indicates a choice between the mutually exclusive keywords or variables on either side of the symbol. The set of choices is often enclosed in parentheses for clarity.	broadcast multicast <i>(string1 string2 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)	Enclose a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	community name members [community-ids]
Indentation and braces ({ })	Identify 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.	
J-Web GUI Conventions		
Bold text like this	Represents J-Web 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 J-Web selections.	In the configuration editor hierarchy, select Protocols>Ospf .

Documentation Feedback

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

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

Requesting Technical Support

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

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- Find product documentation: <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: <http://kb.juniper.net/>
- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes: <http://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/>
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- 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

Configuration

- [Configuration Tasks on page 3](#)
- [Configuration Statements on page 21](#)

CHAPTER 1

Configuration Tasks

- Enabling Flow Aggregation on page 3
- Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use Version 5 or Version 8 cflowd on page 4
- Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 7
- Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on page 16

Enabling Flow Aggregation

You can collect an aggregate of sampled flows and send the aggregate to a specified host that runs either the cflowd application available from CAIDA (<http://www.caida.org>) or the newer version 9 format defined in RFC 3954, *Cisco Systems NetFlow Services Export Version 9*. Before you can perform flow aggregation, the routing protocol process must export the autonomous system (AS) path and routing information to the sampling process. To do this, include the **route-record** statement at the **[edit routing-options]** hierarchy level (for routing instances, include the statement at the **[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name routing-options]** hierarchy level):

```
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name routing-options]  
route-record;
```

By default, flow aggregation is disabled.

By using flow aggregation, you can obtain various types of byte and packet counts of flows through a router. The application collects the sampled flows over a period of 1 minute. At the end of the minute, the number of samples to be exported are divided over the period of another minute and are exported over the course of the same minute.

You configure flow aggregation in different ways, depending on whether you want to export flow records in cflowd version 5 or 8 format, or the separate version 9 format. The latter allows you to sample MPLS, IPv4, IPv6, and peer AS billing traffic. You can also combine configuration statements between the MPLS and IPv4 formats. Version 5 Routing Engine-based sampling in the **family inet** statement is allowed when the **family inet6** statement has version 9 PIC-based sampling enabled.



NOTE: When PIC-based sampling is enabled, collection of flow statistics for sampled packets on flows in virtual private networks (VPNs) is also supported. No additional CLI configuration is required.

For configuration instructions for flow aggregation, see the following sections:

- [Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use Version 5 or Version 8 cflowd on page 4](#)
- [Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 7](#)
- Directing Replicated Flows to Multiple Flow Servers
- Logging cflowd Flows Before Export

Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use Version 5 or Version 8 cflowd

To enable the collection of cflowd version 5 or version 8 flow formats, include the **flow-server** statement:

```
flow-server hostname {  
  aggregation {  
    autonomous-system;  
    destination-prefix;  
    protocol-port;  
    source-destination-prefix {  
      caida-compliant;  
    }  
    source-prefix;  
  }  
  autonomous-system-type (origin | peer);  
  (local-dump | no-local-dump);  
  port port-number;  
  version format;  
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit forwarding-options sampling family (*inet* | *inet6* | *mpls*) output]
- [edit forwarding-options sampling instance *instance-name* output]
- [edit forwarding-options accounting *name* output cflowd *hostname*]

You must configure the **family inet** statement on logical interface **unit 0** on the monitoring interface, as in the following example:

```
[edit interfaces]  
sp-3/0/0 {  
  unit 0 {  
    family inet {  
      ...  
    }  
  }  
}
```




NOTE: Boot images for monitoring services interfaces are specified at the `[edit chassis images pic]` hierarchy level. You must enable the NTP client to make the cflowd feature operable, by including the following configuration:

```
[edit system]
ntp {
  boot-server ntp.juniper.net;
  server 172.17.28.5;
}
processes {
  ntp enable;
}
```

For more information, see the Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide.

You can also configure cflowd version 5 for flow-monitoring applications by including the `cflowd` statement at the `[edit forwarding-options monitoring name family inet output]` hierarchy level:

```
cflowd hostname {
  port port-number;
}
```

The following restrictions apply to cflowd flow formats:

- You can configure up to one version 5 and one version 8 flow format at the `[edit forwarding-options accounting name output]` hierarchy level.
- You can configure up to eight version 5 or one version 8 flow format at the `[edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet | inet6 | mpls) output]` hierarchy level for Routing Engine-based sampling by including the `flow-server` statement. In contrast, PIC-based sampling allows you to specify one cflowd version 5 server and one version 8 server simultaneously. However, the two cflowd servers must have different IP addresses.
- You can configure up to eight version 5 flow formats at the `[edit forwarding-options monitoring name output]` hierarchy level. Version 8 flow formats and aggregation are not supported for flow-monitoring applications.
- Outbound Routing Engine traffic is not sampled. A firewall filter is applied as output on the egress interface, which samples packets and exports the data. For transit traffic, egress sampling works correctly. For internal traffic, the next hop is installed in the Packet Forwarding Engine but sampled packets are not exported.
- Flows are created on the monitoring PIC only after the route record resynchronization operation is complete, which is 60 seconds after the PIC comes up. Any packets sent to the PIC would be dropped until the synchronization process is complete.
- The configuration includes a proprietary v5 extension template for supporting 4-byte AS information in flow records. Its template version is set to 500, indicating it to be proprietary. All other fields remain the same; the source AS and destination AS are each 4 bytes long, rather than 2 bytes as in the traditional v5 template. This option is

available at the `[edit forwarding-options sampling family inet output flow-server server-name version]` hierarchy level.

In the **cflowd** statement, specify the name or identifier of the host that collects the flow aggregates. You must also include the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number on the host and the version, which gives the format of the exported cflowd aggregates. To collect cflowd records in a log file before exporting, include the **local-dump** statement.



NOTE: You can specify both host (cflowd) sampling and port mirroring in the same configuration; however, only one action takes effect at any one time. Port mirroring takes precedence. For more information, see [Configuring Port Mirroring](#).

For cflowd version 8 only, you can specify aggregation of specific types of traffic by including the **aggregation** statement. This conserves memory and bandwidth by enabling cflowd to export targeted flows rather than all aggregated traffic. To specify a flow type, include the **aggregation** statement:

```
aggregation {  
  autonomous-system;  
  destination-prefix;  
  protocol-port;  
  source-destination-prefix {  
    caida-compliant;  
  }  
  source-prefix;  
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet | inet6 | mpls) output flow-server hostname]`
- `[edit forwarding-options accounting name output cflowd hostname]`

The **autonomous-system** statement configures aggregation by the AS number; this statement might require setting the separate cflowd **autonomous-system-type** statement to include either **origin** or **peer** AS numbers. The **origin** option specifies to use the origin AS of the packet source address in the Source Autonomous System cflowd field. The **peer** option specifies to use the peer AS through which the packet passed in the Source Autonomous System cflowd field. By default, cflowd exports the origin AS number.

The **destination-prefix** statement configures aggregation by the destination prefix only.

The **protocol-port** statement configures aggregation by the protocol and port number; requires setting the separate **cflowd port** statement.

The **source-destination-prefix** statement configures aggregation by the source and destination prefix. Version 2.1b1 of CAIDA's cflowd application does not record source and destination mask length values in compliance with CAIDA's *cflowd Configuration Guide*, dated August 30, 1999. If you configure the **caida-compliant** statement, the Junos

OS complies with Version 2.1b1 of cflowd. If you do not include the **caida-compliant** statement in the configuration, the Junos OS records source and destination mask length values in compliance with the *cflowd Configuration Guide*.

The **source-prefix** statement configures aggregation by the source prefix only.

Collection of sampled packets in a local ASCII file is not affected by the **cflowd** statement.

The following commands enable RE and PIC based sampling at the **set forwarding options sampling** hierarchy level:

- **set input rate** *rate*
- **set input run-length** *length*
- **set family inet output flow-server** *flowcollector* port *udp port*
- **set family inet output flow-server** *flowcollector* no-local-dump
- **set family inet output flow-server** *flowcollector* version <5/8>

The following commands enable RE and PIC based sampling at the **set interfaces** hierarchy level:

- **interface to be sampled** unit *unit* family inet filter *input/output filtername*

The following commands enable RE and PIC based sampling at the **set firewall family** hierarchy level:

- **set inet filter** *filtername* term 1 then count *filtername*ing
- **set inet filter** *filtername* term 1 then sample
- **set inet filter** *filtername* term 1 then accept

The following command enables PIC based sampling at the **set forwarding options sampling** hierarchy level:

- **set family inet output interface** *sp-*/*/** source address *source address*

Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use Version 9 Flow Templates

Use of version 9 allows you to define a flow record template suitable for IPv4 traffic, IPv6 traffic, MPLS traffic, a combination of IPv4 and MPLS traffic, or peer AS billing traffic. Templates and the fields included in the template are transmitted to the collector periodically, and the collector need not be aware of the router configuration.



NOTE: Version 9 requires that you install a services PIC, such as the Adaptive Services PIC or Multiservices PIC in the router. On MX Series routers, the Multiservices DPC fulfills this requirement. For more information on determining which services PIC is suitable for your router, see Enabling Service Packages or the appropriate hardware documentation.

The following sections contain additional information:

- [Configuring the Traffic to Be Sampled on page 8](#)
- [Configuring the Version 9 Template Properties on page 8](#)
- [Restrictions on page 10](#)
- [Fields Included in Each Template Type on page 10](#)
- [MPLS Sampling Behavior on page 11](#)
- [Verification on page 12](#)
- [Examples: Configuring Version 9 Flow Templates on page 12](#)

Configuring the Traffic to Be Sampled

To specify sampling of IPv4, IPv6, MPLS, or peer AS billing traffic, include the appropriate configuration of the **family** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling input]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling input]
family (inet | inet6 | mpls) {
  maximum-packet-length bytes
  max-packets-per-second number;
  rate number;
  run-length number;
```

You can include **family inet**, **family inet6**, or **family mpls**.



NOTE: If you specify sampling for peer AS billing traffic, the **family** statement supports only IPv4 and IPv6 traffic (**inet** or **inet6**). Peer AS billing traffic is enabled only at the global instance hierarchy level and is not available for per Packet Forwarding Engine instances.

Configuring the Version 9 Template Properties

To define the version 9 templates, include the following statements at the **[edit services flow-monitoring version9]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services flow-monitoring version9]
template name {
  flow-active-timeout seconds;
  flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
  option-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;
  template-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;
  (ipv4-template | ipv6-template | mpls-ipv4-template | mpls-template |
   peer-as-billing-template) {
    label-position [ positions ];
  }
}
```

The following details apply to the configuration statements:

- You assign each template a unique name by including the **template name** statement.
- You then specify each template for the appropriate type of traffic by including the **ipv4-template**, **ipv6-template**, **mpls-ipv4-template**, **mpls-template**, or **peer-as-billing-template**.
- If the template is used for MPLS traffic, you can also specify up to three label positions for the MPLS header label data by including the **label-position** statement; the default values are [1 2 3].
- Within the template definition, you can optionally include values for the **flow-active-timeout** and **flow-inactive-timeout** statements. These statements have specific default and range values when they are used in template definitions; the default is 60 seconds and the range is from 10 through 600 seconds. Values you specify in template definitions override the global timeout values configured at the [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet | inet6 | mpls) output flow-server] hierarchy level.



NOTE: In active flow monitoring, the cflowd records are exported after a time period that is a multiple of 60 seconds and greater than or equal to the configured active timeout value. For example, if the active timeout value is 90 seconds, the cflowd records are exported at 120-second intervals. If the active timeout value is 150 seconds, the cflowd records are exported at 180-second intervals, and so forth.

- You can also include settings for the **option-refresh-rate** and **template-refresh-rate** statements within a template definition. For both of these properties, you can include a timer value (in seconds) or a packet count (in number of packets). For the **seconds** option, the default value is 60 and the range is from 10 through 600. For the **packets** option, the default value is 4800 and the range is from 1 through 480,000.
- To filter IPV6 traffic on a media interface, the following configuration is supported:

```

interfaces interface-name {
  unit 0 {
    family inet6 {
      sampling {
        input;
        output;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to version 9 templates:

- You cannot apply the two different types of flow aggregation configuration (cflowd version 5/8 and flow aggregation version 9) at the same time.
- Flow export based on an **mpls-ipv4** template assumes that the IPv4 header follows the MPLS header. In the case of Layer 2 VPNs, the packet on the provider router (P router) would look like this:

MPLS | Layer 2 Header | IPv4

In this case, **mpls-ipv4** flows are not created on the PIC, because the IPv4 header does not directly follow the MPLS header. Packets are dropped on the PIC and are accounted as parser errors.

- Outbound Routing Engine traffic is not sampled. A firewall filter is applied as output on the egress interface, which samples packets and exports the data. For transit traffic, egress sampling works correctly. For internal traffic, the next hop is installed in the Packet Forwarding Engine but sampled packets are not exported.
- Flows are created on the monitoring PIC only after the route record resynchronization operation is complete, which is 60 seconds after the PIC comes up. Any packets sent to the PIC would be dropped until the synchronization process is complete.

Fields Included in Each Template Type

The following fields are common to all template types:

- Input interface
- Output interface
- Number of bytes
- Number of packets
- Flow start time
- Flow end time

The IPv4 template includes the following specific fields:

- IPv4 Source Address
- IPv4 Destination Address
- L4 Source Port
- L4 Destination Port
- IPv4 TOS
- IPv4 Protocol
- ICMP type and code

- TCP Flags
- IPv4 Next Hop Address

The IPv6 template includes the following specific fields:

- IPv6 Source Address and Mask
- IPv6 Destination Address and Mask
- L4 Source Port
- L4 Destination Port
- IPv6 TOS
- IPv6 Protocol
- TCP Flags
- IP Protocol Version
- IPv6 Next Hop Address
- Egress Interface Information
- Source Autonomous System (AS) number
- Destination AS number

The MPLS template includes the following specific fields:

- MPLS Label #1
- MPLS Label #2
- MPLS Label #3
- MPLS EXP Information
- FEC IP Address

The MPLS-IPv4 template includes all the fields found in the IPv4 and MPLS templates.

The peer AS billing template includes the following specific fields:

- IPV4 Class of Service (TOS)
- Ingress Interface
- BGP IPV4 Next Hop Address
- BGP Peer Destination AS Number

MPLS Sampling Behavior

This section describes the behavior when MPLS sampling is used on egress interfaces in various scenarios (label pop or swap) on provider routers (P routers). For more information on configuration and background specific to MPLS applications, see the Junos OS MPLS Applications Configuration Guide.

1. You configure MPLS sampling on an egress interface on the P router and configure an MPLS flow aggregation template. The route action is `label pop` because penultimate hop popping (PHP) is enabled.

Previously, IPv4 packets (only) would have been sent to the PIC for sampling even though you configured MPLS sampling. No flows should be created, with the result that the parser fails.

With the current capability of applying MPLS templates, MPLS flows are created.

2. As in the first case, you configure MPLS sampling on an egress interface on the P router and configure an MPLS flow aggregation template. The route action is `label swap` and the swapped label is 0 (explicit null).

The resulting behavior is that MPLS packets are sent to the PIC. The flow being sampled corresponds to the label before the swap.

3. You configure a Layer 3 VPN network, in which a customer edge router (CE-1) sends traffic to a provider edge router (PE-A), through the P router, to a similar provider edge router (PE-B) and customer edge router (CE-2) on the remote end.

The resulting behavior is that you cannot sample MPLS packets on the PE-A to P router link.

Verification

To verify the configuration properties, you can use the **`show services accounting aggregation template template-name name`** operational mode command.

All other **`show services accounting`** commands also support version 9 templates, except for **`show services accounting flow-detail`** and **`show services accounting aggregation aggregation-type`**. For more information about operational mode commands, see the Junos OS Operational Mode Commands.

Examples: Configuring Version 9 Flow Templates

The following is a sample version 9 template configuration:

```
services {
  flow-monitoring {
    version9 {
      template ip-template {
        flow-active-timeout 20;
        flow-inactive-timeout 120;
        ipv4-template;
      }
      template mpls-template-1 {
        mpls-template {
          label-position [1 3 4];
        }
      }
      template mpls-ipv4-template-1 {
        mpls-ipv4-template {
          label-position [1 5 7];
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```



```

    }
    template peer-as-billing-template-1 {
        peer-as-billing-template;
    }
}
}
}
}
}

```

The following is a sample firewall filter configuration for MPLS traffic:

```

firewall {
    family mpls {
        filter mpls_sample {
            term default {
                then {
                    accept;
                    sample;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

The following sample configuration applies the MPLS sampling filter on a networking interface and configures the AS PIC to accept both IPv4 and MPLS traffic:

```

interfaces {
    at-0/1/1 {
        unit 0 {
            family mpls {
                filter {
                    input mpls_sample;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    sp-7/0/0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet;
            family mpls;
        }
    }
}

```

The following example applies the MPLS version 9 template to the sampling output and sends it to the AS PIC:

```

forwarding-options {
    sampling {
        input {
            family mpls {
                rate 1;
            }
        }
        family mpls {
            output {

```

```
    flow-active-timeout 60;
    flow-inactive-timeout 30;
    flow-server 1.2.3.4 {
        port 2055;
        version 9 {
            template mpls-ipv4-template-1;
        }
    }
    interface sp-7/0/0 {
        source-address 1.1.1.1;
    }
}
}
```

The following is a sample firewall filter configuration for the peer AS billing traffic:

```
firewall {
    family inet {
        filter peer-as-filter {
            term 0 {
                from {
                    destination-class dcu-1;
                    interface ge-2/1/0;
                    forwarding-class class-1;
                }
                then count count_team_0;
            }
        }
        term 1 {
            from {
                destination-class dcu-2;
                interface ge-2/1/0;
                forwarding-class class-1;
            }
            then count count_team_1;
        }
        term 2 {
            from {
                destination-class dcu-3;
                interface ge-2/1/0;
                forwarding-class class-1;
            }
            then count count_team_2;
        }
    }
}
```

The following sample configuration applies the peer AS firewall filter as a filter attribute under the forwarding-options hierarchy for CoS-level data traffic usage information collection:

```
forwarding-options {
    family inet {
```

```

        filter output peer-as-filter;
    }
}

```

The following sample configuration applies the peer AS DCU policy options to collect usage statistics for the traffic stream for as-path ingressing at a specific input interface with the firewall configuration hierarchy applied as Forwarding Table Filters (FTFs). The configuration functionality with COS capability can be achieved through FTFs for destination-class usage with forwarding-class for specific input interfaces:

```

policy-options {
  policy-statement P1 {
    from {
      protocol bgp;
      neighbor 10.2.25.5; #BGP router configuration;
      as-path AS-1; #AS path configuration;
    }
    then destination-class dcu-1; #Destination class configuration;
  }
  policy-statement P2 {
    from {
      neighbor 1.2.25.5;
      as-path AS-2;
    }
    then destination-class dcu2;
  }
  policy-statement P3 {
    from {
      protocol bgp;
      neighbor 192.2.1.1;
      as-path AS-3;
    }
    then destination-class dcu3;
  }
  as-path AS-1 3131:1111:1123;
  as-path AS-2 100000;
  as-path AS-3 192:29283:2;
}

```

The following example applies the peer-as-billing version 9 template to enable sampling of traffic for billing purposes:

```

forwarding-options {
  sampling {
  }
  input {
    rate 1;
  }
  family inet {
    output {
      flow-server 10.209.15.58 {
        port 300;
        version9 {
          template {
            peer-as;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```
    }  
  }  
  interface sp-5/2/0 {  
    source-address 2.3.4.5;  
  }  
}  
}  
}  
}  
}  
family inet {  
  filter {  
    output peer-as-filter;  
  }  
}
```

Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates

Use of IPFIX allows you to define a flow record template suitable for IPv4 traffic or IPv6 traffic. Templates are transmitted to the collector periodically, and the collector need not be aware of the router configuration. You can define template refresh rate, flow active timeout and inactive timeout.

The following sections contain additional information:

- [Configuring the IPFIX Template Properties on page 16](#)
- [Restrictions on page 17](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPv4 Template on page 17](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPv6 Template on page 18](#)
- [Verification on page 19](#)
- [Example: Configuring an IPFIX Flow Templates and Flow Sampling on page 19](#)

Configuring the IPFIX Template Properties

To define the IPFIX templates, include the following statements at the **[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services flow-monitoring IPFIX]  
template name {  
  flow-active-timeout seconds;  
  flow-inactive-timeout seconds;  
  option-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;  
  template-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;  
  (ipv4-template | ipv6-template);  
}
```

The following details apply to the configuration statements:

- You assign each template a unique name by including the **template *name*** statement.
- You then specify each template for the appropriate type of traffic by including the **ipv4-template** or **ipv6-template**.

- Within the template definition, you can optionally include values for the **flow-active-timeout** and **flow-inactive-timeout** statements. These statements have specific default and range values when they are used in template definitions; the default is 60 seconds and the range is from 10 through 600 seconds.
- You can also include settings for the **option-refresh-rate** and **template-refresh-rate** statements within a template definition. For both of these properties, you can include a timer value (in seconds) or a packet count (in number of packets). For the **seconds** option, the default value is 600 and the range is from 10 through 600. For the **packets** option, the default value is 4800 and the range is from 1 through 480,000.
- To filter IPV6 traffic on a media interface, the following configuration is supported:

```

interfaces interface-name {
  unit 0 {
    family inet6 {
      sampling {
        input;
        output;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to IPFIX templates:

- Outbound Routing Engine traffic is not sampled. A firewall filter is applied as output on the egress interface, which samples packets and exports the data. For transit traffic, egress sampling works correctly. For internal traffic, the next hop is installed in the Packet Forwarding Engine but sampled packets are not exported.
- Flows are created only after the route record resynchronization operation is complete, which takes 120 seconds.
- VLAN ID field is not valid for egress traffic, and returns a value of 0 for egress traffic.
- The VLAN ID field is updated when a new flow record is created and so, any change in VLAN ID after the record has been created might not be updated in the record.

Fields Included in the IPv4 Template

- IPv4 Source Address
- IPv4 Destination Address
- IPv4 TOS
- IPv4 Protocol
- L4 Source Port
- L4 Destination Port
- ICMP Type and Code

- Input Interface
- VLAN ID
- IPv4 Source Mask
- IPv4 Destination Mask
- Source AS
- Destination AS
- IPv4 Next Hop Address
- TCP Flags
- Output Interface
- Number of Flow Bytes
- Number of Flow Packets
- Flow Start Time
- Flow End Time
- Flow End Reason

Fields Included in the IPv6 Template

- IPv6 Source Address
- IPv6 Destination Address
- IPv6 TOS
- IPv6 Protocol
- L4 Source Port
- L4 Destination Port
- ICMP Type and Code
- Input Interface
- VLAN ID
- IPv6 Source Mask
- IPv6 Destination Mask
- Source AS
- Destination AS
- IPv6 Next Hop Address
- TCP Flags
- Output Interface
- Number of Flow Bytes
- Number of Flow Packets

- Flow Start Time
- Flow End Time
- Flow End Reason

Verification

The following show commands are supported for IPFIX:

- **show services accounting flow inline-jflow fpc-slot *fpc-slot***
- **show services accounting errors inline-jflow fpc-slot *fpc-slot***
- **show services accounting status inline-jflow fpc-slot *fpc-slot***

Example: Configuring an IPFIX Flow Templates and Flow Sampling

The following is a sample IPFIX template configuration:

```
services {
  flow-monitoring {
    version-ipfix {
      template ipv4 {
        flow-active-timeout 60;
        flow-inactive-timeout 70;
        template-refresh-rate seconds 30;
        option-refresh-rate seconds 30;
        ipv4-template;
      }
    }
  }
}

chassis;
fpc 0 {
  sampling-instance s1;
}
```

The following example applies the IPFIX template to enable sampling of traffic for billing:

```
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    instance {
      s1 {
        input {
          rate 10;
        }
        family inet {
          output {
            flow-server 11.11.4.2 {
              port 2055;
              version-ipfix {
                template {
                  ipv4;
                }
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
    }  
    inline-jflow {  
        source-address 11.11.2.1;  
    }  
}   
}   
}   
}   
}   
}
```


CHAPTER 2

Configuration Statements

aggregation

Syntax	<pre>aggregation { autonomous-system; destination-prefix; protocol-port; source-destination-prefix { caida-compliant; } source-prefix; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options accounting output cflowd hostname], [edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>], [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For cflowd version 8 only, specify the type of data to be aggregated; cflowd records and sends only those flows that match the specified criteria.
Options	<p>autonomous-system—Aggregate by autonomous system (AS) number.</p> <p>caida-compliant—Record source and destination mask-length values in compliance with the Version 2.1b1 release of CAIDA's cflowd application. If this statement is not configured, the Junos OS records source and destination mask length values in compliance with the <i>cflowd Configuration Guide</i>, dated August 30, 1999.</p> <p>destination-prefix—Aggregate by destination prefix.</p> <p>protocol-port—Aggregate by protocol and port number.</p> <p>source-destination-prefix—Aggregate by source and destination prefix.</p> <p>source-prefix—Aggregate by source prefix.</p>
Usage Guidelines	See “Enabling Flow Aggregation” on page 3 .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

autonomous-system-type

Syntax	<code>autonomous-system-type (origin peer);</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>], [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the type of AS numbers that cflowd exports.
Default	<code>origin</code>
Options	origin —Export origin AS numbers of the packet source address in the Source Autonomous System cflowd field. peer —Export peer AS numbers through which the packet passed in the Source Autonomous System cflowd field.
Usage Guidelines	See “Enabling Flow Aggregation” on page 3 .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

cflowd (Discard Accounting)

Syntax	<pre>cflowd <i>hostname</i> { aggregation { autonomous-system; destination-prefix; protocol-port; source-destination-prefix { caida-compliant; } source-prefix; } autonomous-system-type (origin peer); label-position { template <i>template-name</i>; } (local-dump no-local-dump); port <i>port-number</i>; source-address (Forwarding Options) <i>address</i>; version <i>format</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options accounting <i>name</i> output],
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Collect an aggregate of sampled flows and send the aggregate to a specified host system that runs the collection utility cfdcollect.</p> <p>You can configure up to one version 5 and one version 8 flow format at the [edit forwarding-options accounting <i>name</i> output] hierarchy level.</p>
Options	<p><i>hostname</i>—The IP address or identifier of the host system (the workstation running the cflowd utility).</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Usage Guidelines	See “Enabling Flow Aggregation” on page 3.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

family (Monitoring)

```
Syntax  family inet {
        output {
            flow-active-timeout seconds;
            flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
            export-format format;
            cflowd hostname {
                aggregation {
                    autonomous-system;
                    destination-prefix;
                    protocol-port;
                    source-destination-prefix {
                        caida-compliant;
                    }
                    source-prefix;
                }
            }
            port port-number;
        }
        interface interface-name {
            engine-id number;
            engine-type number;
            input-interface-index number;
            output-interface-index number;
            source-address address;
        }
    }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options monitoring *name*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.



Description Specify input and output interfaces and properties for flow monitoring. Only IPv4 (**inet**) is supported.

The statements are explained separately.


Usage Guidelines See Configuring Flow Monitoring.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

flow-active-timeout

Syntax	flow-active-timeout <i>seconds</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options accounting <i>name</i> output], [edit forwarding-options monitoring <i>name</i> output], [edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls) output], [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output], [edit services flow-monitoring version9]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Interval after which an active flow is exported.
<div> NOTE: The router must include an Adaptive Services, Multiservices, or Monitoring Services PIC for this statement to take effect.</div>	
Options	<p>seconds—Duration of the timeout period.</p> <p>Range: 60 through 1800 seconds (for forwarding-options configurations); 10 through 600 seconds (for services configurations)</p> <p>Default: 1800 seconds (for forwarding-options configurations); 60 seconds (for services configurations)</p>
<div> NOTE: In active flow monitoring, the cflowd records are exported after a time period that is a multiple of 60 seconds and greater than or equal to the configured active timeout value. For example, if the active timeout value is 90 seconds, the cflowd records are exported at 120-second intervals. If the active timeout value is 150 seconds, the cflowd records are exported at 180-second intervals, and so forth.</div>	
Usage Guidelines	See Configuring Time Periods when Flow Monitoring is Active and Inactive or “Configuring the Version 9 Template Properties” on page 8.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

flow-inactive-timeout

Syntax	flow-inactive-timeout <i>seconds</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options accounting <i>name</i> output], [edit forwarding-options monitoring <i>name</i> output], [edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls) output], [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output], [edit services flow-monitoring version9]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Interval of inactivity that marks a flow inactive.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div> <p>NOTE: The router must include an Adaptive Services, Multiservices, or Monitoring Services PIC for this statement to take effect.</p> </div> </div>	
Options	<p>seconds—Duration of the timeout period.</p> <p>Range: 60 through 1800 seconds (for forwarding-options configurations); 10 through 600 seconds (for services configurations)</p> <p>Default: 1800 seconds (for forwarding-options configurations); 60 seconds (for services configurations)</p>
Usage Guidelines	See Configuring Time Periods when Flow Monitoring is Active and Inactive or “ Configuring the Version 9 Template Properties ” on page 8.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

ipv4-template

Syntax	ipv4-template;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	Specify that the flow aggregation version 9 template is used only for IPv4 records.
Usage Guidelines	See “ Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use Version 9 Flow Templates ” on page 7.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

ipv6-template

Syntax	ipv6-template;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.
Description	Specify that the flow aggregation version 9 template is used only for IPv6 records.
Usage Guidelines	See “ Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use Version 9 Flow Templates ” on page 7.
Required Privilege	interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level	interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.


label-position

Syntax	label-position [<i>positions</i>];
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i> mpls-ipv4-template], [edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i> mpls-template]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	Specify positions for up to three labels in the template.
Default	[1 2 3]
Options	<i>positions</i> —Numbered positions for the labels.
Usage Guidelines	See “ Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use Version 9 Flow Templates ” on page 7.
Required Privilege	interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level	interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

local-dump

Syntax	(local-dump no-local-dump);
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>], [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Enable collection of cflowd records in a log file.
Options	no-local-dump —Do not dump cflowd records to a log file before exporting. local-dump —Dump cflowd records to a log file before exporting.
Usage Guidelines	See “Enabling Flow Aggregation” on page 3 .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

max-packets-per-second

Syntax	max-packets-per-second <i>number</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling input], [edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> input]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the traffic threshold that must be exceeded before packets are dropped. A value of 0 instructs the Packet Forwarding Engine not to sample any traffic.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div> <p>NOTE: When you configure active monitoring and specify a Monitoring Services, Adaptive Services, or Multiservices PIC in the output statement, the max-packets-per-second value is ignored.</p> </div> </div>	
Options	number —Maximum number of packets per second. Range: 0 through 65,535 Default: 1000
Usage Guidelines	See Configuring Traffic Sampling .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

mpls-ipv4-template

Syntax	<code>mpls-ipv4-template { label-position [<i>positions</i>]; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	Specify the flow aggregation version 9 properties for templates that combine IPv4 and MPLS records. The remaining statement is explained separately.
Usage Guidelines	See “ Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use Version 9 Flow Templates ” on page 7.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

mpls-template

Syntax	<code>mpls-template { label-position [<i>positions</i>]; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	Specify the flow aggregation version 9 properties for templates used only for MPLS records. The remaining statement is explained separately.
Usage Guidelines	See “ Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use Version 9 Flow Templates ” on page 7.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

peer-as-billing-template

Syntax	peer-as-billing-template;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template template-name]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.4.
Description	Enables the extraction of bandwidth usage information for billing purposes in PIC-based sampling configurations. This capability is supported on routers and applies only to IPv4 and IPv6 traffic.
Usage Guidelines	See “Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use Version 9 Flow Templates” on page 7.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

option-refresh-rate

Syntax	option-refresh-rate packets <i>packets</i> seconds <i>seconds</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-monitoring version9], [edit services flow-monitoring version9 template template-name]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	Specify the refresh rate, in either packets or seconds.
Options	<p>packets—Refresh rate, in number of packets. Range: 1 through 480,000 Default: 4800</p> <p>seconds—Refresh rate, in number of seconds. Range: 10 through 600 Default: 60</p>
Usage Guidelines	See “Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use Version 9 Flow Templates” on page 7.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

port

Syntax	<code>port <i>port-number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options accounting <i>name</i> output cflowd <i>hostname</i>], [edit forwarding-options monitoring <i>name</i> family inet output cflowd <i>hostname</i>], [edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>], [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number on the cflowd host system.
Options	<i>port-number</i> —Any valid UDP port number on the host system.
Usage Guidelines	See “Enabling Flow Aggregation” on page 3 .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

rate

Syntax	<code>rate <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring input], [edit forwarding-options sampling input], [edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> input], [edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family (inet inet6) input]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Set the ratio of the number of packets to be sampled. For example, if you specify a rate of 10, every tenth packet (1 packet out of 10) is sampled.
Options	<i>number</i> —Denominator of the ratio. Range: 1 through 65,535
Usage Guidelines	See Configuring Port Mirroring or Configuring Traffic Sampling .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

run-length

Syntax	<code>run-length <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring input], [edit forwarding-options port-mirroring instance <i>port-mirroring-instance-name</i> input], [edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family (inet inet6) input], [edit forwarding-options sampling input], [edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> input]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1 for PTX Series Packet Transport Switches.
Description	Set the number of samples following the initial trigger event. This allows you to sample packets following those already being sampled.
Options	<i>number</i> —Number of samples. Range: 0 through 20 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"> Applying Filters to Forwarding Tables Configuring Port Mirroring Configuring Traffic Sampling

template (Forwarding Options)

Syntax	<code>template <i>template-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i> version9], [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i> version9]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	Specify flow aggregation version 9 template to be used for output of sampling records.
Options	<i>template-name</i> —Name of version 9 template.
Usage Guidelines	See “Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use Version 9 Flow Templates” on page 7 .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

template-refresh-rate

Syntax	template-refresh-rate packets <i>packets</i> seconds <i>seconds</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	Specify the refresh rate, in either packets or seconds.
Options	<p><i>packets</i>—Refresh rate, in number of packets. Range: 1 through 480,000 Default: 4800</p> <p><i>seconds</i>—Refresh rate, in number of seconds. Range: 10 through 600 Default: 60</p>
Usage Guidelines	See “Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use Version 9 Flow Templates” on page 7.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

version

Syntax	version <i>format</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options accounting <i>name</i> output flow-server <i>hostname</i>], [edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>], [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the version format of the aggregated flows exported to a cflowd server.
Options	<p><i>format</i>—Format of the flows. Values: 5 or 8 Default: 5</p>
Usage Guidelines	See “Enabling Flow Aggregation” on page 3.
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">• export-format

PART 2

Index

- [Index on page 37](#)

Index

Symbols

#, comments in configuration statements.....	x
(), in syntax descriptions.....	x
< >, in syntax descriptions.....	x
[], in configuration statements.....	x
{ }, in configuration statements.....	x
(pipe), in syntax descriptions.....	x

A

aggregation statement	
flow monitoring.....	22
usage guidelines.....	4
autonomous-system-type statement.....	23
usage guidelines.....	4

B

braces, in configuration statements.....	x
brackets	
angle, in syntax descriptions.....	x
square, in configuration statements.....	x

C

cflowd statement	
usage guidelines.....	4
comments, in configuration statements.....	x
conventions	
text and syntax.....	ix
curly braces, in configuration statements.....	x
customer support.....	xi
contacting JTAC.....	xi

D

documentation	
comments on.....	xi

F

flow aggregation.....	3
flow-active-timeout statement.....	26
flow-inactive-timeout statement.....	27
font conventions.....	ix

I

ipv4-template statement.....	27
ipv6-template statement.....	28

L

label-position statement.....	28
local-dump statement.....	29

M

manuals	
comments on.....	xi
max-packets-per-second statement.....	29
mpls-ipv4-template statement.....	30
mpls-template statement.....	30

N

no-local-dump statement.....	29
------------------------------	----

O

option-refresh-rate statement.....	31
------------------------------------	----

P

parentheses, in syntax descriptions.....	x
peer-as-billing-template statement.....	31
port statement	
cflowd	
usage guidelines.....	4
flow monitoring.....	32

R

rate statement.....	32
route-record statement	
usage guidelines.....	3
run-length statement.....	33

S

support, technical See technical support	
syntax conventions.....	ix

T

technical support	
contacting JTAC.....	xi
template-refresh-rate statement.....	34
traffic sampling	
flow aggregation.....	3

V

version statement	
flow monitoring.....	34
usage guidelines.....	4

