

Class of Service on Ethernet Interfaces



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Class of Service on Ethernet Interfaces
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About the Documentation

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Documentation and Release Notes

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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:

- EX Series

Using the Examples in This Manual

If you want to use the examples in this manual, you can use the **load merge** or the **load merge relative** command. These commands cause the software to merge the incoming configuration into the current candidate configuration. The example does not become active until you commit the candidate configuration.

If the example configuration contains the top level of the hierarchy (or multiple hierarchies), the example is a *full example*. In this case, use the **load merge** command.

If the example configuration does not start at the top level of the hierarchy, the example is a *snippet*. In this case, use the **load merge relative** command. These procedures are described in the following sections.

Merging a Full Example

To merge a full example, follow these steps:

1. From the HTML or PDF version of the manual, copy a configuration example into a text file, save the file with a name, and copy the file to a directory on your routing platform.

For example, copy the following configuration to a file and name the file **ex-script.conf**. Copy the **ex-script.conf** file to the **/var/tmp** directory on your routing platform.

```
system {
  scripts {
    commit {
      file ex-script.xml;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  fxp0 {
    disable;
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

2. Merge the contents of the file into your routing platform configuration by issuing the **load merge** configuration mode command:

```
[edit]
user@host# load merge /var/tmp/ex-script.conf
load complete
```

Merging a Snippet

To merge a snippet, follow these steps:

1. From the HTML or PDF version of the manual, copy a configuration snippet into a text file, save the file with a name, and copy the file to a directory on your routing platform.

For example, copy the following snippet to a file and name the file **ex-script-snippet.conf**. Copy the **ex-script-snippet.conf** file to the **/var/tmp** directory on your routing platform.

```
commit {
  file ex-script-snippet.xml; }
```

2. Move to the hierarchy level that is relevant for this snippet by issuing the following configuration mode command:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit system scripts
[edit system scripts]
```

3. Merge the contents of the file into your routing platform configuration by issuing the **load merge relative** configuration mode command:

```
[edit system scripts]
user@host# load merge relative /var/tmp/ex-script-snippet.conf
load complete
```

For more information about the **load** command, see the *CLI User Guide*.

Documentation Conventions

Table 1 on page xi defines notice icons used in this guide.

Table 1: Notice Icons

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

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
<i>Italic text like this</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces or emphasizes important new terms. Identifies guide names. Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A policy <i>term</i> is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions. <i>Junos OS CLI User Guide</i> RFC 1997, <i>BGP Communities Attribute</i>

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

Convention	Description	Examples
<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 <i>metric</i> >;
(pipe symbol)	Indicates a choice between the mutually exclusive keywords or variables on either side of the symbol. The set of choices is often enclosed in parentheses for clarity.	broadcast multicast (<i>string1</i> <i>string2</i> <i>string3</i>)
# (pound sign)	Indicates a comment specified on the same line as the configuration statement to which it applies.	rsvp { # Required for dynamic MPLS only
[] (square brackets)	Enclose a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	community name members [<i>community-ids</i>]
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

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- 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.

Self-Help Online Tools and Resources

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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

- [Class of Service for Ethernet on page 3](#)

CHAPTER 1

Class of Service for Ethernet

- [CoS for L2TP Tunnels on Ethernet Interface Overview on page 3](#)

CoS for L2TP Tunnels on Ethernet Interface Overview

For effective packet tunneling, CoS is implemented over L2TP tunnels. For Ethernet interfaces, CoS is supported for L2TP session traffic to a LAC on platforms configured as an LNS that include egress IQ2 or IQ2E PICs.

This feature is supported on the following platforms:

- EX Series switches
- M7i and M10i routers
- M120 routers

To enable session-aware CoS on an L2TP interface, include the **per-session-scheduler** statement at the **[edit interfaces unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level.

After CoS is configured on an L2TP tunnel, Junos OS dynamically creates a traffic shaper for the traffic-shaping-profile and the L2TP tunnel based on the tunnel identification number. This ensures that the packets are monitored at the LAC and classified to allow the traffic flow to be adjusted on congested networks.

This feature has the following limitations:

- Only 991 shapers are supported on each IQ2 or IQ2E PIC.
- For a 4-port IQ2E PIC, you can configure up to 1976 shapers for an 8-queue session and 3952 shapers for a 4-queue session.
- For an 8-port IQ2E PIC, you can configure up to 1912 shapers for an 8-queue session and up to 3824 shapers for a 4-queue session.
- Sessions in excess of the maximum supported values specified for the PICs cannot be shaped (but they can be policed).
- The overall traffic rate cannot exceed the L2TP traffic rate, or else random drops result.
- There is no support for logical interface scheduling and shaping at the ingress because all schedulers are now reserved for L2TP.

- There is no support for physical interface rate shaping at the ingress.
- You cannot delete or deactivate the primary Ethernet interface on which the tunnel is established.

You can provide policing support for sessions with more than the maximum supported value on each IQ2 or IQ2E PIC. Each session can have four or eight different classes of traffic (queues). Each class needs its own policer; for example, one for voice and one for data traffic.

**Related
Documentation**

- [*Configuring CoS for L2TP Tunnels on Ethernet Interfaces*](#)
- [Configuring LNS CoS for Link Redundancy on page 8](#)
- [Example: L2TP LNS CoS Support for Link Redundancy on page 9](#)

PART 2

Configuration

- [Configuration Task on page 7](#)

CHAPTER 2

Configuration Task

- [Configuring CoS for L2TP Tunnels on Ethernet Interfaces on page 7](#)
- [Configuring LNS CoS for Link Redundancy on page 8](#)
- [Example: L2TP LNS CoS Support for Link Redundancy on page 9](#)

Configuring CoS for L2TP Tunnels on Ethernet Interfaces

The Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) is often used to carry traffic securely between an L2TP Network Server (LNS) to an L2TP Access Concentrator (LAC). CoS is supported for L2TP session traffic to a LAC on platforms configured as an LNS that include egress IQ2 and IQ2E Ethernet PICs.

This feature is supported on the following platforms:

- EX Series switches
- M7i and M10i routers
- M120 routers

To configure CoS for L2TP on Ethernet interfaces:

1. Configure L2TP services on the Ethernet interface.

[[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]
user@host# set per-session-scheduler
3. Configure the traffic manager in the IQ2 or IQ2E PIC to enable per-session CoS support.

[edit chassis fpc *slot-number* pic *pic-number*]
user@host# set traffic-manager mode-session-shaping
4. (Optional) To fine tune the system, you may also set the traffic-manager mode to session-shaping and configure the value of ingress-shaping-overhead parameter from 50 through 130 depending on your network requirement.

[edit chassis fpc *slot-number* pic *pic-number*]
user@host# set traffic-manager ingress-shaping-overhead value mode-session-shaping



NOTE: If you deactivate or delete the primary Ethernet interface on which the L2TP tunnel is configured, the tunnel with sessions having CoS is torn down.

After CoS is enabled for L2TP tunnels on Ethernet interface, you can run the **show class-of-service l2tp-session** command to verify the mapping of CoS with the configured L2TP session.

Related Documentation

- [L2TP Minimum Configuration](#)
- [CoS for L2TP Tunnels on Ethernet Interface Overview](#)
- [Example: Configuring CoS for L2TP Tunnels on Ethernet Interfaces](#)
- [Configuring LNS CoS for Link Redundancy on page 8](#)
- [Example: L2TP LNS CoS Support for Link Redundancy on page 9](#)
- [show class-of-service l2tp-session](#)

Configuring LNS CoS for Link Redundancy

You can configure multiple ports on the same IQ2 and IQ2E PICs to support link redundancy for CoS on L2TP tunnels configured on an Ethernet interface. Link redundancy is useful when the active port is unavailable due to events such as:

- Disconnection of the cable
- Rebooting of the remote end system
- Traffic re-routing through a different port due to network conditions

When link redundancy is enabled in such scenarios, the L2TP tunnels and its session are maintained by switching traffic to another port configured on the same IQ2 or IQ2E PIC.

To configure multiple ports (IQ and IQ2PE PIC) on an Ethernet interface for redundancy with CoS, configure per-session-scheduler for all Ethernet ports:

```
user@host#edit interfaces ge-2/0/0 unit 0 per-session-scheduler
```

```
user@host#edit interfaces ge-2/0/1 unit 0 per-session-scheduler
```

You can similarly configure all the ports on the IQ2 or IQ2E PIC to support link redundancy for CoS on L2TP tunnels.



NOTE:

- If one or more redundancy ports is removed from the configuration, the tunnels established through those redundancy ports also go down.
- You must configure per-session-scheduler for all the ports that are to be used for redundancy. If you do not do so, new tunnels or sessions with CoS do not get established.

Related Documentation • [per-session-scheduler](#)

Example: L2TP LNS CoS Support for Link Redundancy

This example shows how link redundancy is supported when CoS for L2TP is configured on Ethernet interfaces.



NOTE: In this example, support for link redundancy is demonstrated by manually disabling the interface. However, link redundancy is also supported when the interface goes down due to events such as disconnection of the cable or rebooting of the remote end system.

- [Requirements on page 9](#)
- [Overview on page 9](#)
- [Configuration on page 10](#)
- [Verification on page 11](#)

Requirements

Before you begin:

- Configure service and loopback interfaces.
- Configure CoS for L2TP.

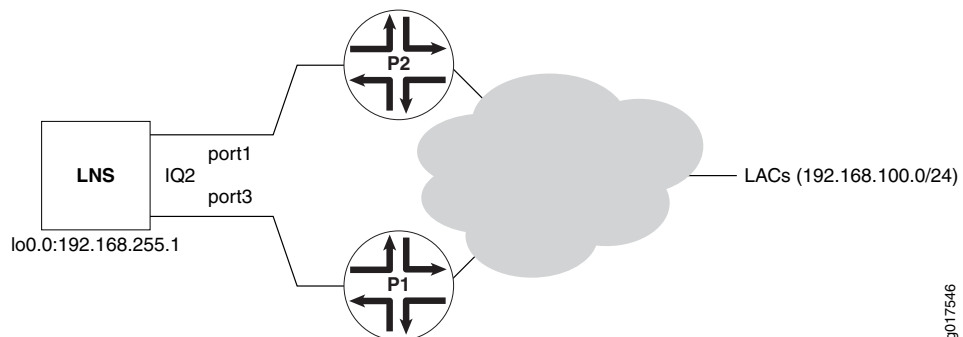
This feature applies to M Series Multiservice Edge Router running Junos OS Release 12.1 or later and EX Series switches.

Overview

Junos OS now supports link redundancy for CoS configured on an L2TP LNS. In this example, we verify that an L2TP tunnel does not go down when the Ethernet interface, through which the tunnels and its sessions with CoS are established, goes down.

[Figure 1 on page 10](#) shows a sample scenario in which L2TP access concentrator (LAC) devices operate on one side of an L2TP tunnel. LAC devices are configured with the address range of 192.168.100.0 with a subnet mask of 24. The LAC devices are connected to two backbone routers, P1 and P2. These two routers, P1 and P2, are connected over two Gigabit Ethernet ports on a single Ethernet IQ2 PIC to an L2TP network server (LNS). The LNS device is a router running Junos OS that supports redundancy for terminating L2TP sessions configured with CoS parameters. The CoS settings are applied on the interfaces using a RADIUS server when the L2TP session is set up. One of the Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on the IQ2 PIC present on the LNS device, ge-0/3/1, is connected to P1, while the other interface, ge-0/3/3, is linked to P2. Such a method of connection enables the subscriber sessions that reach the LAC devices to be forwarded to one of the two ports of the IQ2 PIC on the LNS device.

Figure 1: Topology to Verify Link Redundancy Support for L2TP LNS CoS



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Configuration

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Ethernet interfaces for redundancy:

1. Configure Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
```

```
user@host# set ge-0/3/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.1.1/30
```

```
user@host# set ge-0/3/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.1.5/30
```

```
user@host# set ge-0/3/1 unit 0 per-session-scheduler
```

```
user@host# set ge-0/3/3 unit 0 per-session-scheduler
```

2. Configure static routing options.

```
[edit routing-options]
```

```
user@host# set static route 192.168.100.0/24 next-hop [ 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.6 ]
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

Verify that CoS is now implemented over L2TP on an Ethernet interface and the LAC is reachable.

1. Verify that LAC is reachable.

```
user@host> show route 192.168.100.1
```

```
inet.0: 14 destinations, 14 routes (14 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
192.168.100.0/24    *[Static/5] 1d 02:09:09
```

```
to 192.168.1.2 via ge-0/3/1.0
```

```
> to 192.168.1.6 via ge-0/3/3.0
```

2. Bring up an L2TP session and verify that L2TP sessions come up.

```
user@host> show services l2tp session
```

```
Interface: sp-1/3/0, Tunnel group: GEN-TUN-GRP-BIO, Tunnel local ID: 44806
```

```
Local Remote Interface State Bundle Username
```

```
ID ID unit
```

```
12491 33795 1 Established
```

```
- test1
```

3. Send a traffic stream towards the subscriber.

4. Verify that the shaping at the subscriber end is as per the shaping rate configured.

```
user@host# show class-of-service l2tp-session
```

```
L2TP Session Username: test1, Index: 12491
```

```
Physical interface: ge-0/3/3, Index: 131
```

```
Queues supported: 4, Queues in use: 4
```



```
Scheduler map: GEN-SCHED-MAP-EF-65%, Index: 5212
Shaping rate: 2162200 bps
Encapsulation Overhead: 6, Cell Overhead: Enabled
```

In the output of the **show class-of-service l2tp-session** command, ge-0/3/3, index 131 represents the port used to establish the L2TP tunnel to which the current L2TP session belongs. It does not represent the port that was active when the L2TP session came up.

Verification

Verify that, when CoS is configured on an L2TP tunnel, link redundancy works if one of the ports on which the L2TP tunnel is established goes down.

- [Bring Down ge-0/3/3 Interface Through Which the L2TP Tunnel Is Established on page 11](#)
- [Verify LAC Reachability and the Status of L2TP Sessions on page 11](#)

Bring Down ge-0/3/3 Interface Through Which the L2TP Tunnel Is Established

Purpose Bring down the interface through which the L2TP session and its tunnels are established.

Action [edit interfaces]
 user@host# set ge-0/3/3 disable
 user@host# commit

Verify LAC Reachability and the Status of L2TP Sessions

Purpose Verify that link redundancy works and the L2TP session does not go down when the active port on the IQ2 PIC is down. Verify that the traffic flow is unaffected after it is switched to another port configured on the same IQ2 or IQ2E PIC.

Action user@host> show route 192.168.100.1
 inet.0: 14 destinations, 14 routes (14 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
 + = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

```
192.168.100.0/24    *[Static/5] 1d 02:35:09
                  to 192.168.1.2 via ge-0/3/1.0
```

user@host> show services l2tp session
 Interface: sp-1/3/0, Tunnel group: GEN-TUN-GRP-BIO, Tunnel local ID: 44806

Local ID	Remote ID	Interface	State	Bundle	Username
12491	33795	unit 1	Established	-	test1

Related Documentation • [Configuring LNS CoS for Link Redundancy on page 8](#)

