



Junos[®] OS

CoS for Tunnels Feature Guide for Routing Devices

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Junos® OS CoS for Tunnels Feature Guide for Routing Devices

13.2

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About the Documentation

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Documentation and Release Notes

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Supported Platforms

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

- T Series
- M 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 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.

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

Documentation Feedback

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

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

Requesting Technical Support

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

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

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- Search for known bugs: <http://www2.juniper.net/kb/>
- Find product documentation: <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: <http://kb.juniper.net/>
- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes: <http://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/>
- Search technical bulletins for relevant hardware and software notifications: <https://www.juniper.net/alerts/>

- Join and participate in the Juniper Networks Community Forum:
<http://www.juniper.net/company/communities/>
- Open a case online in the CSC Case Management tool: <http://www.juniper.net/cm/>

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

Opening a Case with JTAC

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

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

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

PART 1

Overview

- [CoS for Tunnels on page 3](#)

CHAPTER 1

CoS for Tunnels

- [CoS for Tunnels Overview on page 3](#)

CoS for Tunnels Overview

For Adaptive Services, Link Services, and Tunnel PICs installed on Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge Routers and T Series Core Routers with enhanced Flexible PIC Concentrators (FPCs), class-of-service (CoS) information is preserved inside generic routing encapsulation (GRE) and IP-IP tunnels.

For the ES PIC installed on M Series and T Series routers with enhanced FPCs, class-of-service information is preserved inside IP Security (IPsec) tunnels. For IPsec tunnels, you do not need to configure CoS, because the ES PIC copies the type-of-service (ToS) byte from the inner IP header to the GRE or IP-IP header.

For IPsec tunnels, the IP header type-of-service (ToS) bits are copied to the outer IPsec header at encryption side of the tunnel. You can rewrite the outer ToS bits in the IPsec header using a rewrite rule. On the decryption side of the IPsec tunnel, the ToS bits in the IPsec header are not written back to the original IP header field. You can still apply a firewall filter to the ToS bits to apply a packet action on egress. For more information about ToS bits and the Multiservices PICs, see *Multiservices PIC ToS Translation*. For more information about IPsec and Multiservices PICs, see the *Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

To configure CoS for tunnels, include the following statements at the **[edit class-of-service]** and **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  interface-name {
    unit logical-unit-number {
      rewrite-rules {
        dscp (rewrite-name | default);
        dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-name | default);
        exp (rewrite-name | default) protocol protocol-types;
        exp-push-push-push default;
        exp-swap-push-push default;
        ieee-802.1 (rewrite-name | default);
        inet-precedence (rewrite-name | default);
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
    }  
  }  
  rewrite-rules {  
    (dscp | dscp-ipv6 | exp | ieee-802.1 | inet-precedence) rewrite-name {  
      import (rewrite-name | default);  
      forwarding-class class-name {  
        loss-priority level code-point (alias | bits);  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}  
[edit interfaces]  
gre-interface-name {  
  unit logical-unit-number;  
  copy-tos-to-outer-ip-header;  
}
```

PART 2

Configuration

- [Configuration Task on page 7](#)
- [Examples on page 9](#)
- [Configuration Statements on page 13](#)

CHAPTER 2

Configuration Task

- [Configuring CoS for Tunnels on page 7](#)

Configuring CoS for Tunnels

To configure CoS for GRE and IP-IP tunnels, perform the following configuration tasks:

1. To configure the tunnel, include the **tunnel** statement at the **[edit interfaces *ip-fpc/pic/port* unit *logical-unit-number*]** or **[edit interfaces *gr-fpc/pic/port* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level.
2. To rewrite traffic on the outbound interface, include the **rewrite-rules** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** and **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy levels. For GRE and IP-IP tunnels, you can configure IP precedence and DSCP rewrite rules.
3. To classify traffic on the inbound interface, you can configure a behavior aggregate (BA) classifier or firewall filter. Include the **loss-priority** and **forwarding-class** statements at the **[edit firewall filter *filter-name* term *term-name* then]** hierarchy level, or the **classifiers** statement at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level.
4. For a GRE tunnel, the default is to set the ToS bits in the outer IP header to all 0s. To copy the ToS bits from the inner IP header to the outer, include the **copy-tos-to-outer-ip-header** statement at the **[edit interfaces *gr-fpc/pic/port* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level. (This inner-to-outer ToS bits copying is already the default behavior for IP-IP tunnels.)

CHAPTER 3

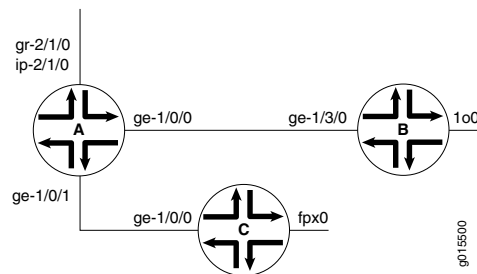
Examples

- [Example: Configuring CoS for Tunnels on page 9](#)
- [Example: Configuring a GRE Tunnel to Copy ToS Bits to the Outer IP Header on page 12](#)

Example: Configuring CoS for Tunnels

In [Figure 1 on page 9](#), Router A acts as a tunnel ingress device. The link between interfaces **ge-1/0/0** in Router A and **ge-1/3/0** in Router B is the GRE or IP-IP tunnel. Router A monitors the traffic received from interface **ge-1/3/0**. By way of interface **ge-1/0/0**, Router C generates traffic to Router B.

Figure 1: CoS with a Tunnel Configuration



```
Router A [edit interfaces]
ge-1/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.80.0.2/24;
    }
  }
}
ge-1/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      filter {
        input zf-catch-all;
      }
      address 10.90.0.2/24;
    }
  }
}
gr-2/1/0 {
```

```
unit 0 {
  tunnel {
    source 11.11.11.11;
    destination 10.255.245.46;
  }
  family inet {
    address 21.21.21.21/24;
  }
}
}
ip-2/1/0 {
  unit 0 {
    tunnel {
      source 12.12.12.12;
      destination 10.255.245.46;
    }
    family inet {
      address 22.22.22.22/24;
    }
  }
}

[edit routing-options]
static {
  route 1.1.1.1/32 next-hop gr-2/1/0.0;
  route 2.2.2.2/32 next-hop ip-2/1/0.0;
}

[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  ge-1/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      rewrite-rules {
        inet-precedence zf-tun-rw-ipprec-00;
      }
    }
  }
}
rewrite-rules {
  inet-precedence zf-tun-rw-ipprec-00 {
    forwarding-class best-effort {
      loss-priority low code-point 000;
      loss-priority high code-point 001;
    }
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-point 010;
      loss-priority high code-point 011;
    }
    forwarding-class assured-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-point 100;
      loss-priority high code-point 101;
    }
    forwarding-class network-control {
      loss-priority low code-point 110;
      loss-priority high code-point 111;
    }
  }
}
```



```

    }
  }
  dscp zf-tun-rw-dscp-00 {
    forwarding-class best-effort {
      loss-priority low code-point 000000;
      loss-priority high code-point 001001;
    }
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-point 010010;
      loss-priority high code-point 011011;
    }
    forwarding-class assured-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-point 100100;
      loss-priority high code-point 101101;
    }
    forwarding-class network-control {
      loss-priority low code-point 110110;
      loss-priority high code-point 111111;
    }
  }
}

[edit firewall]
filter zf-catch-all {
  term term1 {
    then {
      loss-priority high;
      forwarding-class network-control;
    }
  }
}

```

```

Router B [edit interfaces]
ge-1/3/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.80.0.1/24;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.245.46/32;
    }
  }
}

```

```

Router C [edit interfaces]
ge-1/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.90.0.1/24;
    }
  }
}

```

```
[edit routing-options]
static {
  route 1.1.1.1/32 next-hop 10.90.0.2;
  route 2.2.2.2/32 next-hop 10.90.0.2;
}
```

Example: Configuring a GRE Tunnel to Copy ToS Bits to the Outer IP Header

Unlike IP-IP tunnels, GRE tunnels do not copy the ToS bits to the outer IP header by default. To copy the inner ToS bits to the outer IP header (which is required for some tunneled routing protocols) on packets sent by the Routing Engine, include the **copy-tos-to-outer-ip-header** statement at the logical unit hierarchy level of a GRE interface. This example copies the inner ToS bits to the outer IP header on a GRE tunnel:

```
[edit interfaces]
gr-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    copy-tos-to-outer-ip-header;
    family inet;
  }
}
```

CHAPTER 4

Configuration Statements

code-point

Syntax	<code>code-point [<i>aliases</i>] [<i>bit-patterns</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules <i>type</i> <i>rewrite-name</i> forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify one or more code-point aliases or bit sets for association with a forwarding class.
Options	<p><i>aliases</i>—Name of each alias.</p> <p><i>bit-patterns</i>—Value of the code-point bits, in decimal form.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Configuring Rewrite Rules</i>

copy-tos-to-outer-ip-header

Syntax	copy-tos-to-outer-ip-header;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.
Description	For GRE tunnel interfaces only, enables the inner IP header's ToS bits to be copied to the outer IP packet header.
Default	If you omit this statement, the ToS bits in the outer IP header are set to 0.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Example: Configuring a GRE Tunnel to Copy ToS Bits to the Outer IP Header on page 12

dscp (Rewrite Rules)

Syntax	<code>dscp (rewrite-name default) protocol mpls;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For IPv4 traffic, apply a Differentiated Services (DiffServ) code point (DSCP) rewrite rule.</p> <p>Logical interfaces do not support multiple dscp rewrite rules for the same protocol.</p> <p>DSCP and DSCP IPv6 rewrite rules are supported on M Series and T Series routers when non-queuing PICs are installed, but are disabled when queuing PICs are installed with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On M320 routers, DSCP rewrite is supported on IQ, IQ2, IQE, and IQ2E PICs when used with the Enhanced III FPC. On M120 routers, DSCP rewrite is supported on IQ, IQ2, IQE, and IQ2E PICs. <p>DSCP and DCSP IPv6 rewrite rules are supported on MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers.</p> <p>DSCP rewrite rules are not supported on T Series routers when IQ, IQ2, IQE, IQ2E, SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE, or PD-5-10XGE-SFPP PICs are installed.</p>
Options	<p>rewrite-name—Name of a rewrite-rules mapping configured at the [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp] hierarchy level.</p> <p>default—The default mapping.</p> <p>protocol mpls—(Optional for ingress MPLS tunnel nodes) For interfaces on MX Series routers or hosted on Enhanced III FPCs in M120 or M320 routers only, rewrite the MPLS EXP bits in the MPLS header independently of the IPv4 DSCP value for IPv4 packets entering an MPLS tunnel.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Configuring Rewrite Rules</i> <i>Applying Rewrite Rules to Output Logical Interfaces</i> protocol (Rewrite Rules) on page 26 <i>Rewriting MPLS and IPv4 Packet Headers</i> rewrite-rules (Definition) on page 27

dscp-ipv6 (Class-of-Service)

Syntax	<code>dscp-ipv6 (<i>rewrite-name</i> <default>) protocol mpls;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Support for protocol mpls option introduced in Junos OS Release 10.4R2.
Description	<p>For IPv6 traffic, apply a DSCP rewrite rule.</p> <p>Logical interfaces do not support multiple dscp-ipv6 rewrite rules for the same protocol.</p> <p>DSCP and DSCP IPv6 rewrite rules are supported on M Series and T Series routers when non-queuing PICs are installed, but are disabled when queuing PICs are installed with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• On M320 routers, DSCP rewrite is supported on IQ, IQ2, IQE, and IQ2E PICs when used with the Enhanced III FPC.• On M120 routers, DSCP rewrite is supported on IQ, IQ2, IQE, and IQ2E PICs. <p>DSCP and DCSP IPv6 rewrite rules are supported on MIC and MPC interfaces on MX Series routers.</p> <p>DSCP rewrite rules are not supported on T Series routers when IQ, IQ2, IQE, IQ2E, SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 IQE, or PD-5-10XGE-SFPP PICs are installed.</p>
Options	<p>rewrite-name—Name of a rewrite-rules mapping configured at the [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6] hierarchy level.</p> <p>default—Default mapping.</p> <p>protocol mpls—(Optional for ingress MPLS tunnel nodes) For interfaces on MX Series routers or hosted on Enhanced III FPCs in M120 or M320 routers only, rewrite the MPLS EXP bits in the MPLS header independently of the IPv6 DSCP value for IPv6 packets entering an MPLS tunnel.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Rewrite Rules• protocol on page 26• Setting IPv6 DSCP and MPLS EXP Values Independently• Configuring DSCP Values for IPv6 Packets Entering the MPLS Tunnel• Applying Rewrite Rules to Output Logical Interfaces• rewrite-rules (Definition) on page 27

exp

Syntax	<code>exp (rewrite-name default) protocol protocol-types;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 12.2. for ACX series
Description	Apply an MPLS experimental (EXP) rewrite rule.
Options	<p>rewrite-name—Name of a rewrite-rules mapping configured at the <code>[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules exp]</code> hierarchy level.</p> <p>default—The default mapping.</p> <p>By default, IP precedence rewrite rules alter the first three bits on the type-of-service (ToS) byte while leaving the last three bits unchanged. This default behavior applies to rewrite rules you configure for MPLS packets with IPv4 payloads. You configure these types of rewrite rules by including the mpls-inet-both or mpls-inet-both-non-vpn option at the <code>[edit class-of-service interfaces interface interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules exp rewrite-rule-name protocol]</code> hierarchy level. The IP precedence rewrite rules explanation does not apply to ACX Series Universal Access routers.</p> <p>On interfaces configured on Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs) and Modular Interface Cards (MICs) on MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers and EX Series switches, we highly recommend that you configure the default option when you configure a behavior aggregate (BA) classifier that does not include a specific rewrite rule for MPLS packets. Doing so ensures that MPLS exp value is rewritten according to the BA classifier rules configured for forwarding or packet loss priority. This does not apply to ACX Series Universal Access routers.</p> <p>protocol-types—Specify one or more protocol matching criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mpls-any—Apply to MPLS packets, write MPLS header only. • mpls-inet-both—Apply to IPv4 MPLS packets, write MPLS and IPv4 header. • mpls-inet-both-non-vpn—Apply to IPv4 MPLS packets, write MPLS and IPv4 header for only non VPN traffic.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Configuring Rewrite Rules</i> • <i>Rewriting the EXP Bits of All Three Labels of an Outgoing Packet</i> • <i>Applying Rewrite Rules to Output Logical Interfaces</i> • protocol (Rewrite Rules) on page 26

- [rewrite-rules \(Definition\) on page 27](#)

exp-push-push-push

Syntax	exp-push-push-push default;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For M Series routers and EX Series switches, rewrite the EXP bits of all three labels of an outgoing packet, thereby maintaining CoS of an incoming non-MPLS packet.
Options	default —Apply the default MPLS EXP rewrite table.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Rewriting the EXP Bits of All Three Labels of an Outgoing Packet</i>• dscp (Rewrite Rules) on page 15• dscp-ipv6 (Class-of-Service) on page 16• exp on page 17• exp-swap-push-push on page 19• ieee-802.1 (Rewrite Rules on Logical Interface) on page 21• <i>ieee-802.1ad</i>• inet-precedence on page 22• rewrite-rules (Definition) on page 27

exp-swap-push-push

Syntax	exp-swap-push-push default;
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For M Series routers and EX Series switches, rewrite the EXP bits of all three labels of an outgoing packet, thereby maintaining CoS of an incoming MPLS packet.
Options	default —Apply the default MPLS EXP rewrite table.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Rewriting the EXP Bits of All Three Labels of an Outgoing Packet</i> • dscp (Rewrite Rules) on page 15 • dscp-ipv6 (Class-of-Service) on page 16 • exp on page 17 • exp-push-push-push on page 18 • ieee-802.1 (Rewrite Rules on Logical Interface) on page 21 • <i>ieee-802.1ad</i> • inet-precedence on page 22 • rewrite-rules (Definition) on page 27

forwarding-class (BA Classifiers)

Syntax	<code>forwarding-class <i>class-name</i> { <i>loss-priority level</i> code-points [<i>aliases</i>] [<i>bit-patterns</i>]; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service classifiers <i>type classifier-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Define forwarding class name and option values.
Options	<i>class-name</i> —Name of the forwarding class. 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>Defining Classifiers</i>• <i>Example: Configuring CoS for a PBB Network on MX Series Routers</i>

ieee-802.1 (Rewrite Rules on Logical Interface)

Syntax	<code>ieee-802.1 (<i>rewrite-name</i> default) vlan-tag (outer outer-and-inner);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. vlan-tag statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Apply an IEEE-802.1 rewrite rule. For IQ PICs, you can only configure one IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule on a physical port. All logical ports (units) on that physical port should apply the same IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule.
Options	<i>rewrite-name</i> —Name of a rewrite-rules mapping configured at the <code>[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules ieee-802.1]</code> hierarchy level. default —The default mapping.
Required Privilege Level	interface —To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Rewrite Rules • Example: Configuring CoS for a PBB Network on MX Series Routers • dscp (Rewrite Rules) on page 15 • dscp-ipv6 (Class-of-Service) on page 16 • exp on page 17 • exp-push-push-push on page 18 • exp-swap-push-push on page 19 • ieee-802.1ad • inet-precedence on page 22 • rewrite-rules (Definition) on page 27

import (Rewrite Rules)

Syntax	<code>import (rewrite-name default);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules type rewrite-name]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify a default or previously defined rewrite-rules mapping to import.
Options	rewrite-name —Name of a rewrite-rules mapping configured at the <code>[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules]</code> hierarchy level. default —The default rewrite-rules mapping.
Required Privilege Level	interface —To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Configuring Rewrite Rules</i>

inet-precedence

Syntax	<code>inet-precedence (rewrite-name default);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Apply a IPv4 precedence rewrite rule.
Options	rewrite-name —Name of a rewrite-rules mapping configured at the <code>[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules inet-precedence]</code> hierarchy level. default —The default mapping. By default, IP precedence rewrite rules alter the first three bits on the type of service (ToS) byte while leaving the last three bits unchanged.
Required Privilege Level	interface —To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Configuring Rewrite Rules</i>• <i>Applying Rewrite Rules to Output Logical Interfaces</i>• protocol (Rewrite Rules) on page 26• rewrite-rules (Definition) on page 27

interfaces

```
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.



NOTE: The `dscp-ipv6` and `ieee-802.1ad` classifier types are not supported on ACX Series routers. For further information about support on ACX Series routers, see *Understanding CoS CLI Configuration Statements on ACX Series Universal Access Routers*.

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

- *Overview of BA Classifier Types*
- *Configuring Rewrite Rules*
- *Understanding CoS CLI Configuration Statements on ACX Series Universal Access Routers*

loss-priority (BA Classifiers)

Syntax	<code>loss-priority <i>level</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service classifiers <i>type classifier-name</i> forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify packet loss priority value for a specific set of code-point aliases and bit patterns.
Options	<p><i>level</i> can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high—Packet has high loss priority. • medium-high—Packet has medium-high loss priority. • medium-low—Packet has medium-low loss priority. • low—Packet has low loss priority.
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>Overview of BA Classifier Types</i> • <i>Example: Configuring CoS for a PBB Network on MX Series Routers</i> • <i>Configuring Tricolor Marking</i>

protocol (Rewrite Rules)

Syntax	<code>protocol protocol-types;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules exp rewrite-name],</code> <code>[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules dscp rewrite-name],</code> <code>[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 rewrite-name],</code> <code>[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules inet-prec rewrite-name]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Option for dscp and inet-prec introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4. Option for dscp-ipv6 introduced in Junos OS Release 10.4R2.
Description	Apply a rewrite rule to MPLS packets only, and write the CoS value to MPLS headers only; or apply a rewrite rule to MPLS and IPv4 packets, and write the CoS value to MPLS and IPv4 headers.
Options	<i>protocol-types</i> can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• mpls—Apply a rewrite rule to MPLS packets and write the CoS value to MPLS headers.• mpls-inet-both—Apply a rewrite rule to VPN MPLS packets with IPv4 payloads. On M120, M320, MX Series, and T Series routers (except T4000 routers), and EX Series switches, write the CoS value to the MPLS and IPv4 headers. On M Series routers, initialize all ingress MPLS LSP packets with IPv4 payloads with 000 code points for the MPLS EXP value, and the configured rewrite code point for IP precedence.• mpls-inet-both-non-vpn—Apply a rewrite rule to non-VPN MPLS packets with IPv4 payloads. On M120, M320, MX Series, T Series routers, and EX Series switches write the CoS value to the MPLS and IPv4 headers. On M Series routers, initialize all ingress MPLS LSP packets with IPv4 payloads with 000 code points for the MPLS EXP value, and the configured rewrite code point for IP precedence.
Required Privilege Level	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>Rewriting MPLS and IPv4 Packet Headers</i>

rewrite-rules (Definition)

Syntax	<pre>rewrite-rules { type <i>rewrite-name</i>{ import (<i>rewrite-name</i> default); forwarding-class <i>class-name</i> { loss-priority <i>level</i> <i>code-point</i> [<i>aliases</i>] [<i>bit-patterns</i>]; } } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>ieee-802.1ad option introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.</p>
Description	Specify a rewrite-rules mapping for the traffic that passes through all queues on the interface.
Options	<p><i>rewrite-name</i>—Name of a rewrite-rules mapping.</p> <p><i>type</i>—Traffic type.</p> <p>Values: dscp, dscp-ipv6, exp, frame-relay-de (J Series routers only), ieee-802.1, ieee-802.1ad, inet-precedence</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Configuring Rewrite Rules</i> • <i>Example: Configuring CoS for a PBB Network on MX Series Routers</i> • J Series router documentation

rewrite-rules (Interfaces)

Syntax	<pre>rewrite-rules { dscp (rewrite-name default) protocol mpls; dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-name default) protocol mpls; exp (rewrite-name default) protocol protocol-types; exp-push-push-push default; exp-swap-push-push default; ieee-802.1 (rewrite-name default) vlan-tag (outer outer-and-inner); ieee-802.1ad (rewrite-name default) vlan-tag (outer outer-and-inner); inet-precedence (rewrite-name default) protocol mpls; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Associate a rewrite-rules configuration or default mapping with a specific interface.</p> <p>The [edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i>] hierarchy level is not supported on M Series routers.</p> <p>The [edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>] hierarchy level is not supported on ACX Series routers.</p> <p>On an MX Series router and on an EX Series switch, exp-push-push-push, exp-swap-push-push, and frame-relay-de are not supported on an integrated routing and bridging (IRB) interface.</p> <p>On an ACX Series router, only the outer tag is supported for dscp, inet-precedence, and ieee802.1.</p> <p>On M Series routers only, if you include the control-word statement at the [edit protocols l2circuit neighbor address interface <i>interface-name</i>] hierarchy level, the software cannot rewrite MPLS EXP bits.</p> <p>For IQ PICs, you can configure only one IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule on a physical port. All logical ports (units) on that physical port should apply the same IEEE 802.1 rewrite rule.</p> <p>On M320 and T Series routers (except for T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs), for a single interface, you cannot enable a rewrite rule on a subset of forwarding classes. You must assign a rewrite rule to either none of the forwarding classes or all of the forwarding classes. When you assign a rewrite rule to a subset of forwarding classes, the commit does not fail, and the subset of forwarding classes works as expected. However, the forwarding classes to which the rewrite rule is not assigned are rewritten to all zeros.</p> <p>For example, if you configure a Differentiated Services code point (DSCP) rewrite rule, the bits in the forwarding classes to which you do not assign the rewrite rule are rewritten to 000000. If you configure an IP precedence rewrite rule, the bits in the forwarding classes to which you do not assign the rewrite rule are rewritten to 000.</p>

Options *rewrite-name*—Name of a **rewrite-rules** mapping configured at the **[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules]** hierarchy level.

default—The default mapping.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

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

Related Documentation • *Configuring Rewrite Rules*
 • *Applying Rewrite Rules to Output Logical Interfaces*

unit

Syntax	<pre> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> { classifiers { type (<i>classifier-name</i> default) family (mpls all); } forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>; fragmentation-map <i>map-name</i>; input-traffic-control-profile <i>profile-name</i> shared-instance <i>instance-name</i>; output-traffic-control-profile <i>profile-name</i> shared-instance <i>instance-name</i>; per-session-scheduler; rewrite-rules { dscp (<i>rewrite-name</i> default); dscp-ipv6 (<i>rewrite-name</i> default); exp (<i>rewrite-name</i> default) <i>protocol</i> <i>protocol-types</i>; exp-push-push-push default; exp-swap-push-push default; ieee-802.1 (<i>rewrite-name</i> default) vlan-tag (outer outer-and-inner); inet-precedence (<i>rewrite-name</i> default); } scheduler-map <i>map-name</i>; shaping-rate <i>rate</i>; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces <i>interface-name</i>]
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	<p><i>logical-unit-number</i>—Number of the logical unit.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 16,384</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of BA Classifier Types Configuring Rewrite Rules

PART 3

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