



Junos[®] OS

Broadband Subscriber Management Getting Started Guide



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Junos® OS Broadband Subscriber Management Getting Started Guide
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Table of Contents

	About the Documentation	xi
	Documentation and Release Notes	xi
	Using the Examples in This Manual	xi
	Merging a Full Example	xii
	Merging a Snippet	xii
	Documentation Conventions	xiii
	Documentation Feedback	xv
	Requesting Technical Support	xv
	Self-Help Online Tools and Resources	xvi
	Opening a Case with JTAC	xvi
Part 1	Subscriber Management Overview	
Chapter 1	Subscriber Management Overview	3
	Subscriber Management Overview	3
	Subscriber Access Terms and Acronyms	4
	AAA Service Framework and Subscriber Management Overview	4
	Class of Service and Subscriber Management Overview	5
	Configuring Subscriber Access	5
	Subscriber Activation and Service Management in an Access Network	8
	Components of a Dynamic Profile	8
	Router Predefined Variables Used by Dynamic Profiles	8
	Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management	9
	Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management Overview	9
	Configuring Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management	10
	Verifying and Managing Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management	14
Chapter 2	Subscriber Management Licensing	17
	Subscriber Access Licensing Overview	17
	Configuring the Router to Strictly Enforce the Subscriber Scaling License	17
Chapter 3	Tracing Subscriber Management Events for Troubleshooting	19
	Tracing Subscriber Management Database Events for Troubleshooting	19
	Configuring the Subscriber Management Database Trace Log Filename	20
	Configuring the Number and Size of Subscriber Management Database Log Files	20
	Configuring Access to the Subscriber Management Database Log File	21
	Configuring a Regular Expression for Subscriber Management Database Messages to Be Logged	21

	Configuring the Subscriber Management Database Tracing Flags	21
	Tracing Subscriber Management Session Database Replication Events for Troubleshooting	22
	Configuring the Subscriber Management Session Database Replication Trace Log Filename	22
	Configuring the Number and Size of Subscriber Management Session Database Replication Log Files	23
	Configuring Access to the Subscriber Management Session Database Replication Log File	23
	Configuring a Regular Expression for Subscriber Management Session Database Replication Messages to Be Logged	24
	Configuring the Subscriber Management Session Database Replication Tracing Flags	24
Part 2	Resource Monitoring for Subscriber Management and Services	
Chapter 4	Resource Monitoring for Subscriber Management and Services	27
	Resource Monitoring for Subscriber Management and Services Overview	27
	Using Watermarks for Line-Card Resource Monitoring	27
	Throttling Subscriber Load Based on CoS Resource Capacity	29
	Examining the Utilization of Memory Resource Regions Using show Commands	30
	Limiting Subscribers with Resource Monitor	30
	Limiting Subscribers by Client Type and Hardware Element with Resource Monitor	32
Part 3	Creating Dynamic Configurations for Subscriber Management	
Chapter 5	Configuring Dynamic Profiles for Subscriber Management	37
	Dynamic Profiles Overview	38
	Dynamic Profile Overrides	41
	Dynamic Profile Version Creation	41
	Dynamic Profile Semantic Checking	42
	Configuring a Basic Dynamic Profile	43
	Access Profiles and Service Profiles Overview	44
	Functionality Supported in Access and Service Profiles	44
	Per-Subscriber Support of Maximum Transmission Unit for Dynamic Profiles	45
	Understanding Per-subscriber Support of Maximum Transmission Unit for Dynamic Profiles	45
	MTU Per-Subscriber for Dynamic Profiles	45
	Benefits of Per Subscriber Support of MTU for Dynamic Profiles	46
	Limitations	46
	Configuring Per-subscriber Maximum Transmission Unit for Dynamic Profiles	47
Chapter 6	Using Variables in Dynamic Profiles	49
	Dynamic Variables Overview	49
	How Dynamic Variables Work	49
	Default Values for Predefined Variables	50
	Unique Identifier (UID) for Parameterized Filters	50

Chapter 7	Using Predefined Variables in Dynamic Profiles	51
	Junos OS Predefined Variables	51
	Junos OS Predefined Variables That Correspond to RADIUS Attributes and VSAs	76
	Configuring Predefined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles	83
	Configuring Default Values for Predefined Variables in a Dynamic Profile	84
Chapter 8	Creating Customized Variables in Dynamic Profiles	87
	User-Defined Variables	87
	Configuring User-Defined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles	88
	Using Variable Expressions in User-Defined Variables	89
	Configuring Variable Expressions in Dynamic Profiles	92
	Conditional Configuration for Dynamic Profile Overview	94
Chapter 9	Modifying Dynamic Profiles That Are in Use by Active Subscribers	99
	Enabling Dynamic Profiles to Use Multiple Versions	99
	Modifying Dynamic Profiles with Versioning Disabled	100
Part 4	Configuration Statements	
Chapter 10	Configuration Statements	105
	chassis (Subscriber Limits)	106
	client-type (Subscriber Limits)	107
	default-value	108
	dynamic-profile-options	108
	dynamic-profiles	109
	fpc (Subscriber Limits)	118
	mandatory	119
	mtu (Dynamic Profiles)	120
	pic (Subscriber Limits)	121
	port (Subscriber Limits)	122
	predefined-variable-defaults (Dynamic Client Profiles)	123
	resource-monitor	126
	services (System Services)	128
	subscriber-management (Subscriber Management)	132
	subscribers-limit (Resource Monitor)	133
	variables (Dynamic Service Profiles)	134
	versioning	135
Chapter 11	Operational Commands	137
	show dynamic-profile session	138
	show system resource-monitor ifd-cos-queue-mapping fpc	143
	show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit	145
	show system subscriber-management route	150

List of Figures

Part 1	Subscriber Management Overview	
Chapter 1	Subscriber Management Overview	3
	Figure 1: Subscriber Access Configuration Workflow	7

List of Tables

	About the Documentation	xi
	Table 1: Notice Icons	xiii
	Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions	xiii
Part 1	Subscriber Management Overview	
Chapter 1	Subscriber Management Overview	3
	Table 3: Subscriber Access Terms and Acronyms	4
	Table 4: Configuration Database Size for MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2008, MX2010, MX2020, and MX10003 Routers	12
Part 3	Creating Dynamic Configurations for Subscriber Management	
Chapter 5	Configuring Dynamic Profiles for Subscriber Management	37
	Table 5: Types of Variables Supported in Dynamic Profiles	44
	Table 6: Default Values and Expressions Supported in Dynamic Profiles	45
Chapter 7	Using Predefined Variables in Dynamic Profiles	51
	Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions	51
	Table 8: RADIUS Attributes and Corresponding Junos OS Predefined Variables	76
Chapter 8	Creating Customized Variables in Dynamic Profiles	87
	Table 9: Operators and Functions	90
	Table 10: Expression Errors and Actions	92
	Table 11: Expression Examples	93
Part 4	Configuration Statements	
Chapter 11	Operational Commands	137
	Table 12: show system resource-monitor ifd-cos-queue-mapping fpc Output Fields	143
	Table 13: show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit Output Fields	146
	Table 14: show system subscriber-management route Output Fields	151

About the Documentation

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

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 <https://www.juniper.net/documentation/>.

If the information in the latest release notes differs from the information in the documentation, follow the product Release Notes.

Juniper Networks Books publishes books by Juniper Networks engineers and subject matter experts. These books go beyond the technical documentation to explore the nuances of network architecture, deployment, and administration. The current list can be viewed at <https://www.juniper.net/books>.

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 [CLI Explorer](#).

Documentation Conventions

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

Table 1: Notice Icons







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

Table 2 on page xiii defines the text and syntax conventions used in this guide.

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions

Convention	Description	Examples
Bold text like this	Represents text that you type.	To enter configuration mode, type the configure command: user@host> configure

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions (continued)

Convention	Description	Examples
Fixed-width text like this	Represents output that appears on the terminal screen.	<code>user@host> show chassis alarms</code> <code>No alarms currently active</code>
<i>Italic text like this</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces or emphasizes important new terms. Identifies guide names. Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A policy <i>term</i> is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions. <i>Junos OS CLI User Guide</i> RFC 1997, <i>BGP Communities Attribute</i>
<i>Italic text like this</i>	Represents variables (options for which you substitute a value) in commands or configuration statements.	Configure the machine's domain name: <code>[edit]</code> <code>root@# set system domain-name domain-name</code>
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 <code>[edit protocols ospf area area-id]</code> hierarchy level. The console port is labeled CONSOLE.
< > (angle brackets)	Encloses optional keywords or variables.	<code>stub <default-metric metric>;</code>
(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.	<code>broadcast multicast</code> <code>(string1 string2 string3)</code>
# (pound sign)	Indicates a comment specified on the same line as the configuration statement to which it applies.	<code>rsvp { # Required for dynamic MPLS only</code>
[] (square brackets)	Encloses a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	<code>community name members [community-ids]</code>
Indentation and braces ({ })	Identifies a level in the configuration hierarchy.	<code>[edit]</code> <code>routing-options {</code> <code> static {</code> <code> route default {</code> <code> nexthop address;</code> <code> retain;</code> <code> }</code> <code> }</code> <code>}</code>
;(semicolon)	Identifies a leaf statement at a configuration hierarchy level.	
GUI Conventions		
Bold text like this	Represents graphical user interface (GUI) items you click or select.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Logical Interfaces box, select All Interfaces. To cancel the configuration, click Cancel.

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions (continued)

Convention	Description	Examples
> (bold right angle bracket)	Separates levels in a hierarchy of menu selections.	In the configuration editor hierarchy, select Protocols>Ospf .

Documentation Feedback

We encourage you to provide feedback so that we can improve our documentation. You can use either of the following methods:

- Online feedback system—Click TechLibrary Feedback, on the lower right of any page on the [Juniper Networks TechLibrary](#) site, and do one of the following:



- Click the thumbs-up icon if the information on the page was helpful to you.
- Click the thumbs-down icon if the information on the page was not helpful to you or if you have suggestions for improvement, and use the pop-up form to provide feedback.
- E-mail—Send your comments to techpubs-comments@juniper.net. Include the document or topic name, URL or page number, and software version (if applicable).

Requesting Technical Support

Technical product support is available through the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC). If you are a customer with an active J-Care or Partner Support Service 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 <https://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/resource-guides/7100059-en.pdf>.
- Product warranties—For product warranty information, visit <https://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

For quick and easy problem resolution, Juniper Networks has designed an online self-service portal called the Customer Support Center (CSC) that provides you with the following features:

- Find CSC offerings: <https://www.juniper.net/customers/support/>
- Search for known bugs: <https://prsearch.juniper.net/>
- Find product documentation: <https://www.juniper.net/documentation/>
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: <https://kb.juniper.net/>
- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes: <https://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/>
- Search technical bulletins for relevant hardware and software notifications: <https://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/>
- Join and participate in the Juniper Networks Community Forum: <https://www.juniper.net/company/communities/>
- Open a case online in the CSC Case Management tool: <https://www.juniper.net/cm/>

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

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 <https://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 <https://www.juniper.net/support/requesting-support.html>.

PART 1

Subscriber Management Overview

- [Subscriber Management Overview on page 3](#)
- [Subscriber Management Licensing on page 17](#)
- [Tracing Subscriber Management Events for Troubleshooting on page 19](#)

CHAPTER 1

Subscriber Management Overview

- [Subscriber Management Overview on page 3](#)
- [AAA Service Framework and Subscriber Management Overview on page 4](#)
- [Class of Service and Subscriber Management Overview on page 5](#)
- [Configuring Subscriber Access on page 5](#)
- [Subscriber Activation and Service Management in an Access Network on page 8](#)
- [Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management on page 9](#)

Subscriber Management Overview

The Juniper Networks Junos OS subscriber management feature provides subscriber access, authentication, and service creation, activation, and deactivation. You can also collect accounting information and statistics for subscriber service sessions.

The subscriber access feature supports both CLI and AAA-based configuration (such as RADIUS) for subscribers. Access and services start when the router receives a message from a client (such as a DHCP discover message). For RADIUS clients, RADIUS Access-Accept messages and Change-of-Authorization-Request (CoA-Request) messages can create, modify, and delete subscriber sessions as well as activate and deactivate service sessions. You can use CLI commands to create a dynamic profile, which acts as a template of user attributes.

A subscriber service is based on the combination of a defined dynamic profile and attributes configured through authentication. Dynamic profiles can include dynamic firewall filters, class-of-service (CoS) settings, and protocol (IGMP) settings that define access limits for subscribers and the scope of a service granted to the subscriber after access is obtained.

The subscriber access feature provides the following convenience and flexibility to service providers and subscribers:

- Service providers can separate services and access technology and eliminate unprofitable flat-rate billing. They gain the ability to efficiently design, manage, and deliver services that subscribers want, and then bill subscribers based on connect time, bandwidth, and the actual service used.
- Subscribers benefit by gaining access to multiple simultaneous services. Depending on the service provider configuration, subscribers can dynamically connect to and

disconnect from various services when they want and for however long they want. Subscribers can be billed based on the service level and usage, rather than being charged a set rate regardless of usage.



NOTE: To understand more about Subscriber Management Licensing, see [Subscriber Access Licensing Overview](#) and [Configuring the Router to Strictly Enforce the Subscriber Scaling License](#). Please refer to the [Juniper Licensing Guide](#) for general information about License Management. Please refer to the product [Data Sheets](#) for details, or contact your Juniper Account Team or Juniper Partner.

Subscriber Access Terms and Acronyms

Table 3 on page 4 defines terms and acronyms that are used in this discussion of subscriber access.

Table 3: Subscriber Access Terms and Acronyms

Term	Definition
AAA method for subscriber authentication	The AAA method that uses authentication (for example, including RADIUS VSAs in the Access-Accept packet) to verify a subscriber and activate a service when the subscriber logs in.
Dynamic profile	A template that defines a set of characteristics that are combined with authorization attributes and are dynamically assigned to static interfaces to provide dynamic subscriber access and services for broadband applications.
RADIUS CoA method	The method that uses RADIUS CoA-Request messages and VSAs to activate a service for a subscriber that is already logged in.
Subscriber access technology	The technology used by a subscriber to access services (for example, DHCP).

Related Documentation

- [Subscriber Access Network Overview](#)
- [Subscriber Access Operation Flow Using DHCP Relay](#)
- [Configuring Subscriber Access on page 5](#)

AAA Service Framework and Subscriber Management Overview

You use AAA Service Framework for authentication, authorization, accounting, address assignment, and dynamic services request that the BNG uses for network access. The framework supports authentication and authorization through external servers, such as RADIUS. The framework also supports accounting and dynamic-request CoA and disconnect operations through external servers, and address assignment through a combination of local address-assignment pools and RADIUS.

The BNG interacts with external servers to determine how individual subscribers access the broadband network. The router also obtains information from external servers for the following:

- Methods used for authentication and accounting.
- How accounting statistics are collected and used.
- How dynamic requests are handled.

**Related
Documentation**

- *AAA Service Framework Overview*
- *RADIUS-Initiated Change of Authorization (CoA) Overview*
- *RADIUS-Initiated Disconnect Overview*

Class of Service and Subscriber Management Overview

Class of service (CoS) enables you to divide traffic into classes and offer various levels of throughput and acceptable packet loss when congestion occurs. CoS also provides the option of using differentiated services when best-effort traffic delivery is insufficient. You can also configure the services router to provide hierarchical scheduling for subscribers by dynamically adding or deleting queues when subscribers require services.

By using a dynamic profile, you can provide all subscribers in your network with default CoS parameters when they log in. For example, you can configure an access dynamic profile to specify that all subscribers receive a basic data service. If you use RADIUS variables in the dynamic profile, you can enable the service to be activated for those subscribers at login. You can also use variables to configure a service profile that enables subscribers to activate a service or upgrade to different services through RADIUS change-of-authorization (CoA) messages following initial login.

**Related
Documentation**

- *CoS for Subscriber Access Overview*

Configuring Subscriber Access

To configure subscriber access:

1. Configure the client access protocol.
 - Configure DHCP local server.
See Extended DHCP Local Server Overview.
 - Configure DHCP relay.
See Extended DHCP Relay Agent Overview.
 - Configure PPP.
See Configuring Logical Interface Properties and Configuring PPPoE
2. Configure subscriber authentication, accounting, and addressing.

a. Configure RADIUS:

1. Specify the RADIUS servers.

See [Specifying RADIUS Authentication and Accounting Servers for Subscriber Access](#).

2. Specify any optional server attributes.

See [Configuring RADIUS Server Options for Subscriber Access](#).

3. (Optional) Configure the CoA feature for the RADIUS dynamic-request server to change or deactivate the service after login.

See [Configuring RADIUS-Initiated Dynamic Request Support](#).

4. Configure subscriber accounting (RADIUS accounting).

See [Configuring Per-Subscriber Session Accounting](#).

b. Configure addressing:

- *See [Address-Assignment Pool Configuration Overview](#).*

3. Create and manage dynamic profiles for access and service.

a. Configure a basic dynamic profile.

See ["Configuring a Basic Dynamic Profile" on page 43](#).

See [Example: Minimum PPPoE Dynamic Profile](#)

b. Configure a dynamic profile for access.

See [Configuring Dynamic DHCP Client Access to a Multicast Network](#).

c. Configure a dynamic profile for services.

See [Defining Various Levels of Services for DHCP Subscribers](#).

d. Configure a default subscriber service.

See [Configuring a Default Subscriber Service](#).

e. Configure the static subscriber interfaces to be referenced in the dynamic profile.

f. Specify the interface-name and unit variables that the router uses to dynamically associate to a subscriber's incoming interface.

g. Add, modify, or delete dynamic profile values to manage subscriber access and services.

The router dynamically activates or modifies the subscriber service using the RADIUS configuration.

- When the subscriber logs in, the router dynamically activates the service.

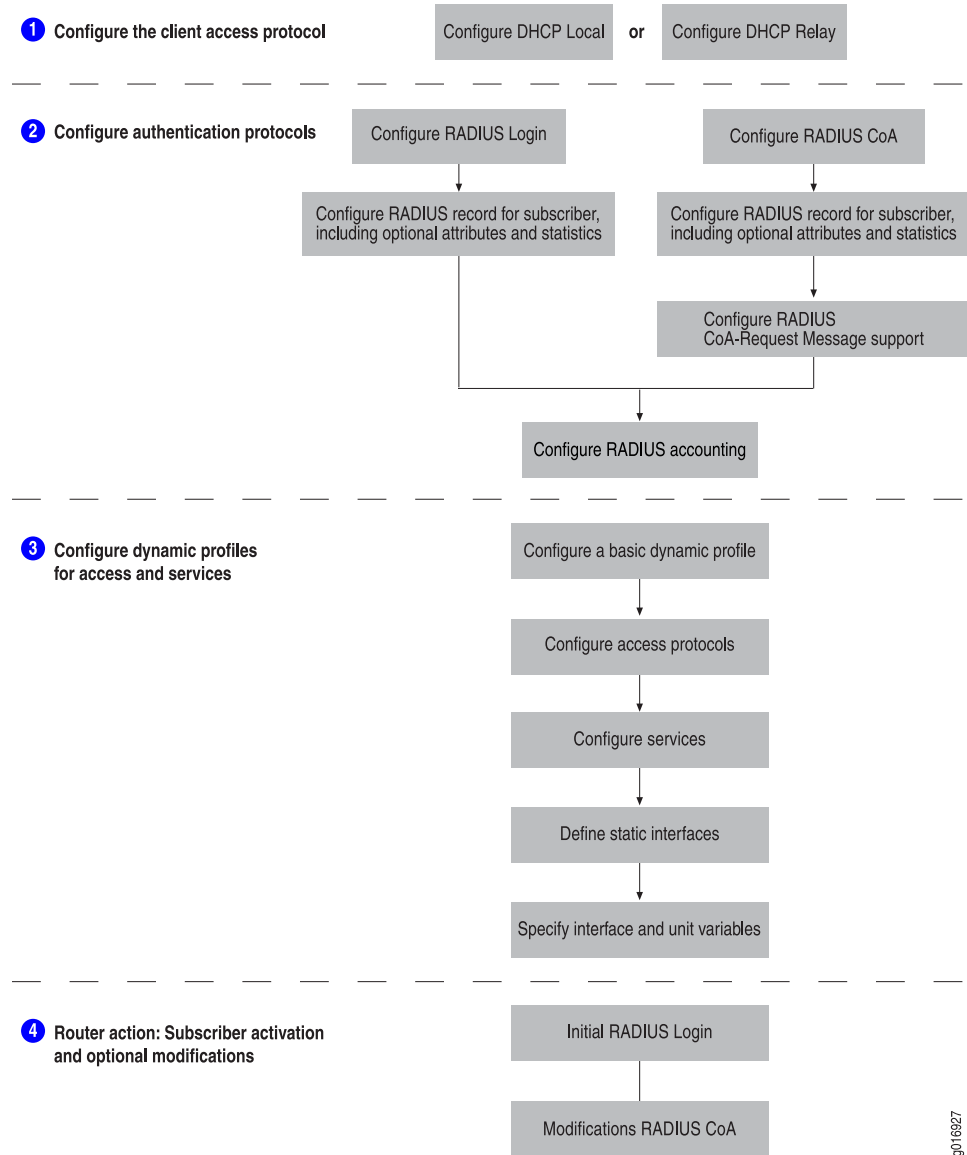
See [Dynamic Service Activation During Login Overview](#).

- If RADIUS CoA has been configured, the router can dynamically modify the service for a subscriber.

See *RADIUS-Initiated Change of Authorization (CoA) Overview*.

Figure 1 on page 7 shows the configuration sequence you perform for DHCP-based subscriber access. It also shows the dynamic configuration performed by the router.

Figure 1: Subscriber Access Configuration Workflow



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Related Documentation

- [Subscriber Management Overview on page 3](#)
- *Default Subscriber Service Overview*
- *CLI-Activated Subscriber Services*

Subscriber Activation and Service Management in an Access Network

The subscriber access feature uses dynamic profiles to activate subscribers and manage services.

A dynamic profile is a set of characteristics, defined in a template, that the router uses to provide dynamic subscriber access and services.

By using dynamic profiles you can:

- Define access for your network
- Define different service levels for subscribers
- Preprovision services that you can activate later

Using AAA-based login (RADIUS-based login or RADIUS CoA) you can:

- Provide subscribers with dynamic activation and deactivation based on service selection
- Provide greater flexibility and efficient management for a large number of subscribers and services

Components of a Dynamic Profile

You can use dynamic profiles to define various router components for subscriber access.

These components include the following:

- Dynamic firewall filters—Includes input and output filters to enforce rules that define whether to permit or deny packets that are transmitting an interface on the router. To apply dynamic firewall filters to the subscriber interface, you configure static input and output firewall filters and reference those filters in dynamic profiles.
- Dynamic Class of Service (CoS)—Includes CoS values that define a service for a subscriber. For example, you can configure the shaping rate for traffic in a video service by referencing CoS statements in a dynamic profile.
- Dynamic signaling protocol—Includes dynamic IGMP configuration for host to router signaling for IPv4 to support IP multicasting.

Router Predefined Variables Used by Dynamic Profiles

The router contains many predefined variables. These variables enable dynamic association of certain interface-specific values to incoming subscriber requests. You must specify these predefined variables in certain statements within a dynamic profile. When a client accesses the router, the dynamic profile configuration replaces the predefined variable with the actual data from an incoming client data packet and configuration (local and RADIUS).

Related Documentation

- [Dynamic Profiles Overview on page 38](#)
- [DHCP Subscriber Interface Overview](#)

- [Junos OS Predefined Variables on page 51](#)

[Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management](#)

- [Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management Overview on page 9](#)
- [Configuring Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management on page 10](#)
- [Verifying and Managing Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management on page 14](#)

[Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management Overview](#)

Junos OS enhanced subscriber management is a next-generation broadband edge software architecture for wireline subscriber management. Enhanced subscriber management enables you to take advantage of increased scaling and performance for configuring and managing dynamic interfaces and services for subscriber management.

Enhanced subscriber management delivers optimized scaling and performance for the existing dynamic subscriber management feature set. Enhanced subscriber management provides feature parity with the legacy Junos OS subscriber management feature set, with certain exceptions. For a list of these feature exceptions, see the latest *Junos OS Release Notes for MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms* for your Junos OS software.

In order to use dynamic profiles to create and manage dynamic subscriber interfaces and services, you *must* explicitly configure and enable enhanced subscriber management. When enhanced subscriber management is enabled, it handles all subscriber-management control protocol traffic (DHCP, PPP, PPPoE, L2TP, and dynamic VLAN creation) to direct the creation of subscriber sessions and their associated dynamic interfaces.

If you are using only static network configurations and static services in a business edge environment, you do not need to enable enhanced subscriber management to configure these static topologies. When enhanced subscriber management is *not* enabled, the following client applications do not support the use of dynamic profiles, the creation of dynamic interfaces, or dynamic authentication services:

- Dynamic VLANs
- PPPoE
- PPP
- L2TP
- DHCP

From an operational perspective, enhanced subscriber management introduces only minimal changes to existing subscriber management configuration and verification procedures. For example, enhanced subscriber management consolidates several subscriber management components previously distributed across multiple processes into a single process. As a result, enhanced subscriber management can display consolidated information for subscriber management in a single **show** command.

- See Also**
- [Configuring Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management on page 10](#)
 - [Verifying and Managing Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management on page 14](#)

Configuring Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management

Junos OS enhanced subscriber management is a next-generation broadband edge software architecture for wireline subscriber management. With enhanced subscriber management, you can take advantage of optimized scaling and performance for configuration and management of dynamic interfaces and services for subscriber management. It must be enabled to use dynamic profiles for creating and managing dynamic subscriber interfaces and services.

Enhanced subscriber management is supported on all MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms with Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs) installed. It is not supported for MS-DPCs. If the router has both MPC and MS-DPCs, a conflict between the MS-DPC and Enhanced Subscriber Management services can occur during ISSU that can result in an unscheduled shutdown of the device. To prevent this, do not run ISSU if the system has MS-DPCs installed, or only enable Enhanced Subscriber Management on device where no MS-DPCs are present.

Before you begin:

- Download and install Junos OS Release 15.1R3 or later.

See *Migration, Upgrade, and Downgrade Instructions* in the *Junos OS Release 15.1R3 Release Notes*. You must reboot the router after the upgrade is validated and installed.



CAUTION: Because unified in-service software upgrade (unified ISSU) is not supported for subscriber management when you upgrade from a release that does not support enhanced subscriber management (Junos OS Release 14.2 or earlier) to a release that does support enhanced subscriber management (15.1R4 and later), all subscriber sessions and subscriber state are lost after the upgrade.



NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, when enhanced IP network services and enhanced subscriber management are enabled and a Routing Engine in the system has at least 32 GB of RAM, subscriber management daemons on that Routing Engine run in 64-bit mode. For consistent operation, all Routing Engines in the system must have the same amount of memory.

To configure Junos OS enhanced subscriber management for the first time:

1. Configure enhanced IP network services on the router.

- a. Specify that you want to configure chassis properties for the router.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit chassis
```

- b. Configure enhanced IP network services.

```
[edit chassis]
user@host# set network-services enhanced-ip
```

2. Enable enhanced subscriber management.

- a. Specify that you want to configure global services for the router.

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

- b. Enable enhanced subscriber management.

```
[edit system services]
user@host# set subscriber-management enable
```

3. Increase the amount of system shared memory available for enhanced subscriber management by limiting the maximum size of the configuration database.

JUNOS OS processes map shared memory into their process space. For example, on MX240 through MX10003 routers, processes can map up to 1GB of shared memory. Enhanced subscriber management processes contend for shared memory with the JUNOS OS configuration database. By default, the configuration database tries to reserve 80 percent of the shared memory map, leaving insufficient space for subscriber management to function. The majority of configurations require much less than 300MB of mapped space. An appropriate database size enables subscriber management to operate and scale optimally. In some circumstances, you must configure a maximum size to increase the amount of shared memory available to subscriber management. In other circumstances, we recommend that you allow the router to determine the appropriate size and that you do not configure a maximum.

- For MX5, MX10, MX40, MX80, and MX104 routers, you must always configure the maximum size to be no more than 100MB, regardless of the which Junos OS release is running and regardless of Routing Engine RAM.

```
user@host# set system configuration-database max-db-size 100M
```

- For MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2008, MX2010, MX2020, and MX10003 routers, the decision whether to explicitly configure a maximum size and what that size is, depends on the Junos OS release and the amount of RAM in the Routing Engines. [Table 4 on page 12](#) lists conditions and the corresponding recommendations.

Table 4: Configuration Database Size for MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2008, MX2010, MX2020, and MX10003 Routers

Junos OS Release	Routing Engine RAM	Recommendation
Release 17.4R1 and earlier releases Release 18.1R1	Any	Configure maximum size to no more than 300MB.
Release 17.4R2 and higher 17.4x releases Release 18.1R2 and higher releases	Routing Engines have at least 32GB each	Allow the router to determine the appropriate size. Do not configure a maximum size.
Release 17.4R2 and higher 17.4x releases Release 18.1R2 and higher releases	Routing Engines have less than 32GB each	Configure maximum size to no more than 300MB.

4. (Optional) Enable traffic-accounting and rate-monitoring for the given interface:

```
[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces unit "$junos-interface-unit"
user@host# set actual-transit-statistics
```

5. (Optional) Enable graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) and nonstop active routing (NSR).



NOTE: For MX Series routers using enhanced subscriber management, the new backup Routing Engine (the former master Routing Engine) will reboot when a graceful Routing Engine switchover is performed. This cold restart resynchronizes the backup Routing Engine state with that of the new master Routing Engine, preventing discrepancies in state that might have occurred during the switchover.

- a. Enable GRES.

```
[edit chassis redundancy]
user@host# set graceful-switchover
```



NOTE: When GRES is enabled, you can either configure NSR or graceful restart. If you configure both, then committing the configuration fails.

- b. Enable NSR (recommended if you enable GRES).

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set nonstop-routing
```



NOTE: To enable graceful restart:

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set graceful-restart
```

- c. Configure **commit** operations to automatically synchronize the configuration between the master Routing Engine and the standby Routing Engine.

```
[edit system]
user@host# set commit synchronize
```

6. Commit the configuration.

After you commit the configuration, the software prompts you to initiate a system reboot.

7. Reboot the router software to enable enhanced subscriber management.

- a. Access operational mode.

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

- b. Reboot the software.

```
user@host> request system reboot
```

Example The following example shows a typical configuration to enable enhanced subscriber management.

```
[edit]
chassis {
  network-services {
    enhanced-ip;
  }
  redundancy {
    graceful-switchover;
  }
}
routing-options {
  nonstop-routing;
}
system {
  commit synchronize;
  configuration-database {
    max-db-size 300M;
  }
  services {
    subscriber-management {
      enable;
    }
  }
}
```



NOTE: If you have configured **graceful-restart**, then the following statement will be displayed in the example instead of **nonstop-routing**:

```
routing-options {
  graceful-restart;
}
```

- See Also**
- [Verifying and Managing Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management on page 14](#)
 - [Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management Overview on page 9](#)

Verifying and Managing Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management

Purpose View information about class of service (CoS), routing tables, active subscribers, and the subscriber database for Junos OS enhanced subscriber management.

- Action**
- To display dynamic subscriber interface associations for CoS classifiers, rewrite rules, and scheduler maps:

```
user@host> show class-of-service interface interface-name
```

- To display CoS associations for a dynamic interface set:

```
user@host> show class-of-service interface-set interface-set-name
```

- To display the mapping of CoS schedulers to forwarding classes:

```
user@host> show class-of-service scheduler-map
```

- To display CoS traffic shaping and scheduling profiles:

```
user@host> show class-of-service traffic-control-profile
```

- To display the active entries in the routing table:

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

- To display detailed information about active subscribers whose IP address matches the specified address:

```
user@host> show subscribers address address detail
```

- To display information about how routes are mapped to specific enhanced subscriber management interfaces:

```
user@host> show system subscriber-management route
```

- To display summary information for the subscriber management database:

```
user@host> show system subscriber-management summary
```

- To verify whether subscriber management daemons are running in 32-bit mode or 64-bit mode:

```
user@host> show system processes | grep libexec[36]
```

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4 R1, when enhanced IP network services and enhanced subscriber management are enabled and a Routing Engine in the system has at least 32 GB of RAM, subscriber management daemons on that Routing Engine run in 64-bit

mode. For consistent operation, all Routing Engines in the system must have the same amount of memory.

- 64-bit mode:

```
user@host> show system processes | grep libexec[36]
  PID TT  STAT      TIME  COMMAND
21149 -  S      0:01.37 /usr/libexec64/pfed -N
21195 -  S      0:00.46 /usr/libexec64/smid -N
21214 -  S      0:05.04 /usr/libexec64/bbe-smgd -b -N
21270 -  S      0:04.26 /usr/libexec64/authd -N
21498 -  S      0:02.37 /usr/libexec64/rpd -N
21504 -  S      0:00.84 /usr/libexec64/cosd
21539 -  S      0:00.37 /usr/libexec64/dfwd -N
21740 -  S      0:00.95 /usr/libexec64/jpppd -N
```

- 32-bit mode:

```
user@host> show system processes | grep libexec[36]
  PID TT  STAT      TIME  COMMAND
21149 -  S      0:01.37 /usr/libexec32/pfed -N
21195 -  S      0:00.46 /usr/libexec32/smid -N
21214 -  S      0:05.04 /usr/libexec32/bbe-smgd -b -N
21270 -  S      0:04.26 /usr/libexec32/authd -N
21498 -  S      0:02.37 /usr/libexec32/rpd -N
21504 -  S      0:00.84 /usr/libexec32/cosd
21539 -  S      0:00.37 /usr/libexec32/dfwd -N
21740 -  S      0:00.95 /usr/libexec32/jpppd -N
```

- See Also**
- [Configuring Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management on page 10](#)
 - [Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management Overview on page 9](#)

CHAPTER 2

Subscriber Management Licensing

- [Subscriber Access Licensing Overview on page 17](#)
- [Configuring the Router to Strictly Enforce the Subscriber Scaling License on page 17](#)

Subscriber Access Licensing Overview

To enable some Juniper Networks Junos OS features or router scaling levels, you might have to purchase, install, and manage separate software license packs. The presence on the router of the appropriate software license keys (passwords) determines whether you can configure and use certain features or configure a feature to a predetermined scale.



NOTE: For the latest information about subscriber access licensing, contact your Juniper Networks sales representative at <https://www.juniper.net/in/en/contact-us/>.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring the Router to Strictly Enforce the Subscriber Scaling License on page 17](#)
- *Software Features That Require Licenses on MX Series Routers Only*
- *Software Feature Licenses*

Configuring the Router to Strictly Enforce the Subscriber Scaling License

You can configure the router to strictly enforce the subscriber scaling feature, which is part of the Junos Subscriber Access Feature Pack license. The subscriber scaling feature specifies the maximum number of subscribers that can be logged in at any one time.

When you configure strict scaling license support, the router performs the following actions:

- Strictly enforces the subscriber scaling license and does not allow any grace period. When the number of logged-in subscriber reaches the number allowed by the scaling license, no additional subscribers are allowed to log in.
- Creates the informational log message, "90 percent of installed subscriber scale licenses in use" in `/var/log/messages`, to inform you when you have 10 percent of the

total allowed licenses remaining. The router clears this condition when license usage falls below 90 percent. The log message is created again if the 90 percent usage is later reached.

To configure the router to strictly enforce the subscriber scaling license:

1. Specify that you want to configure subscriber management.

```
[edit system services]  
user@host# edit subscriber-management
```

2. Configure the router to enforce the scaling license.

```
[edit system services subscriber-management]  
user@host# set enforce-strict-scale-limit-license
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Subscriber Access Licensing Overview on page 17](#)
- *Junos OS Feature Licenses*
- *Verifying Junos OS License Installation (CLI)*

CHAPTER 3

Tracing Subscriber Management Events for Troubleshooting

- [Tracing Subscriber Management Database Events for Troubleshooting on page 19](#)
- [Tracing Subscriber Management Session Database Replication Events for Troubleshooting on page 22](#)

Tracing Subscriber Management Database Events for Troubleshooting

The Junos OS trace feature tracks subscriber management database operations and records events in a log file. The error descriptions captured in the log file provide detailed information to help you solve problems. The operations and events are those associated with the `smid` process, which manages the subscriber management infrastructure.

By default, nothing is traced. When you enable the tracing operation, the default tracing behavior is as follows:

1. Important events are logged in a file located in the `/var/log` directory. By default, the router uses the filename `smid`. You can specify a different filename, but you cannot change the directory in which trace files are located.
2. When the trace log file *filename* reaches 128 kilobytes (KB), it is compressed and renamed *filename.0.gz*. Subsequent events are logged in a new file called *filename*, until it reaches capacity again. At this point, *filename.0.gz* is renamed *filename.1.gz* and *filename* is compressed and renamed *filename.0.gz*. This process repeats until the number of archived files reaches the maximum file number. Then the oldest trace file—the one with the highest number—is overwritten.

You can optionally specify the number of trace files to be from 2 through 1000. You can also configure the maximum file size to be from 10 KB through 1 gigabyte (GB). (For more information about how log files are created, see the [System Log Explorer](#).)

By default, only the user who configures the tracing operation can access log files. You can optionally configure read-only access for all users.

The following topics describe how to configure all aspects of tracing subscriber management database operations:

- [Configuring the Subscriber Management Database Trace Log Filename on page 20](#)
- [Configuring the Number and Size of Subscriber Management Database Log Files on page 20](#)
- [Configuring Access to the Subscriber Management Database Log File on page 21](#)
- [Configuring a Regular Expression for Subscriber Management Database Messages to Be Logged on page 21](#)
- [Configuring the Subscriber Management Database Tracing Flags on page 21](#)

Configuring the Subscriber Management Database Trace Log Filename

By default, the name of the file that records trace output for the subscriber management database is **smid**. You can specify a different name with the **file** option.

To configure the filename for subscriber management database tracing operations:

- Specify the name of the file used for the trace output.

```
[edit system services subscriber-management traceoptions]
user@host# set file smi_logfile_1
```

Configuring the Number and Size of Subscriber Management Database Log Files

You can optionally specify the number of compressed, archived trace log files to be from 2 through 1000. You can also configure the maximum file size to be from 10 KB through 1 gigabyte (GB); the default size is 128 kilobytes (KB).

The archived files are differentiated by a suffix in the format **.number.gz**. The newest archived file is **.0.gz** and the oldest archived file is **.(maximum number)-1.gz**. When the current trace log file reaches the maximum size, it is compressed and renamed, and any existing archived files are renamed. This process repeats until the maximum number of archived files is reached, at which point the oldest file is overwritten.

For example, you can set the maximum file size to 2 MB, and the maximum number of files to 20. When the file that receives the output of the tracing operation, **filename**, reaches 2 MB, **filename** is compressed and renamed **filename.0.gz**, and a new file called **filename** is created. When the new **filename** reaches 2 MB, **filename.0.gz** is renamed **filename.1.gz** and **filename** is compressed and renamed **filename.0.gz**. This process repeats until there are 20 trace files. Then the oldest file, **filename.19.gz**, is simply overwritten when the next oldest file, **filename.18.gz** is compressed and renamed to **filename.19.gz**.

To configure the number and size of trace files:

- Specify the name, number, and size of the file used for the trace output.

```
[edit system services subscriber-management traceoptions]
user@host# set file smi_1_logfile_1 files 20 size 2097152
```

Configuring Access to the Subscriber Management Database Log File

By default, only the user who configures the tracing operation can access the log files. You can enable all users to read the log file and you can explicitly set the default behavior of the log file.

To specify that all users can read the log file:

- Configure the log file to be world-readable.

```
[edit system services subscriber-management traceoptions]  
user@host# set file smi_1_logfile_1 world-readable
```

To explicitly set the default behavior, only the user who configured tracing can read the log file:

- Configure the log file to be no-world-readable.

```
[edit system services subscriber-management traceoptions]  
user@host# set file smi_1_logfile_1 no-world-readable
```

Configuring a Regular Expression for Subscriber Management Database Messages to Be Logged

By default, the trace operation output includes all messages relevant to the logged events.

You can refine the output by including regular expressions to be matched.

To configure regular expressions to be matched:

- Configure the regular expression.

```
[edit system services subscriber-management traceoptions]  
user@host# set file smi_1_logfile_1 match regex
```

Configuring the Subscriber Management Database Tracing Flags

By default, only important events are logged. You can specify which events and operations are logged by specifying one or more tracing flags.

To configure the flags for the events to be logged:

- Configure the flags.

```
[edit system services subscriber-management traceoptions]  
user@host# set flag flag
```

Related
Documentation

Tracing Subscriber Management Session Database Replication Events for Troubleshooting

The Junos OS trace feature tracks subscriber management session database replication operations and records events in a log file. The error descriptions captured in the log file provide detailed information to help you solve problems. The operations and events are those associated with the `bdbrepd` process, which syncs the subscriber management database between the master and backup Routing Engines.

By default, nothing is traced. When you enable the tracing operation, the default tracing behavior is as follows:

1. Important events are logged in a file located in the `/var/log` directory. By default, the router uses the filename `bdbrepd`. You can specify a different filename, but you cannot change the directory in which trace files are located.
2. When the trace log file *filename* reaches 128 kilobytes (KB), it is compressed and renamed *filename.0.gz*. Subsequent events are logged in a new file called *filename*, until it reaches capacity again. At this point, *filename.0.gz* is renamed *filename.1.gz* and *filename* is compressed and renamed *filename.0.gz*. This process repeats until the number of archived files reaches the maximum file number. Then the oldest trace file—the one with the highest number—is overwritten.

You can optionally configure the maximum file size to be from 10 KB through 1 gigabyte (GB). You can also specify the number of trace files to be from 2 through 1000. (For more information about how log files are created, see the [System Log Explorer](#).)

By default, only the user who configures the tracing operation can access log files. You can optionally configure read-only access for all users.

The following topics describe how to configure all aspects of tracing subscriber management session database operations:

- [Configuring the Subscriber Management Session Database Replication Trace Log Filename on page 22](#)
- [Configuring the Number and Size of Subscriber Management Session Database Replication Log Files on page 23](#)
- [Configuring Access to the Subscriber Management Session Database Replication Log File on page 23](#)
- [Configuring a Regular Expression for Subscriber Management Session Database Replication Messages to Be Logged on page 24](#)
- [Configuring the Subscriber Management Session Database Replication Tracing Flags on page 24](#)

Configuring the Subscriber Management Session Database Replication Trace Log Filename

By default, the name of the file that records trace output for the subscriber management session database is `bdbrepd`. You can specify a different name with the `file` option.

To configure the filename for subscriber management database tracing operations:

- Specify the name of the file used for the trace output.

```
[edit system services database-replication traceoptions]
user@host# set file bdbrep_logfile_1
```

Configuring the Number and Size of Subscriber Management Session Database Replication Log Files

You can optionally specify the number of compressed, archived trace log files to be from 2 through 1000. You can also configure the maximum file size to be from 10 KB through 1 gigabyte (GB); the default size is 128 kilobytes (KB).

The archived files are differentiated by a suffix in the format *.number.gz*. The newest archived file is *.0.gz* and the oldest archived file is *.(maximum number)-1.gz*. When the current trace log file reaches the maximum size, it is compressed and renamed, and any existing archived files are renamed. This process repeats until the maximum number of archived files is reached, at which point the oldest file is overwritten.

For example, you can set the maximum file size to 2 MB, and the maximum number of files to 20. When the file that receives the output of the tracing operation, *filename*, reaches 2 MB, *filename* is compressed and renamed *filename.0.gz*, and a new file called *filename* is created. When the new *filename* reaches 2 MB, *filename.0.gz* is renamed *filename.1.gz* and *filename* is compressed and renamed *filename.0.gz*. This process repeats until there are 20 trace files. Then the oldest file, *filename.19.gz*, is simply overwritten when the next oldest file, *filename.18.gz* is compressed and renamed to *filename.19.gz*.

To configure the number and size of trace files:

- Specify the name, number, and size of the file used for the trace output.

```
[edit system services database-replication traceoptions]
user@host# set file bdbrep_1_logfile_1 files 20 size 2097152
```

Configuring Access to the Subscriber Management Session Database Replication Log File

By default, only the user who configures the tracing operation can access the log files. You can enable all users to read the log file and you can explicitly set the default behavior of the log file.

To specify that all users can read the log file:

- Configure the log file to be world-readable.

```
[edit system services database-replication traceoptions]
user@host# set file bdbrep_1_logfile_1 world-readable
```

To explicitly set the default behavior, only the user who configured tracing can read the log file:

- Configure the log file to be no-world-readable.

```
[edit system services database-replication traceoptions]
user@host# set file bdbrep_1_logfile_1 no-world-readable
```

Configuring a Regular Expression for Subscriber Management Session Database Replication Messages to Be Logged

By default, the trace operation output includes all messages relevant to the logged events.

You can refine the output by including regular expressions to be matched.

To configure regular expressions to be matched:

- Configure the regular expression.

```
[edit system services database-replication traceoptions]  
user@host# set file bdbrep_1 _logfile_1 match regex
```

Configuring the Subscriber Management Session Database Replication Tracing Flags

By default, only important events are logged. You can specify which events and operations are logged by specifying one or more tracing flags.

To configure the flags for the events to be logged:

- Configure the flags.

```
[edit system services database-replication traceoptions]  
user@host# set flag flag
```

Related
Documentation

PART 2

Resource Monitoring for Subscriber Management and Services

- [Resource Monitoring for Subscriber Management and Services on page 27](#)

CHAPTER 4

Resource Monitoring for Subscriber Management and Services

- [Resource Monitoring for Subscriber Management and Services Overview on page 27](#)
- [Limiting Subscribers by Client Type and Hardware Element with Resource Monitor on page 32](#)

Resource Monitoring for Subscriber Management and Services Overview

Junos OS supports a resource monitoring capability using both the CLI and SNMP MIB queries. You can employ this utility to provision sufficient headroom (memory space limits for the application or virtual router) to ensure system stability, especially the health and operating efficiency of I-chip-based line cards and Trio-based FPCs on MX Series routers.

When memory utilization, either the ukernel memory or ASIC memory, reaches a certain threshold, the system operations compromise on the health and traffic-handling stability of the line card. Such a trade-off on system performance can be detrimental for supporting live traffic and protocols.

Besides the ability to configure a threshold to raise error logs when a specific threshold value of resources is exceeded, you can also monitor the threshold values and resource utilization using SNMP MIB queries.

The following sections describe the types of resource monitoring available with Junos OS:

- [Using Watermarks for Line-Card Resource Monitoring on page 27](#)
- [Throttling Subscriber Load Based on CoS Resource Capacity on page 29](#)
- [Examining the Utilization of Memory Resource Regions Using show Commands on page 30](#)
- [Limiting Subscribers with Resource Monitor on page 30](#)

Using Watermarks for Line-Card Resource Monitoring

You can configure watermark or checkpoint values for the line-card resources, such as ukern memory (heap), next-hop (NH) memory, and firewall or filter memory, to be uniform for both Trio-based and I-chip-based line cards. The NH memory watermark is applicable

only for encapsulation memory (output WAN static RAM memory). Encapsulation memory is specific to I-chips and not applicable for Trio-based chips. When the configured watermark is exceeded, error logs are triggered. If the resource has been used above a certain threshold, warning system log messages are generated to notify about the threshold value having exceeded. Based on your network needs, you can then determine whether you want to terminate any existing subscribers and services to prevent the system from being overloaded and resulting in a breakdown.

This feature gathers input from each of the line cards and transfers this statistical detail to the Routing Engine process using a well-known internal port. This information is scanned by the daemon on the Routing Engine and using the shared memory space built into the session database, warning messages are generated for exceeded threshold conditions.

The capability to configure resource monitoring is supported on the MX80, MX104 routers and on the following line cards on MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers:

- MX-MPC1-3D
- MX-MPC1-3D-Q
- MX-MPC2-3D
- MX-MPC2-3D-Q
- MX-MPC2-3D-EQ
- MPC-3D-16XGE-SFPP
- MPC3E
- MPC4E-3D-2CGE-8XGE
- MPC4E-3D-32XGE
- MPC5EQ-40G10G
- MPC5EQ-100G10G
- MPC5E-100G10G
- MPC5E-40G10G
- MX2K-MPC6E
- DPCE
- MS-DPC
- MX Series Flexible PIC Concentrators (MX-FPCs)

You can configure the following parameters at the **[edit system services]** hierarchy level to specify the high threshold value that is common for all the memory spaces or regions and the watermark values for the different memory blocks on DPCs and MPCs:

- High threshold value, exceeding which warnings or error logs are generated, for all the regions of memory, such as heap or ukernel, next hop and encapsulation, and firewall filter memory, by using the **resource-monitor high-threshold value** statement.
- Percentage of free memory space used for next hops to be monitored with a watermark value by using the **resource-monitor free-nh-memory-watermark percentage** statement.
- Percentage of free memory space used for ukernel or heap memory to be monitored with a watermark value by using the **resource-monitor free-heap-memory-watermark percentage** statement.
- Percentage of free memory space used for firewall and filter memory to be monitored with a watermark value by using the **resource-monitor free-fw-memory-watermark percentage** statement. This feature is enabled by default and you cannot disable it manually. The default value and the configured value of the watermark value for the percentage of free next-hop memory also applies to encapsulation memory.

The default watermark values for the percentage of free ukernel or heap memory, next-hop memory, and firewall filter memory are as follows:

- free-heap-memory-watermark—20
- free-nh-memory-watermark—20
- free-fw-memory-watermark—20

Throttling Subscriber Load Based on CoS Resource Capacity

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, class of service (CoS) criteria are incorporated into the throttling decision for subscriber access. Information about the availability of CoS resources, namely queue capacity, is collected from the line cards. At subscriber login, assuming that the subscriber requires CoS resources, the line cards report the CoS queue utilization as a percent of resources that are bound to a scheduling hierarchy and are not free to be bound to a new scheduling hierarchy. The **high-cos-queue-threshold** statement at the **[edit system services]** hierarchy level can be set in the range of from 1 percent to 90 percent, separately for each FPC slot. When CoS queue utilization on a given FPC reaches that FPC's configured threshold level, further subscriber logins on that FPC are not allowed. This resource monitoring mechanism provides adjustable safety margins to proactively avoid completely exhausting each FPC's available CoS queue resources. See *high-cos-queue-threshold*.



NOTE: This feature is only available when you enable subscriber management. For more information on enabling subscriber management, see [“Configuring Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management” on page 10](#).

This CoS resource monitoring feature bases admission decisions only on queues. Other CoS resources are not part of this criteria. This feature does not support throttling for subscribers arriving on pseudo-wire, logical tunnel, or redundant logical tunnel devices. The feature is supported on the following hardware:

- MX240, MX480, and MX960 routers

- MPC2E legacy, MPC2E-NG, MPC3E-NG, MPC5E, and MPC7E line cards

Examining the Utilization of Memory Resource Regions Using show Commands

You can use the **show system resource-monitor fpc** command to monitor the utilization of memory resources on the Packet Forwarding Engines of an FPC. The filter memory denotes the filter counter memory used for firewall filter counters. The asterisk (*) displayed next to each of the memory regions denotes the ones for which the configured threshold is being currently exceeded. Resource monitoring commands display the configured values of watermark for memories for different line-card applications to be monitored. The displayed statistical metrics are based on the computation performed of the current memory utilization of the individual line cards. The ukern memory is generic across the different types of line cards and signifies the heap memory buffers. Because a line card or an FPC in a particular slot can contain multiple Packet Forwarding Engine complexes, the memory utilized on the application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs) are specific to a particular PFE complex. Owing to different architecture models for different variants of line cards supported, the ASIC-specific memory (next-hop and firewall or filter memory) utilization percentage can be interpreted differently.

Limiting Subscribers with Resource Monitor

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, you can also use resource monitoring to directly limit the number of subscribers supported per hardware element. You can specify the maximum number of subscribers that can be logged in per chassis, line card (MPC), MIC, or port. You can set the limit to subscribers of only one client type (DHCP, L2TP, or PPPoE) or to subscribers of any client type.

This feature ensures that the number of subscribers logged in per hardware element does not exceed the number that your network can serve with stability at the desired service bandwidth. When the limit is reached for a hardware element, new subscriber logins are denied on that element until the number of subscribers drops below the configured limit. New subscribers over the limit can connect to another hardware element in the same broadcast domain. When you configure the limit on one or more legs of an aggregated Ethernet interface, login is denied if the subscriber count exceeds the value on any of the legs.

Limiting subscribers this way distributes the load among hardware elements, but it does not provide any sort of load balancing. This feature can also help you map capacity in your network and determine what hardware resources you need to expand that capacity. For example, if you provide a service that needs a particular amount of memory and know how many subscribers you can service with a given set of hardware, you can determine how much memory you need. Or if you want to add a service with more memory per subscriber, you can calculate the additional amount that you need, compare it to your available memory, and determine whether you need to provision new ports, MICs, MPCs, or routers to handle the new service.



NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, the `no-load-throttle` statement disables line-card load-based throttling when configured at `[edit system services resource-monitor]` hierarchy level. Load-based throttling is also disabled when the `no-throttle` statement is configured at `[edit system services resource-monitor]` hierarchy level.

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, class of service (CoS) criteria are incorporated into the throttling decision for subscriber access.
17.3R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, you can also use resource monitoring to directly limit the number of subscribers supported per hardware element.

Related Documentation

- *Diagnosing and Debugging System Performance by Configuring Memory Resource Usage Monitoring on MX Series Routers*
- *Resource Monitoring Usage Computation Overview*
- [Limiting Subscribers by Client Type and Hardware Element with Resource Monitor on page 32](#)

Limiting Subscribers by Client Type and Hardware Element with Resource Monitor

In addition to using resource monitoring to monitor and manage system memory usage, you can use it to directly limit the number of subscribers supported per hardware element: chassis, line card (MPC), MIC, and port. You can specify the maximum number of subscribers that can be logged in to each of those elements. You apply the limit to subscribers of only one client type (DHCP, L2TP, or PPPoE) or to subscribers of any of these client types. In the latter case, the limit applies to the sum of sessions for all three client types.

Subscriber limiting can ensure that the number of subscribers logged in per hardware element does not exceed the number that your network can serve with stability at the desired service bandwidth. When the limit is reached for a hardware element, new subscriber logins are denied on that element until the number of subscribers drops below the configured limit. New subscribers over the limit connect to another hardware element in the same broadcast domain. When you configure the limit on one or more legs of an aggregated Ethernet interface, login is denied if the subscriber count exceeds the value on any of the legs.

Limiting subscribers this way distributes the load among hardware elements, but it does not provide any sort of load balancing. This feature can also help you map capacity in your network and determine what hardware resources you need to expand that capacity. For example, if you provide a service at a particular bandwidth and know how many subscribers you can service with a given set of hardware, you can determine how much bandwidth you need. Or if you want to add a service with more bandwidth per subscriber, you can calculate the additional bandwidth that you need, compare it to your available bandwidth, and determine whether you need to provision new ports, MICs, MPCs, or routers to handle the new service.



NOTE: The CLI uses the terms **fpc** and **pic**. For this feature, **fpc** corresponds to MPC and **pic** corresponds to MIC.

To place a limit on the maximum number of subscribers allowed for a hardware element:

1. Configure the client type for the subscribers.

```
[edit system services resource-monitor subscribers-limit]
user@host# edit client-type type
```

2. (Optional) Configure a subscriber limit on the chassis.

```
[edit system services resource-monitor subscribers-limit client-type type]
user@host# set chassis limit limit
```

3. (Optional) Configure a subscriber limit on an MPC.

```
[edit system services resource-monitor subscribers-limit client-type type]
user@host# edit fpc slot-number
```



```
[edit system services resource-monitor subscribers-limit client-type type fpc
slot-number]
user@host# set limit limit
```

4. (Optional) Configure a subscriber limit on a MIC.

```
[edit system services resource-monitor subscribers-limit client-type type fpc
slot-number]
user@host# edit pic number
```

```
[edit system services resource-monitor subscribers-limit client-type type fpc slot-number
pic number]
user@host# set limit limit
```

5. (Optional) Configure a subscriber limit on a port.

```
[edit system services resource-monitor subscribers-limit client-type type fpc slot-number
pic number]
user@host# set port number limit limit
```

For example, the following configuration sets chassis and MPC limits for PPPoE subscribers:

```
[edit system services resource-monitor subscribers-limit]
user@host# edit client-type pppoe
[edit system services resource-monitor subscribers-limit client-type pppoe]
user@host# set chassis limit 112000
user@host# set fpc 0 limit 28000
user@host# set fpc 1 limit 28000
user@host# set fpc 2 limit 28000
user@host# set fpc 3 limit 28000
```

Related Documentation

- [Resource Monitoring for Subscriber Management and Services Overview on page 27](#)

PART 3

Creating Dynamic Configurations for Subscriber Management

- [Configuring Dynamic Profiles for Subscriber Management on page 37](#)
- [Using Variables in Dynamic Profiles on page 49](#)
- [Using Predefined Variables in Dynamic Profiles on page 51](#)
- [Creating Customized Variables in Dynamic Profiles on page 87](#)
- [Modifying Dynamic Profiles That Are in Use by Active Subscribers on page 99](#)

CHAPTER 5

Configuring Dynamic Profiles for Subscriber Management

- [Dynamic Profiles Overview on page 38](#)
- [Configuring a Basic Dynamic Profile on page 43](#)
- [Access Profiles and Service Profiles Overview on page 44](#)
- [Per-Subscriber Support of Maximum Transmission Unit for Dynamic Profiles on page 45](#)

Dynamic Profiles Overview

A dynamic profile is a set of characteristics that acts as a kind of template that enables you to create, update, or remove a configuration that you can use to provide dynamic subscriber access and services for broadband applications. Using these profiles enables you to consolidate all of the common attributes of a client or a group of clients and apply the attributes or dynamically created objects simultaneously. After profiles are created, they reside on the router in a profile library.

You can manage subscribers dynamically with two kinds of dynamic profiles: client profiles and service profiles. Both profile types are configured at the **[edit dynamic-profiles]** hierarchy level and are independent of each other. Whether you use dynamic service profiles in addition to your dynamic client profiles depends on how you support differentiation among subscribers and how you package your subscriber services.

The major differences between dynamic client and dynamic service profiles are the following:

- A dynamic client profile is provisioned and applied to the client application configuration; for example, DHCP, DHCPv6, L2TP LNS, PPPoE, static subscribers, and VLANs. The contents of the profile are applied to the logical interface for the subscriber session. Most often, dynamic client profiles enable the dynamic instantiation of logical interfaces to which the profile is applied, but client profiles can also be applied to static subscriber logical interfaces.

A dynamic client profile can include any of the stanzas under **[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name]**, except for **variables variable-name**.

- Dynamic service profiles include only service-related configurations, which are a subset of the configurations available in dynamic client profiles. They do not include other configuration attributes for a subscriber session. You cannot use a service profile to create or modify a logical interface. A dynamic service profile functions as a supplement to dynamic client profiles that is used after the creation of logical interfaces.

A dynamic service profile can include the following stanzas under **[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name]**: **class-of-service**, **firewall**, **protocols**, **services**, and **variables**.

Dynamic client profiles and dynamic service profiles also differ in the types of variables they can use:

- Dynamic client profiles can include predefined-variable-defaults, which define default values for Juniper Networks predefined variables that are included in the profile. The default values in the profile are used when RADIUS does not return a value for the variable. See [“Dynamic Variables Overview” on page 49](#) and [“Configuring Default Values for Predefined Variables in a Dynamic Profile” on page 84](#) for information about predefined variables.
- Dynamic service profiles can include user-defined variables that act like parameters in a function call. The variable values can be provided by the RADIUS server to support more specialized customization per subscriber. You can also set default values for these variables to be used when RADIUS does not provide the value. See [“User-Defined Variables” on page 87](#) and [“Configuring User-Defined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles” on page 88](#) for information about user-defined variables.

- Dynamic client profiles do not include user-defined variables. Dynamic service profiles do not include predefined-variable-defaults.

You can configure services to be applied to subscriber sessions in several ways:

- Include service configurations for the subscriber session in a dynamic client profile. For example, you can configure Layer 2 services such as Class of Service (CoS) and Layer 3 services such as dynamic firewall filters. Layer 3 services are applied for the negotiated address family for DHCP, DHCPv6, and PPPoE subscribers. See *Changing CoS Services Overview*.



NOTE: A dynamic client profile cannot reference a dynamic service profile. It can only directly include service configurations.

- Apply a dynamic service profile using your RADIUS configuration. The Juniper Networks Activate-Service VSA (26-65), returned in the RADIUS Access-Accept message when the subscriber authenticates, can reference a dynamic service profile and optionally pass additional parameters for the service. For DHCP and PPPoE sessions, this service profile is applied when the session's address family is activated. See *Dynamic Service Activation During Login Overview*

You can use another Juniper Networks VSA, Deactivate-Service (26-66), to deactivate services in the Access Accept message.

- Apply a service profile with a Juniper Networks VSA in a RADIUS Change of Authorization (CoA) message. You can use a CoA message to activate (VSA 26-65) or deactivate (VSA 26-66) services. For example, a subscriber may opt in or out of a service after the session is established. See *RADIUS-Initiated Change of Authorization (CoA) Overview*.
- Apply a dynamic service profile by including the **service-profile** statement to reference the profile in the configurations for DHCP local server, DHCP relay agent, L2TP, or static subscribers. For example, see *Specifying the Static Subscriber Group Service Profile*, *Configuring an L2TP Tunnel Group for LNS Sessions with Inline Services Interfaces*, *Configuring an L2TP Access Profile on the LNS*, and *Specifying the Static Subscriber Group Service Profile*.



NOTE: Dynamic profile terminology is potentially confusing.

- A dynamic client profile can also correctly be referred to as a dynamic subscriber profile.
- Although dynamic client profiles are sometimes referred to as client access profiles, that term causes confusion with the access profiles configured at the [edit access profile *profile-name*] hierarchy level. Access profiles are used to configure authentication, accounting, and authorization parameters for subscriber access, some session attributes, and client-specific properties for L2TP and PPP sessions. Access profiles are applied at various configuration levels with the access-profile statement.

- [Dynamic Profile Overrides on page 41](#)
- [Dynamic Profile Version Creation on page 41](#)
- [Dynamic Profile Semantic Checking on page 42](#)

Dynamic Profile Overrides

Starting in Junos OS Release 14.1, you can specify a different dynamic profile in the RADIUS Client-Profile-Name VSA [26-174] to have RADIUS override a configured client dynamic profile. RADIUS returns this VSA to AAA with other client session attributes in the Access-Accept message. AAA subsequently overrides the corresponding profile name attribute in the session database entry for the client, and this new profile is instantiated instead of the originally configured profile.

Dynamic Profile Version Creation

You can create new versions of dynamic profiles that are currently in use by subscribers. Dynamic profile version creation is enabled at the [edit system] hierarchy level. When enabled, you can create multiple versions of any dynamic profiles on the router. Any subscriber that logs in following a dynamic profile modification uses the latest version of the dynamic profile. Subscribers that are already active continue to use the older version of the dynamic profile until they log out or their session terminates.

When creating versions of dynamic profiles, keep the following in mind:

- You must enable or disable dynamic profile version creation before creating or using any dynamic profiles on the router. Enabling or disabling dynamic profile version creation after dynamic profiles are configured is not supported.



NOTE: Before you can enable or disable dynamic profile version creation for a router on which any dynamic profiles are configured, you must first remove all dynamic profiles from the router configuration.

- Each version of a dynamic profile is stored in the profile database as a new profile.
- The name of the new profile version is derived by appending a string to the original base dynamic profile name. This string contains two dollar sign (\$) characters to

identify the version field of the profile name. These two characters are followed by numerical characters that represent the “version number” of the dynamic profile (for example, 01).

- The version number of the dynamic profile is automatically generated by the system.
- The dynamic profile that you modify is always stored as the latest version. You cannot create a modified dynamic profile and save it as an earlier version. For example, if you modify version three of a dynamic profile while it is in use, the dynamic profile is saved as version four.
- You can only modify the latest version of a dynamic profile.
- The maximum value for the version number is 99999. However, for each profile, only 10 active versions are supported at a time.
- If the dynamic profile version that you modify is not in use by any subscriber, the profile is overwritten with committed changes without creating a new version.
- After reaching the 99999th modified version of a dynamic profile, any further modifications to the dynamic profile result in overwriting that final version. If the final version is in use, any modification attempts fail upon commit.
- You can delete a dynamic profile only when none of its versions are in use.
- The dynamic profile version feature supports graceful restart and unified ISSU.

Dynamic Profile Semantic Checking

Variables are applied to dynamic profiles dynamically and cannot be checked with existing CLI commands. Semantic checking validates some variables in dynamic profiles to help identify potential configuration errors.

Semantic checks are performed during commit and during profile instantiation. Commit time checks ensure that variables appear in the correct location within the dynamic profile. Checks performed before profile instantiation ensure that the values that replace the variables are correct. The checks performed on the values include the following:

- Range validation
- Variable type validation
- Existence of variables where they are mandatory
- Variable matching to regular expressions

A commit time check failure results in an error message being displayed and logged in the `/var/log/messages` file and the commit failing. An instantiation failure results in an error being logged in the `/var/log/messages` file and the profile instantiation failing.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 14.1, you can specify a different dynamic profile in the RADIUS Client-Profile-Name VSA [26-174] to have RADIUS override a configured client dynamic profile.

- Related Documentation
- [Configuring a Basic Dynamic Profile on page 43](#)
 - [Enabling Dynamic Profiles to Use Multiple Versions on page 99](#)

Configuring a Basic Dynamic Profile

This topic describes how to create a basic dynamic profile. A basic profile must contain a profile name and have both an interface variable name (such as `$junos-interface-ifd-name`) included at the `[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces` hierarchy level and logical interface variable name (such as `$junos-underlying-interface-unit` or `$junos-interface-unit`) at the `[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces variable-interface-name unit]` hierarchy level.

Before you configure dynamic profiles for initial client access:

1. Configure the necessary router interfaces that you want DHCP clients to use when accessing the network.
See [DHCP Subscriber Interface Overview](#) for information about the types of interfaces you can use with dynamic profiles and how to configure them.
2. Configure all RADIUS values that you want the profiles to use when validating DHCP clients for access to the multicast network.
See [Configuring RADIUS Server Parameters for Subscriber Access](#)

To configure a basic dynamic profile:

1. Name the profile.

```
[edit]  
user@host# edit dynamic-profiles basic-profile
```
2. Define the `interface-name` statement with the internal `$junos-interface-ifd-name` variable used by the router to match the interface name of the receiving interface.

```
[edit dynamic-profiles basic-profile]  
user@host# edit interfaces $junos-interface-ifd-name
```
3. Define the `unit` statement with the internal variable:
 - When referencing an existing interface, specify the `$junos-underlying-interface-unit` variable used by the router to match the unit value of the receiving interface.

- When creating dynamic interfaces, specify the **\$junos-interface-unit** variable used by the router to generate a unit value for the interface.

```
[edit dynamic-profiles basic-profile interfaces "$junos-interface-ifd-name"]
user@host# set unit $junos-underlying-interface-unit
```

or

```
[edit dynamic-profiles basic-profile interfaces "$junos-interface-ifd-name"]
user@host# set unit $junos-interface-unit
```

Related Documentation

- [Dynamic Profiles Overview on page 38](#)
- [Configuring Predefined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles on page 83](#)
- [Dynamic Variables Overview on page 49](#)
- [Junos OS Predefined Variables on page 51](#)

Access Profiles and Service Profiles Overview

Dynamic profiles enable you to configure parameters that enable access and services to subscribers.

Access profiles, also known as client profiles, contain the parameters to grant access and provide basic service to a subscriber during initial login. By configuring the access profile with Junos OS predefined variables, you also enable the service to be activated for those subscribers at login. The RADIUS variables in an access profile map to one or more VSAs.

Service profiles contain parameters that activate or deactivate services for a subscriber. You can apply a service profile with an access profile at login, or apply the service profile separately to modify a service. A service profile maps to a Service VSA.

Functionality Supported in Access and Service Profiles

The types of variables, expressions, and default values that you can use depends on the type of dynamic profile.

[Table 5 on page 44](#) lists the types of variables supported by access profiles and service profiles.

Table 5: Types of Variables Supported in Dynamic Profiles

Type of Dynamic Profile	Junos OS Predefined Variable (Local)	Junos OS Predefined Variable (RADIUS)	User-Defined Variable
Access Profile	Yes	Yes	Yes
Service Profile	Yes	No	Yes

[Table 6 on page 45](#) lists the default values, expressions, and unique identifiers supported by access profiles and service profiles.

Table 6: Default Values and Expressions Supported in Dynamic Profiles

Type of Dynamic Profile	Default Values	Expressions	Unique Identifiers
Access Profile	Yes (RADIUS predefined variables only)	No	Yes (Schedulers and Scheduler maps only)
Service Profile	Yes (User-defined variables only)	Yes (Service activation only)	Yes (Firewall filters only)

Related Documentation

- [Dynamic Profiles Overview on page 38](#)
- [Using Variable Expressions in User-Defined Variables on page 89](#)
- [Unique Identifiers for Firewall Variables](#)

Per-Subscriber Support of Maximum Transmission Unit for Dynamic Profiles

You can create per subscriber support of maximum transmission unit (MTU) for dynamic profiles. For more information, see the following topics:

- [Understanding Per-subscriber Support of Maximum Transmission Unit for Dynamic Profiles on page 45](#)
- [Configuring Per-subscriber Maximum Transmission Unit for Dynamic Profiles on page 47](#)

Understanding Per-subscriber Support of Maximum Transmission Unit for Dynamic Profiles

Maximum transmission unit (MTU) is used to determine the maximum size of each packet in any TCP or IP transmission. MTU cannot be greater than the payload size that is the encapsulations at the assigned layer and any lower layers are excluded. You can specify the MTU for statically configured logical interfaces. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can configure an MTU value for a subscriber logical interface in a dynamic profile. This feature is required in customer applications requiring per-subscriber MTU for logical interfaces on the same underlying physical interface (from which the MTU is inherited by default). The use case is primarily dynamic VLANs for DHCP or DHCPv6 or IPoE or IPv6oE. The dynamic logical interface MTU must be no greater than the physical interface MTU minus the VLAN header size. The per-subscriber MTU feature is provided by extending dynamic-profiles to allow MTU to be configured, either with a static value or the predefined variable, \$junos-interface-mtu, whose value is provided by RADIUS.

- [MTU Per-Subscriber for Dynamic Profiles on page 45](#)
- [Benefits of Per Subscriber Support of MTU for Dynamic Profiles on page 46](#)
- [Limitations on page 46](#)

MTU Per-Subscriber for Dynamic Profiles

A dynamic profile is a set of characteristics, defined in a type of template, that you can use to provide dynamic subscriber access and services for broadband applications. These services are assigned dynamically to interfaces. You can identify subscribers statically or dynamically. To identify subscribers statically, you can reference a static VLAN interface

in a dynamic profile. To identify subscribers dynamically, you need to create variables for demux interfaces that are dynamically created when the subscribers log in. Junos OS allows you to create MTU for each subscriber for dynamic profiles. The value can be static or can be represented through a new variable, `$junos-interface-mtu`. By default, the variable value is the MTU of the payload, that is, the MTU of the physical interface minus the VLAN header size. A specific value can be returned through the RADIUS authentication in the Framed-MTU attribute (12). The attribute includes a single value which is applied to both the inet and inet6 protocol families if both are configured with `$junos-interface-mtu` variable. While applying the MTU on the subscriber logical interface during dynamic profile instantiation, a check is made to ensure that the MTU of the logical interface does not exceed what is supported on its physical interface along with the family protocol overhead. The value of the static MTU should be within the acceptable MTU range. If RADIUS does not return a Framed MTU value for `$junos-interface-mtu` variable, the default value for `interface-mtu` is used. You configure this value at the **[edit dynamic profiles dynamic-profiles predefined-variable-defaults]** hierarchy level. If neither is provided, then the profile request is NACKed.

Benefits of Per Subscriber Support of MTU for Dynamic Profiles

- Provides network scalability if each subscriber uses different dynamic profile or different subscriber name.
- Allows each subscriber to send traffic with different traffic rate.

Limitations

The following are the limitations:

- MTU for a dynamic logical interface is applied using the same rules as static logical interfaces.
- Framed-MTU returned by RADIUS is applicable only to the authenticated session. In other words, an authenticated dynamic VLAN (DVLAN) profile affects only the MTU for the vlan logical interface, and an authenticated DHCP profile affects only the MTU for the DHCP subscriber logical interface.
- If the RADIUS does not return a value in the Framed-MTU attribute (12), the profile request is NACKed.
- A commit check ensures that the mtu is specified for inet and inet6 address family, they must both be configured as explicit values if not the same value, or both must be configured with the `$junos-interface-mtu` predefined variable (in which case they are set to the same value). Otherwise, the configuration is forbidden.

See Also • [mtu on page 120](#)

- [Configuring Per-subscriber Maximum Transmission Unit for Dynamic Profiles on page 47](#)

Configuring Per-subscriber Maximum Transmission Unit for Dynamic Profiles

The maximum transmission unit (MTU) can be configured per subscriber for dynamic profiles. The value of MTU can be static or represented through the `$junos-interface-mtu` predefined variable. By default, the variable value is the MTU of the payload, which must be less than or equal to the MTU of the physical interface minus the VLAN header size. A specific value can be returned through RADIUS authentication through the Framed-MTU attribute (12). If the RADIUS server fails to return a value in the Framed MTU attribute, then the default value configured with `interface-mtu` statement at the `[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name predefined-variable-defaults]` hierarchy level is used. You can configure the MTU value with the `mtu` statement at the `[edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces name unit name family inet]` hierarchy level or at the `[edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces name unit name family inet6]` hierarchy level.

Before you begin, configure the device interfaces.

To configure per-subscriber MTU for dynamic profiles:

1. Configure per-subscriber MTU for dynamic profiles by hardcoding the `mtu` value for `inet` or `inet 6` family.

```
[edit dynamic-profiles dynamic-profiles-name interfaces "$junos-interface-ifd-name"
 unit unit-name family inet]
user@host# set mtu mtu-value
```

```
[edit dynamic-profiles dynamic-profiles-name interfaces "$junos-interface-ifd-name"
 unit unit-name family inet6]
user@host# set mtu mtu-value
```

Configure per-subscriber MTU for dynamic profiles by hardcoding an `mtu` value of 1450 for family `inet` of dynamic profile `vlan-profile`.

```
[edit dynamic-profiles vlan-profile interfaces "$junos-interface-ifd-name" unit 100
 family inet]
user@host# set mtu 1450
```

2. Configure the value for default for `junos-interface-mtu`.

```
[edit dynamic-profiles dynamic-profiles-name predefined-variable-defaults]
user@host# interface-mtu value
```

Configure interface `mtu` value of 1450 for predefined variable defaults of dynamic profile `vlan-profile`.

```
[edit dynamic-profiles vlan-profile predefined-variable-defaults]
user@host# interface-mtu 1450
```

See Also •

Release History Table

Release	Description
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can configure an MTU value for a subscriber logical interface in a dynamic profile.

**Related
Documentation**

- [predefined-variable-defaults on page 123](#)
- [mtu on page 120](#)
- [Configuring Per-subscriber Maximum Transmission Unit for Dynamic Profiles on page 47](#)

CHAPTER 6

Using Variables in Dynamic Profiles

- [Dynamic Variables Overview on page 49](#)

Dynamic Variables Overview

Variables constitute the dynamic component of a dynamic profile. You use variables in dynamic profiles as placeholders for dynamically obtained or dynamically generated values that the dynamic profiles use to configure subscriber interfaces and provision subscribers.

- [How Dynamic Variables Work on page 49](#)
- [Default Values for Predefined Variables on page 50](#)
- [Unique Identifier \(UID\) for Parameterized Filters on page 50](#)

How Dynamic Variables Work

Dynamic variables are data placeholders that you define and place in dynamic profiles. When a particular event occurs on an interface (for example, a DHCP client accesses the interface), the dynamic profiles obtain data to fill these placeholders from one of three sources—the interface receiving an incoming client data packet, an externally configured server (for example, RADIUS), or a value associated with each user-configurable variable.

For your convenience, Junos OS provides predefined variables that you can use within a dynamic profile. Most of these variables relate to interface-specific data obtained directly from the interface that receives an incoming client data packets (for example, interface name, interface unit value, and so on). When a client accesses the interface, the router software extracts the necessary interface data, propagates this data to the dynamic profile, and then uses the dynamic profile to configure the interface for the accessing client.

You define user-defined variables for individual dynamic profiles at the **[dynamic-profiles profile-name variables]** hierarchy level. At this hierarchy level, you create an association between a variable value (for example, `$junos-igmp-version`) that appears in the body of the dynamic profile and data associated with that call value that is managed in an externally configured server (for example, a RADIUS VSA managed on a RADIUS server) or defined as a value in the **variables** stanza. When an event occurs on an interface to trigger the instantiation of a dynamic profile for the interface, Junos OS obtains values

for each variable from an external server (for example, from RADIUS authentication and authorization VSAs) during the subscriber authentication process. At run time, the variables are replaced by these actual values and are used to configure the subscriber interface.

Default Values for Predefined Variables

For many predefined variables, you can optionally configure default values. If the external RADIUS server is not available or the VSA does not contain a value for the predefined variable, Junos OS uses the default values.

When a default value is configured for a variable and RADIUS also returns a value, the system uses the value from RADIUS instead.

Unique Identifier (UID) for Parameterized Filters

Parameterized filters use unique identifiers (UIDs) in dynamic profiles created for services. The generated UIDs enable you to identify and configure separate parameter values for filters with the same variable name. In addition, assigning a UID improves performance of the router.

For service profiles, you can request the generation of a UID for a user-defined variable by including the **uid** statement at the **[dynamic-profiles profile-name variables variable-name]** hierarchy level. You then reference the variable name in the filter.

To enable selection of a particular filter in a dynamic profile that contains multiple variables of the same parameter and criteria type, you must indicate that the variable refers to a UID. To configure, include the **uid-reference** statement at the **[dynamic-profiles profile-name variables variable-name]** hierarchy level. For example, if the variable **\$in-filter** receives the value of "filter1" from RADIUS, the filter definition named \$filter is used.

Related Documentation

- [Junos OS Predefined Variables on page 51](#)
- [User-Defined Variables on page 87](#)
- [Parameterized Filters Overview](#)
- [Junos OS Predefined Variables That Correspond to RADIUS Attributes and VSAs on page 76](#)
- [Configuring Predefined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles on page 83](#)
- [Configuring User-Defined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles on page 88](#)
- [RADIUS Attributes and Juniper Networks VSAs Supported by the AAA Service Framework](#)

CHAPTER 7

Using Predefined Variables in Dynamic Profiles

- [Junos OS Predefined Variables on page 51](#)
- [Junos OS Predefined Variables That Correspond to RADIUS Attributes and VSAs on page 76](#)
- [Configuring Predefined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles on page 83](#)
- [Configuring Default Values for Predefined Variables in a Dynamic Profile on page 84](#)

Junos OS Predefined Variables

Junos OS contains many predefined variables. The dynamic profile obtains and replaces values for these variables from an incoming client data packet and configuration (local and RADIUS). These variables are predefined—you use them in the body of a dynamic profile without first having to define the variables at the **[dynamic-profiles profile-name variables]** hierarchy level. [Table 7 on page 51](#) provides a list of predefined variables, their descriptions, and where in the Junos OS hierarchy you can configure them.

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions

Variable	Definition
Access and Access-Internal Routes	
\$junos-framed-route-cost	Cost metric of an IPv4 access route. You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name routing-options access route address] hierarchy level for the metric statement.
\$junos-framed-route-distance	Distance of an IPv4 access route. You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name routing-options access route address] hierarchy level for the preference statement.
\$junos-framed-route-ip-address-prefix	Route prefix of an IPv4 access route. You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name routing-options access] hierarchy level for the route statement.

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
\$junos-framed-route-ipv6-address-prefix	Route prefix of an IPv6 access route. You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name routing-options access] hierarchy level for the route statement.
\$junos-framed-route-ipv6-cost	Cost metric of an IPv6 access route. You specify this variable with the metric statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name routing-instances \$junos-routing-instance routing-options rib \$junos-ipv6-rib access route \$junos-framed-route-ipv6-address-prefix] hierarchy level.
\$junos-framed-route-ipv6-distance	Distance of an IPv6 access route. You specify this variable with the preference statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name routing-instances \$junos-routing-instance routing-options rib \$junos-ipv6-rib access route \$junos-framed-route-ipv6-address-prefix] hierarchy level.
\$junos-framed-route-ipv6-nexthop	IPv6 next-hop address of an access route. You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name routing-options access route address] hierarchy level for the next-hop statement.
\$junos-framed-route-ipv6-tag	Tag value of an IPv6 access route. You specify this variable with the tag statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name routing-instances \$junos-routing-instance routing-options rib \$junos-ipv6-rib access route \$junos-framed-route-ipv6-address-prefix] hierarchy level.
\$junos-framed-route-nexthop	IPv4 next-hop address of an access route. You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name routing-options access route address] hierarchy level for the next-hop statement.
\$junos-framed-route-tag	Tag value of an IPv4 access route. You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name routing-options access route address] hierarchy level for the tag statement.
\$junos-framed-route-tag2	Tag2 value for static routes. You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name routing-options access route \$junos-framed-route-ip-address-prefix] hierarchy level for the tag2 statement.

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
\$junos-interface-name	<p>Logical interface of an access-internal route. DHCP or PPP supplies this information when the subscriber logs in. You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> routing-options access-internal route address] hierarchy level for the qualified-next-hop statement.</p> <p>This variable is also used for creating dynamic IP demux interfaces.</p>
\$junos-ipv6-rib	<p>Routing table for an IPv6 access route. You specify this variable with the rib statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> routing-instances \$junos-routing-instance routing-options] hierarchy level.</p> <p>You can use this variable to specify a nondefault routing instance for the route.</p>
\$junos-subscriber-ip-address	<p>IP address of a subscriber identified in an access-internal route. You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> routing-options access-internal] hierarchy level for the route statement.</p> <p>This variable is also used for creating dynamic IP demux interfaces.</p>
\$junos-subscriber-mac-address	<p>MAC address for a subscriber identified in an access-internal route. You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> routing-options access-internal route address qualified-next hop <i>underlying-interface</i>] hierarchy level for the mac-address statement.</p>
Dynamic Protocols	
\$junos-igmp-access-group-name	Specifies the access list to use for the source (S) filter.
\$junos-igmp-access-source-group-name	Specifies the access list to use for the source-group (S,G) filter.
\$junos-igmp-enable	<p>Ensures that IGMP is not disabled on the interface by an AAA-based authentication and management method (for example, RADIUS). You specify this variable at the [dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> protocols igmp] hierarchy level for the interface statement.</p>

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
\$junos-igmp-immediate-leave	Enables IGMP immediate leave on the interface. You specify this variable at the [dynamic-profiles profile-name protocols igmp] hierarchy level for the interface statement.
\$junos-igmp-version	IGMP version configured in a client access profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber accesses the router. The version is applied to the accessing subscriber when the profile is instantiated. You specify this variable at the [dynamic-profiles profile-name protocols igmp] hierarchy level for the interface statement.
\$junos-interface-name	<p>Name of the dynamic interface to which the subscriber access client connects. Its use is in dynamically enabling IGMP on the subscriber interface. You specify this variable at the [dynamic-profiles profile-name protocols igmp] hierarchy level for the interface statement.</p> <p>The interface name is derived from concatenating the \$junos-interface-ifs-name and the \$junos-underlying-interface-unit variables obtained when a subscriber is created dynamically at the [dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces] hierarchy level.</p>
\$junos-ipv6-ndra-prefix	Prefix value for the router advertisement interface. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber accesses the router. The prefix value is applied to the accessing subscriber when the profile is instantiated. You specify this variable at the [dynamic-profiles profile-name protocols router-advertisement interface \$junos-interface-name] hierarchy level.
\$junos-mld-access-group-name	Specifies the access list to use for the group (G) filter.
\$junos-mld-access-source-group-name	Specifies the access list to use for the source-group (S,G) filter.
\$junos-mld-enable	Ensures that MLD is not disabled on the interface by an AAA-based authentication and management method (for example, RADIUS). You specify this variable at the [dynamic-profiles profile-name protocols mld] hierarchy level for the interface statement.

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
\$junos-mld-immediate-leave	Enables MLD immediate leave on the interface. You specify this variable at the [dynamic-profiles profile-name protocols mld] hierarchy level for the interface statement.
\$junos-mld-version	MLD version configured in a client access profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber accesses the router. The version is applied to the accessing subscriber when the profile is instantiated. You specify this variable at the [dynamic-profiles profile-name protocols mld] hierarchy level for the interface statement.
Dynamic CoS — Traffic-Control Profile Parameters	
\$junos-cos-adjust-minimum	<p>Minimum adjusted shaping rate configured in a traffic-control profile in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the adjust-minimum statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name] hierarchy level.</p>
\$junos-cos-byte-adjust	<p>Byte adjustment value configured in a traffic-control profile in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the bytes option with the overhead-accounting statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name] hierarchy level.</p>
\$junos-cos-byte-adjust-cell	<p>Overhead bytes when downstream ATM traffic is in cell-mode.</p> <p>NOTE: Do not configure the \$junos-cos-byte-adjust-cell variable when the \$junos-cos-byte-adjust variable is configured.</p>

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
\$junos-cos-byte-adjust-frame	<p>Overhead bytes when downstream ATM traffic is in frame-mode.</p> <p>NOTE: Do not configure the \$junos-cos-byte-adjust-frame variable when the \$junos-cos-byte-adjust variable is configured.</p>
\$junos-cos-delay-buffer-rate	<p>Delay-buffer rate configured in a traffic-control profile in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the delay-buffer-rate statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i>] hierarchy level.</p>
\$junos-cos-excess-rate	<p>Excess rate configured in a traffic-control profile in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the excess-rate statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i>] hierarchy level.</p>
\$junos-cos-excess-rate-high	<p>Rate configured for excess high-priority traffic in a traffic-control profile in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the excess-rate-high statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i>] hierarchy level.</p>

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
\$junos-cos-excess-rate-low	<p>Rate configured for excesslow-priority traffic in a traffic-control profile in a dynamic profile for subscriber access. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the excess-rate-low statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i>] hierarchy level.</p>
\$junos-cos-guaranteed-rate	<p>Guaranteed rate configured in a traffic-control profile in a dynamic profile Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the guaranteed-rate statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i>] hierarchy level.</p>
\$junos-cos-guaranteed-rate-burst	<p>Burst size for the guaranteed rate that is configured in a traffic-control profile in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable with the burst-size option in the guaranteed-rate statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i>] hierarchy level.</p>

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
\$junos-cos-scheduler-map	<p>Scheduler-map name configured in a traffic-control profile in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the scheduler-map statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name] hierarchy level.</p> <p>NOTE: The scheduler map can be defined dynamically (at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name class-of-service scheduler-maps] hierarchy level) or statically (at the [edit class-of-service scheduler-maps] hierarchy level).</p>
\$junos-cos-shaping-mode	<p>Shaping mode configured in a traffic-control profile in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the overhead-accounting statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name] hierarchy level.</p>
\$junos-cos-shaping-rate	<p>Shaping rate configured in a traffic-control profile in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the shaping-rate statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name class-of-service traffic-control-profiles profile-name] hierarchy level.</p>

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
\$junos-cos-shaping-rate-burst	<p>Burst size for the shaping rate configured in a traffic-control profile in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable with the burst-size option in the shaping-rate statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> class-of-service traffic-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i>] hierarchy level.</p>
\$junos-cos-shaping-rate-excess-high	Shaping rate configured for excess high-priority traffic in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic interface set or dynamic ACI interface set at a household level. Specifying this variable in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic subscriber interface is prohibited.
\$junos-cos-shaping-rate-excess-high-burst	Shaping rate burst size configured for excess high-priority traffic in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic interface set or dynamic ACI interface set at a household level. Specifying this variable in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic subscriber interface is prohibited.
\$junos-cos-shaping-rate-excess-low	Shaping rate configured for excess low-priority traffic in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic interface set or dynamic ACI interface set at a household level. Specifying this variable in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic subscriber interface is prohibited.
\$junos-cos-shaping-rate-excess-low-burst	Shaping rate burst size configured for excess low-priority traffic in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic interface set or dynamic ACI interface set at a household level. Specifying this variable in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic subscriber interface is prohibited.
\$junos-cos-shaping-rate-priority-high	Shaping rate configured for high-priority traffic in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic interface set or dynamic ACI interface set at a household level. Specifying this variable in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic subscriber interface is prohibited.
\$junos-cos-shaping-rate-priority-high-burst	Shaping rate burst size configured for high-priority traffic in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic interface set or dynamic ACI interface set at a household level. Specifying this variable in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic subscriber interface is prohibited.

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
\$junos-cos-shaping-rate-priority-low	Shaping rate configured for low-priority traffic in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic interface set or dynamic ACI interface set at a household level. Specifying this variable in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic subscriber interface is prohibited.
\$junos-cos-shaping-rate-priority-low-burst	Shaping rate burst size configured for low-priority traffic in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic interface set or dynamic ACI interface set at a household level. Specifying this variable in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic subscriber interface is prohibited.
\$junos-cos-shaping-rate-priority-medium	Shaping rate configured for medium-priority traffic in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic interface set or dynamic ACI interface set at a household level. Specifying this variable in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic subscriber interface is prohibited.
\$junos-cos-shaping-rate-priority-medium-burst	Shaping rate burst size configured for medium-priority traffic in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic interface set or dynamic ACI interface set at a household level. Specifying this variable in a traffic-control profile for a dynamic subscriber interface is prohibited.
\$junos-cos-traffic-control-profile	<p>Traffic-control profile configured in a dynamic profile for subscriber access. The Junos OS obtains the profile information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the traffic-control-profiles statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> class-of-service] hierarchy level.</p>
Dynamic CoS — Scheduler Parameters	
\$junos-cos-scheduler	<p>Name of a scheduler configured in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable at the [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> class-of-service schedulers] hierarchy level.</p>

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
\$junos-cos-scheduler-bs	<p>Buffer size as a percentage of total buffer, specified for a scheduler configured in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the buffer-size statement with the percent option at the [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> class-of-service schedulers <i>scheduler-name</i>] hierarchy level.</p>
\$junos-cos-scheduler-pri	<p>Packet-scheduling priority value specified for a scheduler configured in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the priority statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> class-of-service schedulers <i>scheduler-name</i>] hierarchy level.</p>
\$junos-cos-scheduler-dropfile-any	<p>Name of the drop profile for random early detection (RED) for loss-priority level any specified for a scheduler configured in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the drop-profile statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> class-of-service schedulers <i>scheduler-name</i> drop-profile-map loss-priority any protocol any] hierarchy level.</p> <p>NOTE: The drop profile must be configured statically (at the [edit class-of-service drop-profiles] hierarchy level).</p>

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
\$junos-cos-scheduler-dropfile-high	<p>Name of the drop profile for random early detection (RED) for loss-priority level high specified for a scheduler configured in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the drop-profile statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name drop-profile-map loss-priority high protocol any] hierarchy level.</p> <p>NOTE: The drop profile must be configured statically (at the [edit class-of-service drop-profiles] hierarchy level).</p>
\$junos-cos-scheduler-dropfile-low	<p>Name of the drop profile for random early detection (RED) for loss-priority level low specified for a scheduler configured in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the drop-profile statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name drop-profile-map loss-priority low protocol any] hierarchy level.</p> <p>NOTE: The drop profile must be configured statically (at the [edit class-of-service drop-profiles] hierarchy level) for loss-priority low.</p>

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
\$junos-cos-scheduler-dropfile-medium-high	<p>Name of the drop profile for random early detection (RED) for loss-priority level medium-high specified for a scheduler configured in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the drop-profile statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name drop-profile-map loss-priority medium-high protocol any] hierarchy level.</p> <p>NOTE: The drop profile must be configured statically (at the [edit class-of-service drop-profiles] hierarchy level).</p>
\$junos-cos-scheduler-dropfile-medium-low	<p>Name of the drop profile for random early detection (RED) for loss-priority level medium-low specified for a scheduler configured in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the drop-profile statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name drop-profile-map loss-priority medium-low protocol any] hierarchy level.</p> <p>NOTE: The drop profile must be configured statically (at the [edit class-of-service drop-profiles] hierarchy level).</p>
\$junos-cos-scheduler-excess-priority	<p>Priority value of the excess rate specified for a scheduler configured in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the excess-priority statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name] hierarchy level.</p>

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
\$junos-cos-scheduler-excess-rate	<p>Value of the excess rate specified for a scheduler configured in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the excess-rate statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name] hierarchy level.</p>
\$junos-cos-scheduler-shaping-rate	<p>Value of the shaping rate specified for a scheduler configured in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the shaping-rate statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name] hierarchy level.</p>
\$junos-cos-scheduler-tx	<p>Transmit rate specified for a scheduler configured in a dynamic profile. Junos OS obtains this information from the RADIUS server when a subscriber authenticates over the static or dynamic subscriber interface to which the dynamic profile is attached.</p> <p>You reference this variable in the transmit-rate statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name class-of-service schedulers scheduler-name] hierarchy level.</p>
Dynamic Connectivity Fault Management Parameters	
\$junos-action-profile	Name of the action profile configured in a dynamic profile.
\$junos-ccm-interval	Continuity check interval time configured in a dynamic profile.
\$junos-loss-threshold	The number of continuity check messages lost before marking the remote MEP as down, configured in a dynamic profile.
\$junos-ma-name-format	Name of the maintenance association name format configured in a dynamic profile.
\$junos-md-name-format	Name of the maintenance domain format configured in a dynamic profile.

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
\$junos-ma-name	Name of the maintenance association configured in a dynamic profile.
\$junos-md-level	Value of 'Level', configured in a dynamic profile.
\$junos-md-name	Name of the maintenance domain configured in a dynamic profile.
\$junos-mep-id	The 'MEP' value configured in the dynamic profile.
\$junos-remote-mep-id	The 'Remote MEP' value configured in the dynamic profile.
Filters — RADIUS-obtained Policies	
\$junos-input-filter	Name of an input filter to be attached; filter name is derived from RADIUS VSA 26-10 (Ingress-Policy-Name) or RADIUS attribute 11 (Filter-ID) to the interface.
\$junos-input-interface-filter	<p>Name of an input filter to be attached to a family any interface; filter name is derived from RADIUS VSA 26-191 (Input-Interface-Filter) to the interface.</p> <p>You can also specify the filter name with the <code>\$junos-input-interface-filter</code> statement at the <code>[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-interface-number filter input]</code> hierarchy level.</p>
\$junos-input-ipv6-filter	Name of an IPv6 input filter to be attached; filter name is derived from RADIUS VSA 26-106 (IPv6-Ingress-Policy-Name) to the interface.
\$junos-output-filter	Name of an output filter to be attached; filter name is derived from RADIUS VSA 26-11 (Egress-Policy-Name) to the interface.
\$junos-output-interface-filter	<p>Name of an output filter to be attached to a family any interface; filter name is derived from RADIUS VSA 26-191 (Output-Interface-Filter) to the interface.</p> <p>You can also specify the filter name with the <code>\$junos-output-interface-filter</code> statement at the <code>[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-interface-number filter output]</code> hierarchy level.</p>

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
\$junos-output-ipv6-filter	Name of an IPv6 output filter to be attached; filter name is derived from RADIUS VSA 26-107 (IPv6-Egress-Policy-Name) to the interface.
Services	
\$junos-input-ipv6-service-filter	<p>Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of an IPv6 input service filter to be attached. The filter name is derived from RADIUS-VSA 26-202 (IPv6 input service filter) to the interface.</p> <p>You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profile <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet6 service input service-set <i>service-set-name</i> service-filter] hierarchy level.</p>
\$junos-input-ipv6-service-set	<p>Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of an IPv6 service set to be attached. The service set name is derived from RADIUS-VSA 26-200 (IPv6 input service set) to the interface.</p> <p>You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profile <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet6 service input service-set] hierarchy level.</p>
\$junos-input-service-filter	<p>Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of an IPv4 input service filter to be attached. The filter name is derived from RADIUS-VSA 26-198 (IPv4 input service filter) to the interface.</p> <p>You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profile <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet service input service-set <i>service-set-name</i> service-filter] hierarchy level.</p>
\$junos-input-service-set	<p>Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of an IPv4 input service set to be attached. The service set name is derived from RADIUS-VSA 26-196 (IPv4 input service set) to the interface.</p> <p>You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profile <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet service input service-set] hierarchy level.</p>

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
<code>\$junos-output-ipv6-service-filter</code>	<p>Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of an IPv6 service filter to be attached. The filter name is derived from RADIUS-VSA 26-203 (IPv6 output service filter) to the interface.</p> <p>You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profile <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet6 service output service-set <i>service-set-name</i> service-filter] hierarchy level.</p>
<code>\$junos-output-ipv6-service-set</code>	<p>Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of an IPv6 service set to be attached. The service set name is derived from RADIUS-VSA 26-201 (IPv6 output service set) to the interface.</p> <p>You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profile <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet6 service output service-set] hierarchy level.</p>
<code>\$junos-output-service-filter</code>	<p>Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of an IPv4 service filter to be attached. The filter name is derived from RADIUS-VSA 26-199 (IPv4 output service filter) to the interface.</p> <p>You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profile <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet service output service-set <i>service-set-name</i> service-filter] hierarchy level.</p>
<code>\$junos-output-service-set</code>	<p>Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of an IPv4 output service set to be attached. The service set name is derived from RADIUS-VSA 26-197 (IPv4 output service set) to the interface.</p> <p>You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profile <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet service output service-set] hierarchy level.</p>
<code>\$junos-pcef-profile</code>	<p>Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of a PCEF profile to be attached. The profile name is derived from RADIUS-VSA 26-204 (PCEF profile) to the interface.</p> <p>You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profile <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> service] hierarchy level.</p>

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
\$junos-pcef-rule	<p>Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of a PCC rule to activate. The rule name is derived from RADIUS-VSA 26-205 (PCEF rule) to the interface.</p> <p>You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profile <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> service pcef <i>pcef-profile-name</i> activate] hierarchy level.</p>
Subscriber Interfaces — Dynamic Demux Interfaces	
\$junos-interface-ifd-name	<p>Name of the device to which the subscriber access client connects. All interfaces are created on this device. Its primary use is in creating single or multiple subscribers on a statically created interface. You specify this variable at the [dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces] hierarchy level.</p> <p>When creating a logical underlying interface for a dynamic VLAN demux interface, you must also specify this variable at the [dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>demux0</i> unit <i>\$junos-interface-unit</i> demux-options underlying-interface] hierarchy level.</p>
\$junos-interface-unit	<p>Creates a unit number assigned to the logical interface. The router supplies this information when the subscriber accesses the network. You specify this variable at the [dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i>] hierarchy level for the unit statement.</p>
\$junos-ipv6-address	<p>Selects the IPv6 address of the interface the subscriber uses. You specify this variable at the [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family <i>family</i>], [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>demux0</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family <i>family</i>], [edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>pp0</i> unit "<i>\$junos-interface-unit</i>" family <i>family</i>], and [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family <i>family</i>] hierarchy level for the address statement.</p>
\$junos-loopback-interface	<p>Selects the loopback interface the subscriber uses. You specify this variable at the [dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>demux0</i> unit "<i>\$junos-interface-unit</i>" family inet] hierarchy level for the unnumbered-address statement.</p>

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
\$junos-preferred-source-address	<p>Selects the preferred IPv4 source address (family inet) associated with the loopback address used for the subscriber. You specify this variable at the [dynamic profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces demux0 unit "\$junos-interface-unit" family inet unnumbered-address "\$junos-loopback-interface"] hierarchy level for the preferred-source-address statement.</p> <p>NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, when you specify a static logical interface for the unnumbered interface in a dynamic profile that includes the \$junos-routing-instance predefined variable, you must not configure an IPv4 preferred source address. This constraint applies whether you use the \$junos-preferred-source-address predefined variable or the preferred-source-address statement. Configuring the preferred source address in this circumstance causes a commit failure.</p>
\$junos-preferred-source-ipv6-address	<p>Selects the preferred IPv6 source address (family inet6) associated with the loopback address used for the subscriber. You specify this variable at the [dynamic profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces demux0 unit "\$junos-interface-unit" family inet6 unnumbered-address "\$junos-loopback-interface"] hierarchy level for the preferred-source-address statement.</p> <p>NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, when you specify a static logical interface for the unnumbered interface in a dynamic profile that includes the \$junos-routing-instance predefined variable, you must not configure an IPv6 preferred source address. This constraint applies whether you use the \$junos-preferred-source-ipv6-address predefined variable or the preferred-source-address statement. Configuring the preferred source address in this circumstance causes a commit failure.</p>
\$junos-subscriber-ip-address	<p>IP address of the subscriber. You specify this variable at the [dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces demux0 unit family inet demux-source] hierarchy level.</p> <p>This variable is also used for creating access-internal routes.</p>

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
<code>\$junos-subscriber-ipv6-address</code>	IPv6 address for subscriber. You specify this variable at the [dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet6 demux-source] hierarchy level.
<code>\$junos-subscriber-ipv6-multi-address</code>	<p>Expands the demux-source into multiple addresses; for example, the IPv6 prefix and /128 address for the subscriber.</p> <p>You specify this variable at the [dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet6 demux-source] hierarchy level.</p>
<code>\$junos-underlying-interface</code>	<p>Creates a logical underlying interface for a dynamic IP demux interface. The client logs in on this interface. You specify this variable at the [dynamic profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces demux0 unit "<i>\$junos-interface-unit</i>" demux-options] hierarchy level for the underlying-interface statement.</p> <p>When configured, the underlying interface is used to determine the <i>\$junos-underlying-interface</i>, <i>\$junos-underlying-interface-unit</i>, and <i>\$junos-ifd-name</i> variables. For example, if the receiving logical interface is ge-0/0/0.1, the <i>\$junos-underlying-interface</i> variable is set to ge-0/0/0 and the <i>\$junos-underlying-interface-unit</i> variable is set to 1.</p> <p>This variable is also used for creating access-internal routes.</p>
Subscriber Interfaces — Static VLAN Interfaces	
<code>\$junos-interface-ifd-name</code>	Name of the device to which the subscriber access client connects. All interfaces are created on this device. Its primary use is in creating single or multiple subscribers on a statically created interface. You specify this variable at the [dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces] hierarchy level.
<code>\$junos-underlying-interface-unit</code>	Obtains the unit number for the underlying interface. It specifies the use of the underlying interface for the subscriber. You specify this variable at the [dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>\$junos-interface-ifd-name</i>] hierarchy level for the unit statement.

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
Subscriber Interfaces — Dynamic PPPoE Interfaces	
<code>\$junos-interface-unit</code>	Specifies the logical unit number when the router dynamically creates a PPPoE logical interface. The <code>\$junos-interface-unit</code> predefined variable is dynamically replaced with the unit number supplied by the network when the PPPoE subscriber logs in. You specify this variable at the <code>[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces pp0]</code> hierarchy level for the <code>unit</code> statement.
<code>\$junos-underlying-interface</code>	Specifies the name of the underlying Ethernet interface on which the router dynamically creates the PPPoE logical interface. The <code>\$junos-underlying-interface</code> predefined variable is dynamically replaced with the name of the underlying interface supplied by the network when the PPPoE subscriber logs in. You specify this variable at the <code>[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces pp0 unit "\$junos-interface-unit" pppoe-options]</code> hierarchy level for the <code>underlying-interface</code> statement.
Subscriber Interfaces — Dynamic Interface Sets	
<code>\$junos-interface-set-name</code>	Name of an interface set configured in a dynamic profile. To represent the name of a dynamically created agent circuit identifier (ACI) interface set, use the <code>\$junos-interface-set-name</code> predefined variable in the <code>interface-set</code> statement at the <code>[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces]</code> hierarchy level.

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
\$junos-phy-ifd-interface-set-name	<p>Name of an interface set associated with the underlying physical interface in a dynamic profile.</p> <p>In a heterogeneous topology where residential and business subscribers share the same physical interface, although only two levels of CoS are required for residential access, business access requires three levels. Because they share the same physical interface, three levels are configured for both, causing an unnecessary level 2 node to be consumed for each residential connection.</p> <p>Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, you can reduce the CoS resources wasted on residential access by collecting the residential subscribers into an interface set associated with the physical interface. In this way, a level 2 node is used for the interface set rather than for each residential interface. To do so, specify the \$junos-phy-ifd-interface-set-name predefined variable with the interface-set statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces] hierarchy level to create the interface set based on the underlying physical interface.</p>
\$junos-pon-id-interface-set-name	<p>Locally generated interface set name used to associate individual customer circuits in a passive optical network (PON) to deliver CoS and other services to the set of interfaces.</p> <p>The name is extracted from the DHCPv4 (Option 82, suboption 2) or DHCPv6 (Option 37) agent remote ID string inserted by an optical line terminal (OLT) in a PON. The OLT must format the agent remote ID string with a pipe symbol () as the delimiter between substrings. The substring extracted for the interface set name consists of the characters following the last delimiter in the agent remote ID string.</p> <p>The extracted substring identifies individual customer circuits. You determine the format and contents of the substring, and configure your OLT to insert the information. Typically, the substring might include the name and port of the OLT accessed by the CPE optical network terminal (ONT).</p>
\$junos-svlan-interface-set-name	<p>Locally generated interface set name for use by dual-tagged VLAN interfaces based on the outer tag of the dual-tagged VLAN. The format of the generated variable is physical_interface_name - outer_VLAN_tag.</p>

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
Wholesale Networking	
<code>\$junos-interface-name</code>	<p>Name of the dynamic interface to which the subscriber access client connects. Its use is in identifying the subscriber interface. You specify this variable at the <code>[dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> routing-instance \$junos-routing-instance]</code> hierarchy level for the <code>interface</code> statement.</p> <p>The interface name is derived from concatenating the <code>\$junos-interface-ifu-name</code> and the <code>\$junos-underlying-interface-unit</code> variables obtained when a subscriber is created dynamically at the <code>[dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> routing-instance \$junos-routing-instance interface]</code> hierarchy level.</p>
<code>\$junos-routing-instance</code>	<p>Name of the routing instance to which the subscriber is assigned. This variable triggers a return value from the RADIUS server for Virtual-Router (VSA 26-1).</p> <p>You reference this variable in the statement at the <code>[dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level for the <code>routing-instance</code> statement.</p> <p>NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, when you specify a static logical interface for the unnumbered interface in a dynamic profile that includes the <code>\$junos-routing-instance</code> predefined variable, you must not configure a preferred source address. This constraint applies whether you use the <code>\$junos-preferred-source-address</code> predefined variable, the <code>\$junos-preferred-source-ipv6-address</code> predefined variable, or the <code>preferred-source-address</code> statement. Configuring the preferred source address in this circumstance causes a commit failure.</p>

Table 7: Junos OS Predefined Variables and Definitions (continued)

Variable	Definition
\$junos-inner-vlan-map-id	<p>Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R4, identifier for the inner VLAN tag for Layer 2 wholesale, ANCP-triggered, autosensed dynamic VLANs. The VLAN tag is allocated from the inner VLAN ID swap ranges that are provisioned on the core-facing physical interface. The inner VLAN tag is swapped with (replaces) the outer VLAN tag when the subscriber traffic is tunneled to the NSP.</p> <p>You specify this variable with the inner-vlan-id statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces \$junos-interface-ifd-name unit \$junos-interface-unit input-vlan-map] hierarchy level.</p>
\$junos-vlan-map-id	<p>Identifier for a VLAN that is rewritten at the input or output interface as specified by a VLAN map.</p> <p>You specify this variable with the vlan-id statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces \$junos-interface-ifd-name unit \$junos-interface-unit input-vlan-map] or [edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces \$junos-interface-ifd-name unit \$junos-interface-unit input-vlan-map] hierarchy levels.</p>

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of an IPv6 input service filter to be attached.
17.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of an IPv6 service set to be attached.
17.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of an IPv4 input service filter to be attached.
17.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of an IPv4 input service set to be attached.
17.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of an IPv6 service filter to be attached.
17.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of an IPv6 service set to to be attached.
17.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of an IPv4 service filter to be attached.
17.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of an IPv4 output service set to be attached.
17.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of a PCEF profile to be attached.
17.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, name of a PCC rule to activate.
16.1R4	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R4, identifier for the inner VLAN tag for Layer 2 wholesale, ANCP-triggered, autosensed dynamic VLANs.
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, when you specify a static logical interface for the unnumbered interface in a dynamic profile that includes the \$junos-routing-instance predefined variable, you must not configure an IPv4 preferred source address.
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, when you specify a static logical interface for the unnumbered interface in a dynamic profile that includes the \$junos-routing-instance predefined variable, you must not configure an IPv6 preferred source address.
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, you can reduce the CoS resources wasted on residential access by collecting the residential subscribers into an interface set associated with the physical interface.
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, when you specify a static logical interface for the unnumbered interface in a dynamic profile that includes the \$junos-routing-instance predefined variable, you must not configure a preferred source address.

Related Documentation

- [Dynamic Variables Overview on page 49](#)
- [Configuring Predefined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles on page 83](#)

- [Junos OS Predefined Variables That Correspond to RADIUS Attributes and VSAs on page 76](#)
- [User-Defined Variables on page 87](#)

Junos OS Predefined Variables That Correspond to RADIUS Attributes and VSAs

Table 8 on page 76 lists the RADIUS attributes and Juniper Networks VSAs and their corresponding Junos OS predefined variables that are used in dynamic profiles. When the router instantiates a dynamic profile following subscriber access, the Junos OS uses the predefined variable to specify the RADIUS attribute or VSA for the information obtained from the RADIUS server.

Some predefined variables support the configuration of default values. The configured default value is used in the event that RADIUS fails to return a value for the variable. You configure default values with the **predefined-variable-defaults predefined-variable default-value** statement at the **[edit dynamic-profiles]** hierarchy level. When you specify the **predefined-variable**, you use the name of the Junos OS predefined variable, but you omit the leading **\$junos-** prefix.

Table 8: RADIUS Attributes and Corresponding Junos OS Predefined Variables

Attribute Number and Name	Junos OS Predefined Variable	Description	Default Value Support for Junos OS Predefined Variable
RADIUS Standard Attributes			
8 Framed-IP-Address	\$junos-framed-route-ip-address	Address for the client	No
11 Filter-ID	\$junos-input-filter NOTE: Variable is also used for VSA 26-10.	Input filter to apply to client IPv4 interface	Yes
12 Framed-MTU	\$junos-interface-mtu	Maximum size of the packet; maximum transmission unit	Yes
22 Framed-Route	\$junos-framed-route-ip-address-prefix	(Subattribute 1): Route prefix for access route	No
	\$junos-framed-route-nexthop	(Subattribute 2): Next hop address for access route	No
	\$junos-framed-route-cost	(Subattribute 3): Metric for access route	No
	\$junos-framed-route-distance	(Subattribute 5): Preference for access route	No

Table 8: RADIUS Attributes and Corresponding Junos OS Predefined Variables (continued)

Attribute Number and Name	Junos OS Predefined Variable	Description	Default Value Support for Junos OS Predefined Variable
	\$junos-framed-route-tag	(Subattribute 6): Tag for access route	No
97 Framed-IPv6-Prefix	\$junos-ipv6-ndra-prefix	Prefix value in IPv6 Neighbor Discovery route advertisements	No
99 Framed-IPv6-Route	\$junos-framed-route-ipv6-address-prefix	(Subattribute 1): Framed IPv6 route prefix configured for the client	No
	\$junos-framed-route-ipv6-cost	(Subattribute 3): Metric for access route	No
	\$junos-framed-route-ipv6-distance	(Subattribute 5): Preference for access route	No
	\$junos-framed-route-ipv6-nexthop	(Subattribute 2): IPv6 routing information configured for the client	No
	\$junos-framed-route-ipv6-tag	(Subattribute 6): Tag for access route	No
Juniper Networks VSA			
26-1 Virtual-Router	\$junos-routing-instance	Routing instance to which subscriber is assigned	Yes
26-10 Ingress-Policy-Name	\$junos-input-filter NOTE: Variable is also used for RADIUS attribute 11.	Input filter to apply to client IPv4 interface	Yes
26-11 Egress-Policy-Name	\$junos-output-filter	Output filter to apply to client IPv4 interface	Yes
26-23 IGMP-Enable	\$junos-igmp-enable	Enable or disable IGMP on client interface	Yes
26-71 IGMP-Access-Name	\$junos-igmp-access-group-name	Access list to use for the group (G) filter	Yes

Table 8: RADIUS Attributes and Corresponding Junos OS Predefined Variables (continued)

Attribute Number and Name	Junos OS Predefined Variable	Description	Default Value Support for Junos OS Predefined Variable
26-72 IGMP-Access-Src-Name	\$junos-igmp-access-source-group-name	Access List to use for the source group (S,G) filter	Yes
26-74 MLD-Access-Name	\$junos-mld-access-group-name	Access list to use for the group (G) filter	Yes
26-75 MLD-Access-Src-Name	\$junos-mld-access-source-group-name	Access List to use for the source group (S,G) filter	Yes
26-77 MLD-Version	\$junos-mld-version	MLD protocol version	Yes
26-78 IGMP-Version	\$junos-igmp-version	IGMP protocol version	Yes
26-97 IGMP-Immediate-Leave	\$junos-igmp-immediate-leave	IGMP immediate leave	Yes
26-100 MLD-Immediate-Leave	\$junos-mld-immediate-leave	MLD immediate leave	Yes
26-106 IPv6-Ingress-Policy-Name	\$junos-input-ipv6-filter	Input filter to apply to client IPv6 interface	Yes
26-107 IPv6-Egress-Policy-Name	\$junos-output-ipv6-filter	Output filter to apply to client IPv6 interface	Yes
26-108 CoS-Parameter-Type	\$junos-cos-scheduler-map	(T01: Scheduler-map name) Name of scheduler map configured in traffic-control profile	Yes
	\$junos-cos-shaping-rate	(T02: Shaping rate) Shaping rate configured in traffic-control profile	Yes
	\$junos-cos-guaranteed-rate	(T03: Guaranteed rate) Guaranteed rate configured in traffic-control profile	Yes

Table 8: RADIUS Attributes and Corresponding Junos OS Predefined Variables (continued)

Attribute Number and Name	Junos OS Predefined Variable	Description	Default Value Support for Junos OS Predefined Variable
	\$junos-cos-delay-buffer-rate	(T04; Delay-buffer rate) Delay-buffer rate configured in traffic-control profile	Yes
	\$junos-cos-excess-rate	(T05; Excess rate) Excess rate configured in traffic-control profile	Yes
	\$junos-cos-traffic-control-profile	(T06; Traffic-control profile) Name of the traffic-control profile configured in a dynamic profile	Yes
	\$junos-cos-shaping-mode	(T07; Shaping mode) CoS shaping mode configured in a dynamic profile	Yes
	\$junos-cos-byte-adjust	(T08; Byte adjust) Byte adjustments configured for the shaping mode in a dynamic profile	Yes
	\$junos-cos-adjust-minimum	(T09; Adjust minimum) Minimum adjusted value allowed for the shaping rate in a dynamic profile	Yes
	\$junos-cos-excess-rate-high	(T10; Excess rate high) Excess rate configured for high-priority traffic in a dynamic profile	Yes
	\$junos-cos-excess-rate-low	(T11; Excess rate low) Excess rate configured for low-priority traffic in a dynamic profile	Yes
	\$junos-cos-shaping-rate-burst	(T12; Shaping rate burst) Burst size configured for the shaping rate in a dynamic profile	Yes

Table 8: RADIUS Attributes and Corresponding Junos OS Predefined Variables (continued)

Attribute Number and Name	Junos OS Predefined Variable	Description	Default Value Support for Junos OS Predefined Variable
	\$junos-cos-guaranteed-rate-burst	(T13: Guaranteed rate burst) Burst size configured for the guaranteed rate in a dynamic profile	Yes
26-130 Qos-Set-Name	\$junos-interface-set-name	Name of an interface set configured in a dynamic profile	Yes
26-146 CoS-Scheduler-Pmt-Type	\$junos-cos-scheduler	(Null: Scheduler name) Name of scheduler configured in a dynamic profile	Yes
	\$junos-cos-scheduler-tx	(T01: CoS scheduler transmit rate) Transmit rate for scheduler configured in a dynamic profile	Yes Available for multiple parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent • Rate
	\$junos-cos-scheduler-bs	(T02: CoS scheduler buffer size) Buffer size for scheduler configured in a dynamic profile	Yes Available for multiple parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent • Temporal
	\$junos-cos-scheduler-pri	(T03: CoS scheduler priority) Packet-scheduling priority for scheduler configured in a dynamic profile	Yes
	\$junos-cos-scheduler-dropfile-low	(T04: CoS scheduler drop-profile low) Name of drop profile for RED loss-priority level low for scheduler configured in a dynamic profile	Yes

Table 8: RADIUS Attributes and Corresponding Junos OS Predefined Variables (continued)

Attribute Number and Name	Junos OS Predefined Variable	Description	Default Value Support for Junos OS Predefined Variable
	\$junos-cos-scheduler-dropfile-medium-low	(T05: CoS scheduler drop-profile medium-low) Name of drop profile for RED loss-priority level medium-low for scheduler configured in a dynamic profile	Yes
	\$junos-cos-scheduler-dropfile-medium-high	(T06: CoS scheduler drop-profile medium-high) Name of drop profile for RED loss-priority level medium-high for scheduler configured in a dynamic profile	Yes
	\$junos-cos-scheduler-dropfile-high	(T07: CoS scheduler drop-profile high) Name of drop profile for RED loss-priority level high for scheduler configured in a dynamic profile	Yes
	\$junos-cos-scheduler-dropfile-any	(T08: CoS scheduler drop-profile any) Name of drop profile for RED loss-priority level any for scheduler configured in a dynamic profile	Yes
	\$junos-cos-scheduler-excess-rate	(T09: CoS scheduler excess rate) Excess rate configured for a scheduler in a dynamic profile	Yes Available for multiple parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent • Proportion
	\$junos-cos-scheduler-shaping-rate	(T10: CoS scheduler shaping rate) Shaping rate configured for a scheduler in a dynamic profile	Yes Available for multiple parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent • Rate

Table 8: RADIUS Attributes and Corresponding Junos OS Predefined Variables (continued)

Attribute Number and Name	Junos OS Predefined Variable	Description	Default Value Support for Junos OS Predefined Variable
	\$junos-cos-scheduler-excess-priority	(T11: CoS scheduler excess priority) Excess priority configured for a scheduler in a dynamic profile	Yes
26-191 Input-Interface-Filter	\$junos-input-interface-filter	Name of an input filter to be attached to a family any interface.	No
26-192 Output-Interface-Filter	\$junos-output-interface-filter	Name of an output filter to be attached to a family any interface.	No
26-196 IPv4-Input-Service-Set	\$junos-input-service-set	Name of an IPv4 input service set to be attached.	No
26-197 IPv4-Output-Service-Set	\$junos-output-service-set	Name of an IPv4 output service set to be attached.	No
26-198 IPv4-Input-Service-Filter	\$junos-input-service-filter	Name of an IPv4 input service filter to be attached.	No
26-199 IPv4-Output-Service-Filter	\$junos-output-service-filter	Name of an IPv4 output service filter to be attached.	No
26-200 IPv6-Input-Service-Set	\$junos-input-ipv6-service-set	Name of an IPv6 input service set to be attached.	No
26-201 IPv6-Output-Service-Set	\$junos-output-ipv6-service-set	Name of an IPv6 output service set to be attached.	No
26-202 IPv6-Input-Service-Filter	\$junos-input-ipv6-service-filter	Name of an IPv6 input service filter to be attached.	No
26-203 IPv6-Output-Service-Filter	\$junos-output-ipv6-service-filter	Name of an IPv6 output service filter to be attached.	No
26-204 Adv-Pcef-Profile-Name	\$junos-pcef-profile	Name of a PCEF profile to be attached.	No

Table 8: RADIUS Attributes and Corresponding Junos OS Predefined Variables (continued)

Attribute Number and Name	Junos OS Predefined Variable	Description	Default Value Support for Junos OS Predefined Variable
26-205 Adv-Pcef-Rule-Name	\$junos-pcef-rule	Name of a PCC rule to activate.	No
26-211	\$junos-inner-vlan-tag-protocol-id	Name of VLAN map to activate	Yes

Related Documentation

- [Dynamic Variables Overview on page 49](#)
- [Configuring Predefined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles on page 83](#)
- [Junos OS Predefined Variables on page 51](#)

Configuring Predefined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles

This topic discusses how to configure predefined variables in a dynamic profile. The dynamic profile obtains and replaces data for these variables from an incoming client data packet. You can specify these variables in the body of a dynamic profile without having to first define the variables at the **[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name variables]** hierarchy level.

Before you configure dynamic variables:

1. Create a basic dynamic profile.
See [“Configuring a Basic Dynamic Profile” on page 43](#).
2. Ensure that the router hardware is configured in the network to accept subscriber access.

To configure predefined variables in a dynamic profile:

1. Access the desired dynamic profile.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit dynamic-profiles igmpProfile1
[edit dynamic-profiles igmpProfile1]
```

2. Configure the necessary variables.

```
[edit dynamic-profiles igmpProfile1]
user@host# set protocols igmp interface $junos-interface-name
```

For a complete list of supported predefined variables, see [“Junos OS Predefined Variables” on page 51](#).

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring a Basic Dynamic Profile on page 43](#)
 - [Configuring User-Defined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles on page 88](#)
 - [Dynamic Profiles Overview on page 38](#)
 - [Dynamic Variables Overview on page 49](#)
 - [Junos OS Predefined Variables on page 51](#)
 - [Example: Firewall Dynamic Profile](#)
 - [Example: IGMP Dynamic Profile](#)

Configuring Default Values for Predefined Variables in a Dynamic Profile

For any Junos OS predefined variable that can be sourced from RADIUS, you can specify a default value in a dynamic client profile. These default values are used when RADIUS does not supply a value.

Defining default values for these predefined variables enables you to determine whether to source values locally from the profile instead of only from RADIUS. This enables you to use RADIUS as a way to selectively override predefined variable values, instead of being the sole source of those values.

To configure default values for Junos predefined variables:

1. Specify that you want to configure the dynamic client profile.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit dynamic-profile profile-name
```

2. Configure the default value for a predefined variable or for a specific option within a predefined variable.

```
[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name]
user@host# set predefined-variable-defaults predefined-variable variable-option
default-value
```



NOTE: When you specify the *predefined-variable*, you use the name of the Junos OS predefined variable, but you omit the leading \$junos- prefix.

For example, consider the behavior when you have the following configuration to specify a default value for the \$junos-routing-instance predefined variable:

```
[edit dynamic-profiles prof1]
user@host# set predefined-variable-defaults routing-instances RI-def
```

- When RADIUS does not return a routing instance, the subscribers come up in the RI-def routing instance.
- When RADIUS returns routing-instance RI-res, the subscribers come up in the RI-res routing instance.

When you do not configure a default value for the \$junos-routing-instance predefined variable and RADIUS does not return a value, the subscribers come up in the master routing instance, which is the Junos OS default.

**Related
Documentation**

- For a list of predefined variables and options for which you can configure default values, see [Junos OS Predefined Variables That Correspond to RADIUS Attributes and VSAs on page 76](#)
- [Junos OS Predefined Variables on page 51](#)
- [Dynamic Variables Overview on page 49](#)

CHAPTER 8

Creating Customized Variables in Dynamic Profiles

- [User-Defined Variables on page 87](#)
- [Configuring User-Defined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles on page 88](#)
- [Using Variable Expressions in User-Defined Variables on page 89](#)
- [Configuring Variable Expressions in Dynamic Profiles on page 92](#)
- [Conditional Configuration for Dynamic Profile Overview on page 94](#)

User-Defined Variables

In dynamic service profiles, the Junos OS enables you to configure custom variables at the **[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name variables]** hierarchy level and use those variables in the **[edit dynamic-profiles]** hierarchy. The dynamic profile obtains and replaces data for these variables from an external server (for example, RADIUS) during the subscriber authentication process. At run time, the variables are replaced by actual values and used to configure subscriber interfaces.

You can use any of the following statements to configure user-defined variables:

- **default-value**—Configure a default value for a user-defined variable in a dynamic profile. The values that the system uses for these variables are applied when the subscriber authenticates. Specifying a default value provides a standalone configuration for the associated statement or a backup for the statement configuration if the external server is inaccessible or does not contain a value for the variable.
- **equals**—Configure an expression for a user-defined variable that is evaluated at run time and returned as the variable value.
- **mandatory**—Specify that an external server (for example, RADIUS) must return a value for the user-defined variable. If the external server does not return a value for the variable, the dynamic profile fails.



NOTE: The order in which you define how variables are obtained is important. To ensure that you obtain any mandatory variables from an external server, and not derive values from defaults or through variable expressions, you must define any mandatory variables first.

- **uid**—Configure a unique ID for parameterized filters and CoS in a dynamic profile created for services.
- **uid-reference**—Configure a variable that references a unique ID for parameterized filters or CoS in a dynamic profile created for services.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Dynamic Profiles Overview on page 38](#)
- [Configuring User-Defined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles on page 88](#)
- [RADIUS Attributes and Juniper Networks VSAs Supported by the AAA Service Framework](#)
- [Using Variable Expressions in User-Defined Variables on page 89](#)
- [Configuring Variable Expressions in Dynamic Profiles on page 92](#)
- [Junos OS Predefined Variables on page 51](#)

Configuring User-Defined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles

This topic discusses how to configure a user-defined dynamic variable in a dynamic service profile. You can define a variable at the **[edit dynamic-profiles *profile-name* variables]** hierarchy level that is used elsewhere in the dynamic service profile. You can optionally specify a default value for any dynamic variable that appears in the body of the dynamic profile. The default variable values are used in the event the router is unable to access an external server (for example, RADIUS) or otherwise obtain a value for use as the dynamic variable. Alternatively, you can specify that using a RADIUS-returned value is mandatory; if that value is not received, then the profile fails.

Before you configure any dynamic variable default values:

1. Create a basic dynamic profile.
[See “Configuring a Basic Dynamic Profile” on page 43.](#)
2. Ensure that the router is configured to enable communication between the client and the RADIUS server.
[See *Specifying the Authentication and Accounting Methods for Subscriber Access*.](#)
3. Configure all RADIUS values that you want the profiles to use when validating subscribers.
[See *Configuring RADIUS Server Parameters for Subscriber Access*](#)

To configure variables in a dynamic service profile:

1. Access the **variables** stanza in the desired dynamic service profile.

```
[edit]  
user@host# edit dynamic-profiles Profile1 variables
```


2. Define the variable.

```
[edit dynamic-profiles Profile1 variables]
user@host# set video-filter equals "Filter1"
```

3. (Optional) Specify a default value for use by the variable in the event the router cannot contact the external server or if the external server does not contain a value for the assigned attribute.

```
[edit dynamic-profiles Profile1 variables]
user@host# set video-filter default-value Filter_default
```

4. (Optional) Specify that the external server must return a value for a user-defined variable.

```
[edit dynamic-profiles Profile1 variables]
user@host# set video-filter mandatory
```



NOTE: When you include the **mandatory** statement, if the external server does not return a value for the variable, the dynamic service profile fails.

Related Documentation

- [Dynamic Profiles Overview on page 38](#)
- [Dynamic Variables Overview on page 49](#)
- [User-Defined Variables on page 87](#)
- [Using Variable Expressions in User-Defined Variables on page 89](#)
- [Configuring Variable Expressions in Dynamic Profiles on page 92](#)
- [Configuring Predefined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles on page 83](#)

Using Variable Expressions in User-Defined Variables

Junos OS enables you to create expressions—groups of arithmetic operators, string operators, and operands—for use as variables within dynamic profiles. You configure variable expressions at the **[dynamic-profiles profile-name variables]** hierarchy level. At run time, the variable expressions are calculated and used as variable values to configure dynamic subscriber interfaces.

When configuring expressions in dynamic profiles, you must adhere to the following rules:

- You can configure expressions only within a variable stanza of a dynamic profile.
- Dynamic profiles that contain expressions must be used only for service activation.
- You can assign expressions only to user-defined variables. You cannot assign expressions to internal variables or predefined variables.
- Expression values are given precedence over default values.
- Entire expressions must be contained within quotation marks (" ").

- Strings within the expressions must be quoted within single quotation marks (' ') and the single quotation marks can contain only strings.
- White space is treated as a delimiter for all operands and operators. Strings containing spaces that you create within expressions are treated as single strings and include any leading or trailing white space. For example:

```
dynamic-profiles {
  service profile {
    variables {
      scheduler-name;
      video-filter equals " ' Filter 1 ' " # Everything within the single quotation marks is
      considered a string, including the leading and trailing white space
    }
  }
}
```

- The expression must be either all arithmetic operators or all string operators; mixing arithmetic operators and string operators is not allowed unless properly converted to the correct type.
- Expressions can refer to other system predefined variables or other user-defined variables. However, no circular referencing between variables is allowed. For example, the following reference is incorrect:

```
dynamic-profiles {
  Service_Profile_1 {
    variables {
      scheduler-name;
      transmit-rate2 equals " ( $transmit-rate1 * 2)/3" # refers to transmit-rate1
      transmit-rate1 equals " ( $transmit-rate2 * 2)/3" # refers to transmit-rate2
    }
  }
}
```

- Any mandatory variable that does not contain a “default” value or an “equals” expression must contain a value as a part of service activation. For example, a RADIUS service VSA like “service-video(value1, value2)” that contains two or fewer mandatory variables in the dynamic service profile definition “service-video” succeeds. The service activation fails if at least one mandatory variable does not have any value associated with it, either through default or equals attribute evaluation.

[Table 9 on page 90](#) lists supported operators and functions you can use to create expressions.



NOTE: Precedence 5 is the highest level.

Table 9: Operators and Functions

Operation	Operator	Associativity	Precedence	Action
Arithmetic Addition	+	Left	1	Adds the elements to the right and left of the operator together.

Table 9: Operators and Functions (continued)

Operation	Operator	Associativity	Precedence	Action
Arithmetic Subtraction	-	Left	1	Subtracts the element to the right of the operator from the element to the left of the operator.
Arithmetic Multiplication	*	Left	2	Multiplies the element to the left of the operator by the element to the right of the operator.
Arithmetic Division	/	Left	2	Divides the element to the left of the operator by the element to the right of the operator.
Arithmetic Modulo	%	Left	2	Divides the element to the left of the operator by the element to the right of the operator and returns the integer remainder. If the element to the left of the operator is less than the element to the right of the operator, the result is the element to the left of the operator.
Concatenation	##	Left	3	Creates a new string by joining the string values to the left of the operator and the values to the right of the operator together.
Maximum	max(param1,param2)	Left	4	Takes the maximum of the two values passed as parameters.
Minimum	min(param1,param2)	Left	4	Takes the minimum of the two values passed as parameters.
Round	round(param1)	-	4	Rounds the value to the nearest integer.
Truncate	trunc(param1)	-	4	Truncates a non-integer value to the value left of the decimal point.
Convert to String	toStr(param1)	-	4	Converts the variable inside the parentheses to a null terminated string.
Convert to Integer	toInt(param1)	-	4	Converts the parameter to an integer. A single string or variable is allowed as a parameter.
Random	rand()	-	4	Generates a random numerical value.
If Not Zero	ifNotZero(param1, param2)	Left	4	Returns the second parameter if the first parameter is not zero. Returns NULL if first parameter is zero.
Parentheses	()	-	5	Groups operands and operators to achieve results different from simple precedence; effectively has the highest precedence.

Expressions are evaluated after variables are populated with values. The evaluation is conducted immediately before profile instantiation and includes value checking. If the

computed values are not acceptable, or rules governing expression syntax are broken, the expression evaluation fails, profile instantiation does not occur, and messages are logged to describe the errors.

[Table 10 on page 92](#) lists the possible expression error scenarios and the action taken by the router software.

Table 10: Expression Errors and Actions

Error	Occurance	Action	Variable Value
Parsing error	Commit check phase	Commit fails	not applicable
Circular variable dependency error	Commit check phase	Commit fails	not applicable
Variables inside the expressions are not defined	Commit check phase	Commit fails	not applicable
Divide by zero	Profile Instantiation	Profile instantiation fails	Zero (0)
Adding string to a number	Profile Instantiation	Profile instantiation fails	Zero (0)
Overflow error	Profile Instantiation	Profile instantiation fails	Undefined
Underflow error	Profile Instantiation	Profile instantiation fails	Undefined

You can also configure the user-defined variables with a default value. The default value provides a standalone configuration for the associated statement or a backup for the statement configuration if the RADIUS server is inaccessible or the VSA attribute does not contain a value.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Variable Expressions in Dynamic Profiles on page 92](#)
- [Dynamic Profiles Overview on page 38](#)
- [Configuring User-Defined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles on page 88](#)
- [RADIUS Attributes and Juniper Networks VSAs Supported by the AAA Service Framework](#)
- [Junos OS Predefined Variables on page 51](#)

Configuring Variable Expressions in Dynamic Profiles

You can create expressions—groups of arithmetic operators, string operators, and operands—for use as variables within dynamic profiles. These expressions are used as variable values to configure dynamic subscriber interfaces.

To configure dynamic profile variable expressions:

1. Access the dynamic profile for which you want to create variable expressions.

[edit]

```
user@host# edit dynamic-profiles profile-name
```

2. Access the **variables** hierarchy for the dynamic profile.

```
[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name]
user@host# edit variables
```

3. Define the variable using the expression operators and operands described in [“Using Variable Expressions in User-Defined Variables” on page 89](#).

```
[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name variables]
user@host# set expression
```

[Table 11 on page 93](#) provides several examples of expressions that you can create using the supported operators and functions.

Table 11: Expression Examples

Example	Description
video-filter equals " 'Filter1' "	Assigns the string "Filter1" to the dynamic \$video-filter variable.
video-filter2 equals "\$video-filter ## 'Filter2' "	Converts dynamic variable "\$video-filter" to a string and concatenates the new string with the string "Filter2". The result is the string "\$video-filter Filter2" assigned to the \$video-filter2 variable.
tempvar equals "120"	Converts "120" to an integer and assigns the integer to the \$tempvar variable.
transmit-rate2 equals "(\$transmit-rate1 * 2)/3 + \$tempvar)"	Multiplies the "transmit-rate1" variable by 2 and divides that value by the sum of 3 and the value of "\$tempvar". The result is assigned to the \$transmit-rate2 variable.
host-ip equals " '203.0.113.2' "	Assigns the string "203.0.113.2" to the \$host-ip variable.
max-val "max(\$max1,\$max2)"	Assigns the greater of value "max1" or "max2" to the \$max-val variable.
min-val "\$min(\$var1,30)"	Assign the smaller of value "var1" and "30" to the \$min-val variable.
rounded-var equals "round(\$var1)"	Rounds off the value of the variable "\$var1" to the nearest integer and assigns the value to the \$rounded-var variable.
trunc-var equals "trunc(1234.5)"	Truncates the value in parentheses to the left side of the decimal and assigns the resulting value to the \$trunc-var variable.
bwg-shaping-rate equals "\$anp-downstream - (\$anp-downstream % 2 * (1 - \$sp-qos-cell-mode))"	Evaluates the expression as per the precedence set in the parentheses.
temp-filter1 equals " 'Filter1' ## toStr(\$filter)"	Converts the "\$filter" variable to a string value and concatenates the converted string to the string "Filter1". The resulting combined string is assigned to the \$temp-filter1 variable.

- Related Documentation**
- [Using Variable Expressions in User-Defined Variables on page 89](#)
 - [Dynamic Profiles Overview on page 38](#)
 - [Configuring User-Defined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles on page 88](#)
 - [Junos OS Predefined Variables on page 51](#)

Conditional Configuration for Dynamic Profile Overview

You can configure conditional configuration statements for dynamic profiles to dynamically obtain subscriber information for a client or service.

Conditional configuration involves two main steps:

1. Defining the conditional variable
2. Referencing the conditional variable in a configuration statement

A conditional variable is defined as an expression **ifNotZero (*param1*, *param2*)**. In this expression, *param1* is a user-defined variable whose value is derived from an external server such as RADIUS and *param2* can be a user-defined variable, a function, operation, number, or string. A conditional variable can be user-defined or Unique ID (UID) *reference* variable. It cannot be a predefined or UID variable. In Junos OS, conditional variables are supported only for the service dynamic profiles.

The configuration statements in which the conditional variables are referenced are called *conditional* configuration statements. After the conditional variable are defined, they are referenced in **dynamic-profiles** configuration statements and are processed when the service profile is instantiated. The following service profile configuration statements support conditional variables:

- **dynamic-profiles** *profile-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *unit-no* family *type* filter input *filter-name*
- **dynamic-profiles** *profile-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *unit-no* family *type* filter output *filter-name*
- **dynamic-profiles** *profile-name* firewall family *type* filter *filter-name* term *term-name*
- **dynamic-profiles** *profile-name* firewall family *type* filter *filter-name* term *term-name* then policer *policer-name*
- **dynamic-profiles** *profile-name* firewall family *type* filter *filter-name* term *term-name* then hierarchical-policer *policer-name*
- **dynamic-profiles** *profile-name* class-of-service scheduler-maps *map-name* forwarding-class *class-name* scheduler *scheduler-name*

The system follows the following set of rules while evaluating the conditional variables and conditional configuration statements during service profile instantiation:

- In the function `ifNotZero(param1,param2)`, if the value of a `param1` is not received from an external server and if the default value is not configured, the value of the variable is treated as non-zero and `param2` is evaluated.
- If the value of `param1` in the function `ifNotZero(param1,param2)` is 0, then NULL is returned as the value of the expression and `param2` is not evaluated. In this case, the value of the conditional variable becomes NULL and the configuration statement in which the conditional variable is referenced is ignored.
- If the value of `param1` is non-zero, then `param2` is evaluated and its value is returned as the value of the expression.

The following **filter-service** and **cos-service** configuration examples show how the rules are applied:

Filter Service Configuration Example

```
filter-service {
  variables {
    input-filter-var mandatory;
    output-filter-var mandatory;
    bw-limit-var mandatory;
    term1-var default-value term1;
    input-filter-ref {
      equals "ifNotZero($input-filter-var,$input-filter-var)";
      uid-reference;
    }
    output-filter-ref {
      equals "ifNotZero($output-filter-var,$output-filter-var)";
      uid-reference;
    }
    policer1-ref {
      equals "ifNotZero($bw-limit-var,'policer1')";
      uid-reference;
    }
  }

  term1 equals "ifNotZero($term1-var,$term1-var)";
  input-filter uid;
  output-filter uid;
  policer1 uid;
}

interfaces {
  pp0 {
    unit "$junos-interface-unit" {
      family inet {
        filter {
          input "$input-filter-ref" precedence 50;
          output "$output-filter-ref" precedence 50;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

firewall {
  family inet {
    filter "$input-filter" {
      interface-specific;
      term $term1 {
        then {
```

```

        policer "$policer1-ref";
        service-accounting;
    }
}
term rest {
    then accept;
}
}
filter "$output-filter" {
    interface-specific;
    term rest {
        then accept;
    }
}
}
policer "$policer1" {
    if-exceeding {
        bandwidth-limit "$bw-limit-var";
        burst-size-limit 15k;
    }
    then discard;
}
}
}

```

In the **filter-service** configuration example, **input-filter-ref**, **output-filter-ref**, **policer1-ref**, and **term1** are conditional variables while **input "\$input-filter-ref" precedence 50**, **output "\$output-filter-ref" precedence 50**, **term \$term1**, and **policer "\$policer1-ref"** are conditional configuration statements. In this example, if the value of **input-filter-var** is 0, the value of the conditional variable **input-filter-ref** becomes NULL. Thus the entire configuration statement, **input "\$input-filter-ref" precedence 50**, in which the conditional variable is referenced, is ignored. If, however, the value of the variable is non-zero, the configuration statement is processed during the service profile instantiation.

CoS Service Configuration Example

```

cos-service {
    variables {
        sch1_var mandatory;
        sch2_var mandatory;
        sch1_ref {
            equals "ifNotZero($sch1_var,$sch1_var)";
            uid-reference;
        }
        sch2_ref {
            equals "ifNotZero($sch2_var,$sch2_var)";
            uid-reference;
        }
        smap1 uid;
        sch1 uid;
        sch2 uid;
    }
    class-of-service {
        scheduler-maps {
            "$smap1" {
                forwarding-class best-effort scheduler "$sch1_ref";
                forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler "$sch2_ref";
            }
        }
    }
}

```



```
schedulers {
  "$sch1" {
    transmit-rate percent 30;
    buffer-size percent 30;
    priority low;
  }
  "$sch2" {
    transmit-rate percent 10;
    buffer-size percent 10;
    priority high;
  }
}
```

In the **cos-service** configuration example, **sch1_ref** and **sch2_ref** are conditional variables while **forwarding-class best-effort scheduler "\$sch1_ref"** and **forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler "\$sch2_ref"** are conditional configuration statements. Similar to the evaluation in the **filter-service** configuration example, if the value of any variable, referenced in a conditional variable is 0, the configuration statement in which the conditional variable is referenced is ignored and not processed during CoS service profile instantiation.

**Related
Documentation**

- *Configuring RADIUS Server Parameters for Subscriber Access*
- [Dynamic Profiles Overview on page 38](#)
- [Using Variable Expressions in User-Defined Variables on page 89](#)

CHAPTER 9

Modifying Dynamic Profiles That Are in Use by Active Subscribers

- [Enabling Dynamic Profiles to Use Multiple Versions on page 99](#)
- [Modifying Dynamic Profiles with Versioning Disabled on page 100](#)

Enabling Dynamic Profiles to Use Multiple Versions

You can create new versions of dynamic profiles that are currently in use by subscribers. Any subscriber that logs in following a dynamic profile modification uses the latest version of the dynamic profile. Subscribers that are already active continue to use the older version of the dynamic profile until they log out or their session terminates.



NOTE: You must enable or disable dynamic profile version creation before creating or using any dynamic profiles on the router. Enabling or disabling dynamic profile version creation after dynamic profiles are configured is not supported.

To configure versioning for dynamic profiles:

1. Access the router system hierarchy level.

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

2. Access the global dynamic profile options.

```
[edit system]  
user@host# edit dynamic-profile-options
```

3. Enable version creation for dynamic profiles on the router.

```
[edit system dynamic-profile-options]  
user@host# set versioning
```

Related Documentation

- For special considerations when configuring dynamic profile version creation, see [Dynamic Profiles Overview on page 38](#).

- [Configuring a Basic Dynamic Profile on page 43](#)

Modifying Dynamic Profiles with Versioning Disabled

You use dynamic profiles to configure large groups of subscribers. However, after you have configured and applied dynamic profiles, be cautious when modifying any dynamic profiles that are in use by active subscribers on the router if you have not enabled the router to use dynamic profile versioning. This section provides guidelines and procedures for modifying existing profiles and applying them to subscriber interfaces if dynamic profile versioning is not enabled on the router.

When modifying dynamic profiles, keep the following considerations in mind:

- Do not modify a dynamic profile when dynamic profile versioning is disabled and the dynamic profile is in use by active subscribers.
- Modifying a dynamic profile when dynamic profile versioning is disabled and when the dynamic profile is in use by active subscribers can lead to unpredictable behavior.

When a dynamic profile is modified and committed when dynamic profile versioning is not enabled, the router:

1. Logs a warning that the profiles are being modified and committed.
2. Determines whether the profile is currently being use by any subscriber.
3. If the profile is in use by a subscriber, the commit fails and the router logs errors to report the conflict.

Juniper Networks recommends that you only modify dynamic profiles when you have enabled dynamic profile versioning on the router. However, to properly modify a dynamic profile when dynamic profile versioning is disabled on the router:

1. Ensure that no subscribers are using the dynamic profile.
2. Create a new dynamic profile with a different name that contains the desired changes:

Original Profile

```
profile1 {
  interfaces {
    "$junos-interface-ifd-name" {
      unit "$junos-underlying-interface-unit" {
        family inet {
          filter {
            input "$junos-input-filter";
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
}
```

Original DHCP Configuration

```
forwarding-options {
  dhcp-relay {
    traceoptions {
      flag all;
    }
    .....
    dynamic-profile profile1;
    .....
  }
}
```

New Profile

```
profile2 {
  interfaces {
    "$junos-interface-ifd-name" {
      unit "$junos-underlying-interface-unit" {
        family inet {
          filter {
            input "$junos-input-filter";
            output "$junos-output-filter; /* added output filter variable */";
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Modified DHCP Configuration

```
forwarding-options {
  dhcp-relay {
    traceoptions {
      flag all;
    }
    .....
    dynamic-profile profile2; /* Name changed from profile1 */
    .....
  }
}
```

3. Commit the configuration containing the modified profile.

The modified profile is used for any new subscribers that access the router.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring a Basic Dynamic Profile on page 43](#)
- [Dynamic Profiles Overview on page 38](#)
- [Enabling Dynamic Profiles to Use Multiple Versions on page 99](#)

PART 4

Configuration Statements

- [Configuration Statements on page 105](#)
- [Operational Commands on page 137](#)

CHAPTER 10

Configuration Statements

- chassis (Subscriber Limits) on page 106
- client-type (Subscriber Limits) on page 107
- default-value on page 108
- dynamic-profile-options on page 108
- dynamic-profiles on page 109
- fpc (Subscriber Limits) on page 118
- mandatory on page 119
- mtu (Dynamic Profiles) on page 120
- pic (Subscriber Limits) on page 121
- port (Subscriber Limits) on page 122
- predefined-variable-defaults (Dynamic Client Profiles) on page 123
- resource-monitor on page 126
- services (System Services) on page 128
- subscriber-management (Subscriber Management) on page 132
- subscribers-limit (Resource Monitor) on page 133
- variables (Dynamic Service Profiles) on page 134
- versioning on page 135

chassis (Subscriber Limits)

Syntax	<pre>chassis { limit <i>limit</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit system services resource-monitor subscribers-limit client-type name]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1 for MX Series.
Description	Configure the maximum number of subscribers of the specified client type allowed to be logged in on the chassis. When that number is reached, subsequent logins on the chassis are denied until the current number of subscribers drops below the maximum allowed. You can also specify the maximum number of subscribers of a client type allowed per port, per MIC, and per MPC.
Options	<i>limit</i> —Maximum number of subscribers. Range: 1 through 1,000,000
Required Privilege Level	system—To view this statement in the configuration. system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limiting Subscribers by Client Type and Hardware Element with Resource Monitor on page 32• Resource Monitoring for Subscriber Management and Services Overview on page 27

client-type (Subscriber Limits)

```
Syntax  client-type (any | dhcp | l2tp | pppoe) {
        chassis {
            limit limit;
        }
        fpc slot-number {
            limit limit;
        }
        pic number {
            limit limit;
        }
        port number {
            limit limit;
        }
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit system services resource-monitor [subscribers-limit](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1 for MX Series.

Description Configure the maximum number of subscribers of the client type that are allowed to be logged in. You can configure limits for subscribers per chassis, per MPC, per MIC, and per port. When the configured maximum number of subscribers is logged in for any level, subsequent logins at that level are denied until the current number of subscribers drops below the maximum allowed.

Options **name**—Type of client for which subscriber limits are configured.

Values:

- **any**—Apply the limit to the sum of all DHCP, L2TP, and PPPoE clients.
- **dhcp**—Apply the limit to DHCP clients.
- **l2tp**—Apply the limit to L2TP clients.
- **pppoe**—Apply the limit to PPPoE clients.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in [CLI Explorer](#) or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

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

Related Documentation

- [Limiting Subscribers by Client Type and Hardware Element with Resource Monitor on page 32](#)
- [Resource Monitoring for Subscriber Management and Services Overview on page 27](#)

default-value

Syntax	<code>default-value <i>default-value</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> variables <i>variable-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Description	Configure a default value for a user-defined variable in a dynamic profile. The values that the system uses for these variables are applied when the subscriber authenticates.
Options	<i>default-value</i> —Default value for the variable.
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">• User-Defined Variables on page 87• Using Variable Expressions in User-Defined Variables on page 89• Configuring User-Defined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles on page 88

dynamic-profile-options

Syntax	<code>dynamic-profile-options { versioning; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit system]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Description	Configure global dynamic profile options. The remaining statement is explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enabling Dynamic Profiles to Use Multiple Versions on page 99

dynamic-profiles

```

Syntax  dynamic-profiles {
        profile-name {
            class-of-service {
                interfaces {
                    interface-name ;
                }
                unit logical-unit-number {
                    classifiers {
                        type (classifier-name | default);
                    }
                    output-traffic-control-profile (profile-name | $junos-cos-traffic-control-profile);
                    report-ingress-shaping-rate bps;
                    rewrite-rules {
                        dscp (rewrite-name | default);
                        dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-name | default);
                        ieee-802.1 (rewrite-name | default) vlan-tag (outer | outer-and-inner);
                        inet-precedence (rewrite-name | default);
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    scheduler-maps {
        map-name {
            forwarding-class class-name scheduler scheduler-name;
        }
    }
    schedulers {
        (scheduler-name) {
            buffer-size (seconds | percent percentage | remainder | temporal microseconds);
            drop-profile-map loss-priority (any | low | medium-low | medium-high | high)
                protocol (any | non-tcp | tcp) drop-profile profile-name;
            excess-priority (low | high | $junos-cos-scheduler-excess-priority);
            excess-rate (percent percentage | percent $junos-cos-scheduler-excess-rate);
            overhead-accounting (shaping-mode) <bytes (byte-value)>;
            priority priority-level;
            shaping-rate (rate | predefined-variable);
            transmit-rate (percent percentage | rate | remainder) <exact | rate-limit>;
        }
    }
    traffic-control-profiles profile-name {
        delay-buffer-rate (percent percentage | rate | $junos-cos-delay-buffer-rate);
        excess-rate (percent percentage | proportion value | percent $junos-cos-excess-rate);
        guaranteed-rate (percent percentage | rate | $junos-cos-guaranteed-rate);
        overhead-accounting (shaping-mode) <bytes (byte-value)>;
        scheduler-map map-name;
        shaping-rate (rate | predefined-variable);
    }
}
    firewall {
        family family {
            fast-update-filter filter-name {
                interface-specific;
            }
        }
    }

```

```
match-order [match-order];
term term-name {
  from {
    match-conditions;
  }
  then {
    action;
    action-modifiers;
  }
  only-at-create;
}
}
filter filter-name {
  enhanced-mode-override;
  fast-lookup-filter;
  instance-shared;
  interface-shared;
  interface-specific;
  term term-name {
    from {
      match-conditions;
    }
    then {
      action;
      action-modifiers;
    }
    only-at-create;
  }
}
filter filter-name {
  interface-specific;
  term term-name {
    from {
      match-conditions;
    }
    then {
      action;
      action-modifiers;
    }
  }
}
}
hierarchical-policer uid {
  aggregate {
    if-exceeding {
      bandwidth-limit-limit bps;
      burst-size-limit bytes;
    }
    then {
      policer-action;
    }
  }
}
premium {
  if-exceeding {
    bandwidth-limit bps;
    burst-size-limit bytes;
  }
  then {
    policer-action;
  }
}
```

```

    }
  }
  policer uid {
    filter-specific;
    if-exceeding {
      (bandwidth-limit bps | bandwidth-percent percentage);
      burst-size-limit bytes;
    }
    logical-bandwidth-policer;
    logical-interface-policer;
    physical-interface-policer;
    then {
      policer-action;
    }
  }
  three-color-policer uid {
    action {
      loss-priority high then discard;
    }
    logical-interface-policer;
    single-rate {
      (color-aware | color-blind);
      committed-burst-size bytes;
      committed-information-rate bps;
      excess-burst-size bytes;
    }
    two-rate {
      (color-aware | color-blind);
      committed-burst-size bytes;
      committed-information-rate bps;
      peak-burst-size bytes;
      peak-information-rate bps;
    }
  }
}
interfaces interface-name {
  interface-set interface-set-name {
    interface interface-name {
      unit logical unit number {
        advisory-options {
          downstream-rate rate;
          upstream-rate rate;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
unit logical-unit-number {
  actual-transit-statistics;
  auto-configure {
    agent-circuit-identifier {
      dynamic-profile profile-name;
    }
    line-identity {
      include {
        accept-no-ids;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```
        circuit-id;
        remote-id;
    }
    dynamic-profile profile-name;
}
}
encapsulation (atm-ccc-cell-relay | atm-ccc-vc-mux | atm-cisco-nlpid |
    atm-tcc-vc-mux | atm-mlppp-llc | atm-nlpid | atm-ppp-llc | atm-ppp-vc-mux |
    atm-snap | atm-tcc-snap | atm-vc-mux | ether-over-atm-llc |
    ether-vpls-over-atm-llc | ether-vpls-over-fr | ether-vpls-over-ppp | ethernet |
    frame-relay-ccc | frame-relay-ppp | frame-relay-tcc | frame-relay-ether-type |
    frame-relay-ether-type-tcc | multilink-frame-relay-end-to-end | multilink-ppp |
    ppp-over-ether | ppp-over-ether-over-atm-llc | vlan-bridge | vlan-ccc | vlan-vci-ccc
    | vlan-tcc | vlan-vpls);
family family {
    address address;
    filter {
        adf {
            counter;
            input-precedence precedence;
            not-mandatory;
            output-precedence precedence;
            rule rule-value;
        }
        input filter-name (
            precedence precedence;
            shared-name filter-shared-name;
        )
        output filter-name {
            precedence precedence;
            shared-name filter-shared-name;
        }
    }
}
rpf-check {
    fail-filter filter-name;
    mode loose;
}
service {
    input {
        service-set service-set-name {
            service-filter filter-name;
        }
        post-service-filter filter-name;
    }
    input-vlan-map {
        inner-tag-protocol-id tpid;
        inner-vlan-id number;
        (push | swap);
        tag-protocol-id tpid;
        vlan-id number;
    }
    output {
        service-set service-set-name {
            service-filter filter-name;
        }
    }
}
```



```

        output-vlan-map {
            inner-tag-protocol-id tpid;
            inner-vlan-id number;
            (pop | swap);
            tag-protocol-id tpid;
            vlan-id number;
        }
        pcef pcef-profile-name {
            activate rule-name | activate-all;
        }
    }
    unnumbered-address interface-name <preferred-source-address address>;
}
filter {
    input filter-name (
        shared-name filter-shared-name;
    )
    output filter-name {
        shared-name filter-shared-name;
    }
}
host-prefix-only;
ppp-options {
    aaa-options aaa-options-name;
    authentication [ authentication-protocols ];
    chap {
        challenge-length minimum minimum-length maximum maximum-length;
        local-name name;
    }
    ignore-magic-number-mismatch;
    initiate-ncp (dual-stack-passive | ipv6 | ip)
    ipcp-suggest-dns-option;
    mru size;
    mtu (size | use-lower-layer);
    on-demand-ip-address;
    pap;
    peer-ip-address-optional;
    local-authentication {
        password password;
        username-include {
            circuit-id;
            delimiter character;
            domain-name name;
            mac-address;
            remote-id;
        }
    }
}
vlan-id number;
vlan-tags outer [tpid].vlan-id [inner [tpid].vlan-id];
}
}
interfaces {
    demux0 {...}
}
interfaces {

```

```
    pp0 {...}
  }
  policy-options {
    prefix-list uid {
      ip-addresses;
      dynamic-db;
    }
  }
  predefined-variable-defaults predefined-variable <variable-option> default-value;
  profile-type remote-device-service;
  protocols {
    igmp {
      interface interface-name {
        accounting;
        disable;
        group-limit limit;
        group-policy;
        group-threshold value;
        immediate-leave
        log-interval seconds;
        no-accounting;
        oif-map;
        passive;
        promiscuous-mode;
        ssm-map ssm-map-name;
        ssm-map-policy ssm-map-policy-name
        static {
          group group {
            source source;
          }
        }
        version version;
      }
    }
    mld {
      interface interface-name {
        (accounting | no-accounting);
        disable;
        group-limit limit;
        group-policy;
        group-threshold value;
        immediate-leave;
        log-interval seconds;
        oif-map;
        passive;
        ssm-map ssm-map-name;
        ssm-map-policy ssm-map-policy-name;
        static {
          group multicast-group-address {
            exclude;
            group-count number;
            group-increment increment;
            source ip-address {
              source-count number;
              source-increment increment;
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
  }
  version version;
}
}
router-advertisement {
  interface interface-name {
    current-hop-limit number;
    default-lifetime seconds;
    (managed-configuration | no-managed-configuration);
    max-advertisement-interval seconds;
    min-advertisement-interval seconds;
    (other-stateful-configuration | no-other-stateful-configuration);
    prefix prefix;
    reachable-time milliseconds;
    retransmit-timer milliseconds;
  }
}
}
routing-instances routing-instance-name {
  interface interface-name;
  routing-options {
    access {
      route prefix {
        next-hop next-hop;
        metric route-cost;
        preference route-distance;
        tag route-tag;
        tag2 route-tag2;
      }
    }
  }
  access-internal {
    route subscriber-ip-address {
      qualified-next-hop underlying-interface {
        mac-address address;
      }
    }
  }
  multicast {
    interface interface-name {
      no-qos-adjust;
    }
  }
}
rib routing-table-name {
  access {
    route prefix {
      next-hop next-hop;
      metric route-cost;
      preference route-distance;
      tag route-tag;
      tag2 route-tag2;
    }
  }
  access-internal {
    route subscriber-ip-address {

```

```
        qualified-next-hop underlying-interface {
            mac-address address;
        }
    }
}
}
}
routing-options {
    access {
        route prefix {
            next-hop next-hop;
            metric route-cost;
            preference route-distance;
            tag route-tag;
            tag2 route-tag2;
        }
    }
    access-internal {
        route subscriber-ip-address {
            qualified-next-hop underlying-interface {
                mac-address address;
            }
        }
    }
    multicast {
        interface interface-name {
            no-qos-adjust;
        }
    }
}
services {
    captive-portal-content-delivery {
        rule name {
            match-direction (input | input-output | output);
            term name {
                from {
                    applications application-name {
                        application-protocol type;
                        destination-port port-type;
                        protocol ip-protocol-type;
                        source-port port-type;
                    }
                    destination-address name <except>;
                    destination-address-range low minimum-value high maximum-value <except>;
                    destination-prefix-list name <except>;
                }
                then {
                    accept;
                    redirect url;
                    rewrite destination-address address <destination-port port-number>;
                    syslog;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

variables {
  variable-name {
    default-value default-value;
    equals expression;
    mandatory;
    uid;
    uid-reference;
  }
}

```

Hierarchy Level [\[edit\]](#)

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.
Support at the **filter**, **policer**, **hierarchical-policer**, **three-color-policer**, and **policy options** hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.

Description Create dynamic profiles for use with DHCP or PPP client access.

Options *profile-name*—Name of the dynamic profile; string of up to 80 alphanumeric characters.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in [CLI Explorer](#) or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring a Basic Dynamic Profile on page 43](#)
- [Configuring Dynamic VLANs Based on Agent Circuit Identifier Information](#)
- [Dynamic Profiles Overview on page 38](#)

fpc (Subscriber Limits)

Syntax `fpc slot-number {
 limit limit;
 pic number {
 limit limit;
 port number {
 limit limit;
 }
 }
 }`

Hierarchy Level [edit system services resource-monitor subscribers-limit *client-type name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1 for MX Series.

Description Configure the maximum number of subscribers of a client type allowed to be logged in on the MPC in the specified slot. When that number is reached, subsequent logins on the card are denied until the current number of subscribers drops below the maximum allowed. You can also specify the maximum number of subscribers of a client type allowed per port, per MIC, and per chassis.

Options *limit*—Maximum number of subscribers.

Range: 1 through 256,000

slot-number—Number of the MPC slot in the chassis.

 The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in [CLI Explorer](#) or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

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

Related Documentation

- [Limiting Subscribers by Client Type and Hardware Element with Resource Monitor on page 32](#)
- [Resource Monitoring for Subscriber Management and Services Overview on page 27](#)

mandatory

Syntax mandatory;

Hierarchy Level [edit [dynamic-profiles](#) *profile-name* [variables](#) *variable-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.

Description Specify that the external server (for example, RADIUS) must return a value for a user-defined variable. If the external server does not return a value for the variable, the dynamic profile fails.



NOTE: When a dynamic profile has mandatory and non-mandatory variables, configure mandatory variables first in the profile.

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

Related Documentation

- [User-Defined Variables on page 87](#)
- [Using Variable Expressions in User-Defined Variables on page 89](#)
- [Configuring User-Defined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles on page 88](#)

mtu (Dynamic Profiles)

Syntax	<code>mtu <i>mtu</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit dynamic-profiles <i>name</i> interfaces <i>name</i> unit <i>name</i> family inet], [edit dynamic-profiles <i>name</i> logical-systems <i>name</i> interfaces <i>name</i> unit <i>name</i> family inet], [edit interfaces <i>name</i> unit <i>name</i> family inet]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1 on MX Series routers.
Description	<p>Configure a per-subscriber maximum transmission unit (MTU) on a logical interface. A subscriber logical interface can specify MTU through its dynamic profile for the same underlying physical interfaces. The dynamic logical interface MTU must be no greater than the physical interface MTU minus the dynamic VLAN header size). You can configure either a static value or the predefined variable, <code>\$junos-interface-mtu</code>. The value of the variable is returned by RADIUS during authentication in the Framed-MTU attribute (12). By default, the variable value is the MTU of the payload.</p> <p>If you specify the predefined variable but RADIUS does not return a value in the Framed-MTU attribute,</p>
Options	<i>mtu</i> —MTU for the subscriber logical interface. You can specify a static value or the predefined variable, <code>\$junos-interface-mtu</code> .
Required Privilege Level	interface
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding Per-subscriber Support of Maximum Transmission Unit for Dynamic Profiles on page 45

pic (Subscriber Limits)

Syntax	<pre> pic <i>number</i> { limit <i>limit</i>; port <i>number</i> { limit <i>limit</i>; } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit system services resource-monitor subscribers-limit client-type <i>name</i> fpc slot- <i>number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1 for MX Series.
Description	<p>Configure the maximum number of subscribers of a client type allowed to be logged in on the specified MIC. When that number is reached, subsequent logins on the MIC are denied until the current number of subscribers drops below the maximum allowed. You can also specify the maximum number of subscribers of a client type allowed per port, per MPC, and per chassis.</p>
Options	<p><i>number</i>—MIC number. Range: 0 through 3</p> <p><i>limit</i>—Maximum number of subscribers. Range: 1 through 256,000</p> <p>The remaining statement is explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting Subscribers by Client Type and Hardware Element with Resource Monitor on page 32 • Resource Monitoring for Subscriber Management and Services Overview on page 27

port (Subscriber Limits)

Syntax	<pre>port <i>number</i> { limit <i>limit</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit system services resource-monitor subscribers-limit client-type <i>name</i> fpc slot-number <i>pic number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1 for MX Series.
Description	Configure the maximum number of subscribers of a client type allowed to be logged in on the specified port. When that number is reached, subsequent logins on the port are denied until the current number of subscribers drops below the maximum allowed. You can also specify the maximum number of subscribers of a client type allowed per MIC, per MPC, and per chassis.
Options	<p><i>number</i>—Port number.</p> <p><i>limit</i>—Maximum number of subscribers.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 256,000</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limiting Subscribers by Client Type and Hardware Element with Resource Monitor on page 32• Resource Monitoring for Subscriber Management and Services Overview on page 27

predefined-variable-defaults (Dynamic Client Profiles)

Syntax `predefined-variable-defaults {
 cos-excess-rate <percent percentage> <proportion number>;
 cos-excess-rate-low <percent percentage> <proportion number>;
 cos-excess-rate-high <percent percentage> <proportion number>;
 cos-scheduler-bs <percent percentage> <temporal microseconds>;
 cos-scheduler-shaping-rate <percent percentage> <rate bps>;
 cos-scheduler-tx <percent percentage> <rate bps>;
 predefined-variable default-value;
 }`

Hierarchy Level [edit `dynamic-profiles profile-name`]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.
 Support for the \$junos-interface-mtu predefined variable (**interface-mtu**) introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1 on MX Series.

Description Configure default values for the predefined variables that are configured in a dynamic client profile. These default values are used when RADIUS does not supply a value. Omit the predefined variable prefix, \$junos-, when you configure a default. Most predefined variables support only a single default value; these predefined variables are not listed separately here. The listed predefined variables support default values for two attributes; for these you can specify the default value for either attribute or for both attributes.



NOTE: Not all predefined variables support default values. For a list of predefined variables and options for which you can configure default values, see [“Junos OS Predefined Variables That Correspond to RADIUS Attributes and VSAs” on page 76](#)

Defining default values for these predefined variables enables you to determine whether to source values locally from the profile instead of only from RADIUS. This enables you to use RADIUS as a way to selectively override predefined variable values, instead of being the sole source of those values.



NOTE: The **proportion** option provides greater granularity than the **percent** option, enabling you to specify the equivalent of a tenth of a percent. Configuring **proportion 121** applies a value equivalent to 12.1 percent, which you cannot achieve with the **percent** option.



NOTE: Do not use this statement in a dynamic service profile.

- Options**
- cos-excess-rate percent *percentage***—Specify the percentage of excess bandwidth to share from all traffic.
Range: 1 through 100
 - cos-excess-rate proportion *number***—Specify the proportion of excess bandwidth to share from all traffic.
Range: 0 through 1000
 - cos-excess-rate-low percent *percentage***—Specify the percentage of excess bandwidth to share from low-priority traffic.
Range: 1 through 100
 - cos-excess-rate-low proportion *number***—Specify the proportion of excess bandwidth to share from low-priority traffic.
Range: 0 through 1000
 - cos-excess-rate-high percent *percentage***—Specify the percentage of excess bandwidth to share from high-priority traffic.
Range: 1 through 100
 - cos-excess-rate-high proportion *number***—Specify the proportion of excess bandwidth to share from high-priority traffic.
Range: 0 through 1000
 - cos-scheduler-bs percent *percentage***—Specify the buffer size as a percentage of the total buffer.
Range: 0 through 100
 - cos-scheduler-bs temporal *microseconds***—Specify the temporal value that determines the buffer size. The temporal value multiplied by the logical interface speed determines the size.
Range: 0 through 4294967295
 - cos-scheduler-shaping-rate percent *number***—Specify the shaping rate as a percentage of the available interface bandwidth.
Range: 1 through 100
 - cos-scheduler-shaping-rate rate *bps***—Specify the shaping rate in bits per second.
Range: 3200 through 160,000,000,000
 - cos-scheduler-tx percent *number***—Specify the transmit rate as a percentage of the total available bandwidth.
Range: 0 through 100
 - cos-scheduler-tx rate *bps***—Specify the transmit rate in bits per second.
Range: 3200 through 160,000,000,000
 - default-value***—Default value that you want to assign to the predefined variable. Use this for predefined variables that support only a single value.

predefined-variable—Name of the Junos OS predefined variable to which you want to assign a default value. Do not include the **\$junos-** prefix.

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Default Values for Predefined Variables in a Dynamic Profile on page 84](#)
- [Understanding Per-subscriber Support of Maximum Transmission Unit for Dynamic Profiles on page 45](#)

resource-monitor

Syntax resource-monitor {
 free-fw-memory-watermark *number*;
 free-heap-memory-watermark *number*;
 free-nh-memory-watermark *number*;
 high-cos-queue-threshold *number*;
 high-threshold *number*;
 no-logging;
 no-throttle;
 resource-category jtree {
 resource-type (contiguous-pages | free-dwords | free-pages) {
 low-watermark *number*;
 high-watermark *number*;
 }
 }
 subscribers-limit {
 client-type (any | dhcp | l2tp | pppoe) {
 chassis {
 limit *limit*;
 }
 fpc slot-number {
 limit *limit*;
 pic *number* {
 limit *limit*;
 port *number* {
 limit *limit*;
 }
 }
 }
 }
 }
 traceoptions {
 file *filename* <files *number*> <match *regular-expression*> <size *maximum-file-size*>
 <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
 flag *flag*;
 no-remote-trace;
 }
}

Hierarchy Level [edit system services]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers.

high-cos-queue-threshold option introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1.

Description Enable the resource monitoring capability to provision sufficient headroom (memory space limits that are set for the application or virtual router) for monitoring the health and operating efficiency of DPCs and MPCs. This feature also enables the memory resource monitoring mechanism to avoid the system operations from compromising on the health and traffic-handling stability of the line cards by generating error logs when a specified watermark value for memory regions and threshold value for the jtree memory

region are exceeded. A trade-off on the system performance can be detrimental for supporting live traffic and protocols.

The variable *number* in the Syntax section represents a percentage.

You can configure the resource-monitoring capability on MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers with I-chip-based DPCs and Trio-based FPCs.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in [CLI Explorer](#) or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level	system—To view this statement in the configuration. system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Diagnosing and Debugging System Performance by Configuring Memory Resource Usage Monitoring on MX Series Routers</i>• Resource Monitoring for Subscriber Management and Services Overview on page 27• <i>Resource Monitoring Usage Computation Overview</i>• Limiting Subscribers by Client Type and Hardware Element with Resource Monitor on page 32

services (System Services)

```
Syntax  services {
        dhcp { # DHCP is not supported on a DCF
            dhcp_services;
        }
        dtcp-only
        flow-tap-dtcp {
            ssh {
                connection-limit limit;
                rate-limit limit;
            }
        }
        extension-service {
            request-response {
                grpc {
                    (clear-text | ssl) {
                        address ip-address;
                        local-certificate local-certificate; # Not specified for cleartext option
                        port port;
                    }
                    max-connections max-connections;
                }
            }
        }
        notification {
            port port;
            max-connections max-connections;
            allow-clients {
                address ip-address;
            }
        }
        traceoptions {
            file <filename> <files number> <match regex> <size size> <world-readable |
                no-world-readable>;
            flag flag;
            no-remote-trace;
        }
    }
    finger {
        connection-limit limit;
        rate-limit limit;
    }
    ftp {
        authentication-order [authentication-methods];
        connection-limit limit;
        rate-limit limit;
    }
    service-deployment {
        servers address {
            port-number port-number;
        }
        source-address address;
    }
    ssh {
```



```

authentication-order [authentication-methods];
ciphers [ cipher-1 cipher-2 cipher-3 ...];
client-alive-count-max seconds;
client-alive-interval seconds;
connection-limit limit;
fingerprint-hash (md5 | sha2-256);
hostkey-algorithm (algorithm | no-algorithm);
key-exchange [algorithm];
macs [algorithm];
max-sessions-per-connection <number>;
no-passwords;
no-public-keys;
no-tcp-forwarding;
protocol-version [v1 v2];
rate-limit limit;
root-login (allow | deny | deny-password);
}
resource-monitor {
    free-fw-memory-watermark number;
    free-heap-memory-watermark number;
    free-nh-memory-watermark number;
    high-threshold number;
    no-logging;
    no-throttle;
    resource-category jtree {
        resource-type (contiguous-pages | free-dwords | free-pages) {
            low-watermark number;
            high-watermark number;
        }
    }
}
subscribers-limit {
    client-type (any | dhcp | l2tp | pppoe) {
        chassis {
            limit limit;
        }
        fpc slot-number {
            limit limit;
            pic number {
                limit limit;
                port number {
                    limit limit;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
}
traceoptions {
    file filename <files number> <match regular-expression> <size maximum-file-size>
        <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
    flag flag;
    no-remote-trace;
}
}
subscriber-management {
    enable;
    enforce-strict-scale-limit-license;
}

```

```
    gres-route-flush-delay;
  }
  overrides {
    interfaces {
      family (inet | inet6) {
        layer2-liveness-detection;
      }
    }
    no-unsolicited-ra;
    ra-initial-interval-max seconds;
    ra-initial-interval-min seconds;
    shmlog {
      disable;
      file filename <files maximum-no-files> <size maximum-file-size>;
      filtering enable;
      log-name {
        all;
        logname {
          <brief | detail | extensive | none | terse>;
          <file-logging | no-file-logging>;
        }
      }
      log-type (debug | info | notice);
    }
  }
  traceoptions {
    file filename <files number> <match regular-expression> <size maximum-file-size>
      <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
    flag flag;
  }
}
telnet {
  authentication-order [authentication-methods];
  connection-limit limit;
  rate-limit limit;
}
web-management {
  http {
    interfaces [ names ];
    port port;
  }
  https {
    interfaces [ names ];
    local-certificate name;
    port port;
  }
  session {
    idle-timeout [ minutes ];
    session-limit [ limit ];
  }
}
xnm-clear-text {
  connection-limit limit;
  rate-limit limit;
}
xnm-ssl {
```

```

        connection-limit limit;
        local-certificate name;
        rate-limit limit;
        ssl-renegotiation;
    }
}

```

Hierarchy Level [edit system]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
extension-service option added in Junos OS Release 16.1 for MX80, MX104, MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, MX2020, vMX Series.
grpc option added in Junos OS Release 16.2 for MX80, MX104, MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, MX2020, vMX Series.

Description Configure the router or switch so that users on remote systems can access the local router or switch through the DHCP server, DTCP over SSH, finger, rlogin, SSH, telnet, Web management, Junos XML protocol cleartext, Junos XML protocol SSL, and network utilities, or enable Junos OS to work with the Session and Resource Control (SRC) software. Also, enable configuration of third-party applications developed using the Juniper Extension Toolkit (JET) to run on Junos OS.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in [CLI Explorer](#) or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

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

Related Documentation

- *Configuring clear-text or SSL Service for Junos XML Protocol Client Applications*
- *Configuring the Junos OS to Work with SRC Software*
- *Understanding JET Interaction with Junos OS*

subscriber-management (Subscriber Management)

Syntax

```
subscriber-management {
  enable;
  enforce-strict-scale-limit-license;
  gres-route-flush-delay;
}
overrides {
  interfaces {
    family (inet | inet6) {
      layer2-liveness-detection;
    }
  }
  no-unsolicited-ra;
  ra-initial-interval-max seconds;
  ra-initial-interval-min seconds;
  shmlog {
    disable;
    file filename <files maximum-no-files> <size maximum-file-size>;
    filtering enable;
    log-name {
      all;
      logname {
        <brief | detail | extensive | none | terse>;
        <file-logging | no-file-logging>;
      }
    }
    log-type (debug | info | notice);
  }
  |
}
traceoptions {
  file filename <files number> <match regular-expression> <size maximum-file-size>
  <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag flag;
}
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit system services]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1.

Description Configure global services for subscriber management, such as maintaining subscribers, tracing operations, and enabling enhanced subscriber management.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in [CLI Explorer](#) or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

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

- Related Documentation**
- *Delaying Removal of Access Routes and Access-Internal Routes After Graceful Routing Engine Switchover*
 - *Configuring the Router to Maintain DHCP Subscribers During Interface Delete Events*
 - *Tracing Subscriber Management Database Operations for Subscriber Access*
 - [Configuring Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management on page 10](#)
 - *DHCP Liveness Detection Using ARP and Neighbor Discovery Packets*

subscribers-limit (Resource Monitor)

Syntax

```
subscribers-limit {
  client-type (any | dhcp | l2tp | pppoe) {
    chassis {
      limit limit;
    }
    fpc slot-number {
      limit limit;
    }
    pic number {
      limit limit;
    }
    port number {
      limit limit;
    }
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit system services [resource-monitor](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1.

Description Configure the maximum number of subscribers of a specified client type allowed to be logged in on the chassis, per MPC, per MIC, and per port. When that number is reached, subsequent logins are denied until the current number of subscribers drops below the maximum allowed.

Limit the number of subscribers allowed to log in per chassis, MPC, MIC, or port.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in [CLI Explorer](#) or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

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

- Related Documentation**
- [Limiting Subscribers by Client Type and Hardware Element with Resource Monitor on page 32](#)
 - [Resource Monitoring for Subscriber Management and Services Overview on page 27](#)

variables (Dynamic Service Profiles)

Syntax `variables variable-name {
 default-value default-value;
 equals expression;
 mandatory;
 uid;
 uid-reference;
 }`

Hierarchy Level [edit [dynamic-profiles](#) profile-name]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.

Description Configure user-defined variables in a dynamic service profile. The values that the system uses for these variables are provided by the RADIUS server and applied when the subscriber authenticates. You can configure default values that are used when RADIUS does not return a value. Alternatively, you can specify that the profile fails if RADIUS does not return a value for a variable.



NOTE: Do not use this statement in a dynamic client profile.

Options *variable-name*—Name of the variable.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in [CLI Explorer](#) or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

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

Related Documentation

- [Dynamic Variables Overview on page 49](#)
- [User-Defined Variables on page 87](#)
- [Using Variable Expressions in User-Defined Variables on page 89](#)
- [Configuring User-Defined Dynamic Variables in Dynamic Profiles on page 88](#)

versioning

Syntax	versioning;
Hierarchy Level	[edit system dynamic-profile-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Description	Enable version support for dynamic profiles on the system.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enabling Dynamic Profiles to Use Multiple Versions on page 99

CHAPTER 11

Operational Commands

- `show dynamic-profile session`
- `show system resource-monitor ifd-cos-queue-mapping fpc`
- `show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit`
- `show system subscriber-management route`

show dynamic-profile session

Syntax show dynamic-profile session
 <client-id *client-id*>
 <profile-name *profile-name*>
 <service-id *service-id*>

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.

Description Display dynamic profile (client or service) information for all subscribers or for subscribers specified by client ID or service session ID. You can filter the output by also specifying a dynamic profile.



NOTE:

- The output does not display the variable stanzas defined in the dynamic profile configuration.
 - The variables in the profile configuration are replaced with subscriber specific values.
 - If the conditional variable in the dynamic profile is evaluated as NULL, the subscriber value for the variable is displayed as **NONE** in the command output.
 - The variable is also displayed as **NONE** when the variable (any variable and not necessarily conditional) in the dynamic profile has no value associated with it.
 - The format in which the configuration is displayed looks similar, but not exactly the same as the format of the **show configuration dynamic-profiles** command.
-

Options **client-id *client-id***—Display dynamic profile information for subscribers associated with the specified client.

profile-name *profile-name*—(Optional) Display dynamic profile information for the specified subscriber or service profile.

service-id *service-id*—Display dynamic profile information for subscribers associated with the specified service session.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show dynamic-profile session client-id \(Client ID\) on page 139](#)
 [show dynamic-profile session client-id profile-name \(Client ID and Dynamic Profile\) on page 141](#)

[show dynamic-profile session service-id \(Service Session\) on page 141](#)

Output Fields This command displays the dynamic client or service profile configuration for each subscriber.

Sample Output

[show dynamic-profile session client-id \(Client ID\)](#)

```

user@host>show dynamic-profile session client-id 20
pppoe {
  interfaces {
    pp0 {
      unit 1073741831 {
        ppp-options {
          chap;
          pap;
        }
        pppoe-options {
          underlying-interface ge-2/0/0.0;
          server;
        }
        family {
          inet {
            unnumbered-address lo0.0;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
class-of-service {
  traffic-control-profiles {
    tcp1 {
      scheduler-map smap1_UID1024;
      shaping-rate 100m;
    }
  }
  interfaces {
    pp0 {
      unit 1073741831 {
        output-traffic-control-profile tcp1;
      }
    }
  }
  scheduler-maps {
    smap1_UID1024 {
      forwarding-class best-effort scheduler sch1_UID1023;
    }
  }
  schedulers {
    sch1_UID1023 {
      transmit-rate percent 40;
      buffer-size percent 40;
      priority low;
    }
  }
}
}
filter-service {

```

```
interfaces {
  pp0 {
    unit 1073741831 {
      family {
        inet {
          filter {
            input input-filter_UID1026 precedence 50;
            output output-filter_UID1027 precedence 50;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
firewall {
  family {
    inet {
      filter input-filter_UID1026 {
        interface-specific;
        term t1 {
          then {
            policer policer1_UID1025;
            service-accounting;
          }
        }
        term rest {
          then accept;
        }
      }
      filter output-filter_UID1027 {
        interface-specific;
        term rest {
          then accept;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  policer policer1_UID1025 {
    if-exceeding {
      bandwidth-limit 1m;
      burst-size-limit 15k;
    }
    then discard;
  }
}
cos-service {
  class-of-service {
    scheduler-maps {
      smap2_UID1029 {
        forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler sch2_UID1028;
      }
    }
    schedulers {
      sch2_UID1028 {
        transmit-rate percent 60;
        buffer-size percent 60;
        priority high;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

}
bsimmons
}

```

show dynamic-profile session client-id profile-name (Client ID and Dynamic Profile)

```

user@host>show dynamic-profile session client-id 20 profile-name cos-service
cos-service {
  class-of-service {
    scheduler-maps {
      smap2_UID1029 {
        forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler sch2_UID1028;
      }
    }
    schedulers {
      sch2_UID1028 {
        transmit-rate percent 60;
        buffer-size percent 60;
        priority high;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

show dynamic-profile session service-id (Service Session)

```

user@host>show dynamic-profile session service-id 21
filter-service {
  interfaces {
    pp0 {
      unit 1073741831 {
        family {
          inet {
            filter {
              input input-filter_UID1026 precedence 50;
              output output-filter_UID1027 precedence 50;
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
firewall {
  family {
    inet {
      filter input-filter_UID1026 {
        interface-specific;
        term t1 {
          then {
            policer policer1_UID1025;
            service-accounting;
          }
        }
        term rest {
          then accept;
        }
      }
      filter output-filter_UID1027 {
        interface-specific;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```
        term rest {
            then accept;
        }
    }
}
policer policer1_UID1025 {
    if-exceeding {
        bandwidth-limit 1m;
        burst-size-limit 15k;
    }
    then discard;
}
}
```

show system resource-monitor ifd-cos-queue-mapping fpc

Syntax	<code>show system resource-monitor ifd-cos-queue-mapping fpc <i>slot-number</i></code>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1.
Description	Display the scheduler usage of each Packet Forwarding Engine and the mapping of scheduler blocks to CoS-capable physical interface (IFDs).
Options	<i>slot-number</i> —Display the Junos OS utilization information of memory resources for the specified slot number in which the FPC is installed.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throttling Subscriber Load Based on CoS Resource Capacity on page 29 • show system resource-monitor fpc • show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit on page 145
List of Sample Output	show system resource-monitor ifd-cos-queue-mapping fpc on page 143
Output Fields	Table 12 on page 143 lists the output fields for the show system resource-monitor ifd-cos-queue-mapping fpc command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 12: show system resource-monitor ifd-cos-queue-mapping fpc Output Fields

Field	Field Description
PFE #	Number or identifier of the Packet Forwarding Engine in the specified line-card slot.
Scheduler Block #	Scheduler block identifier. For each Packet Forwarding Engine there are multiple schedulers.
used	Scheduler queues used.
%	Percentage of queue resource used.
Devices	List of physical interfaces that map the scheduler.

Sample Output

show system resource-monitor ifd-cos-queue-mapping fpc

```
user@host> show system resource-monitor ifd-cos-queue-mapping fpc 0
```

PFE #	Scheduler Block #	used	%	Devices
0	0	13142	10	ge-1/0/0, ge-1/0/1, ge-1/0/2, ge-1/0/3, .. ge-1/0/8, si-1/0/0, ...
0	1	13142	10	ge-1/1/0, ge-1/1/1, ge-1/1/2, ge-1/1/3, .. ge-1/1/8
1	0	24058	18	ge-1/2/0, ...
1	1	24058	18	ge-1/3/0, ...

show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit

Syntax	<pre>show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit <chassis> <fpc slot-number> <pic number> <port number> <extensive></pre>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS 17.3R1 for MX Series routers.
Description	Display information about subscriber limits for the specified hardware element, chassis, MPC, MIC, or port by client type. Shows the configured limit, the number of subscribers of the type currently logged in, and the number of subscribers that have been denied login because the limit has been reached. Use the extensive option to display information for the specified element and all subordinate elements that have a configured subscriber limit.
Options	<p>extensive—(Optional) Display information for the specified hardware element and all subordinate elements that have a configured subscriber limit.</p> <p>chassis—(Optional) Subscriber limit statistics for the chassis.</p> <p>fpc slot-number—(Optional) Subscriber limit statistics for MPC in the specified slot.</p> <p>pic number—(Optional) Subscriber limit statistics for the specified MIC.</p> <p>port number—(Optional) Subscriber limit statistics for the specified port.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting Subscribers by Client Type and Hardware Element with Resource Monitor on page 32 • show system resource-monitor fpc • show system resource-monitor ifd-cos-queue-mapping fpc on page 143
List of Sample Output	<p>show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit (Chassis) on page 146</p> <p>show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit (Chassis Extensive) on page 146</p> <p>show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit (MPC) on page 147</p> <p>show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit (MPC Extensive) on page 147</p> <p>show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit (MIC) on page 148</p> <p>show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit (MIC Extensive) on page 148</p> <p>show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit (Port) on page 148</p> <p>show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit (Port Extensive) on page 149</p>

Output Fields Table 13 on page 146 lists the output fields for the **show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 13: show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
fpc, pic, port	Hardware element on which a maximum subscriber limit is configured. fpc corresponds to MPC. pic corresponds to MIC.	All levels
Client-type	Type of client for which a maximum subscriber limit is configured on the specified hardware element: ANY, DHCP, L2TP, or PPPoE.	All levels
Configured limit	Maximum number of subscribers that can be logged in for the client type.	All levels
Current count	Current number of subscribers that can log in for the client type.	All levels
Denied count	Number of subscribers for the client type that have been denied login because the maximum subscriber limit has been reached.	All levels

Sample Output

show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit (Chassis)

```

user@host> show system subscribers-limit chassis
Client-type : pppoe
  Configured limit : 0
  Current count   : 1
  Denied count    : 0

Client-type : any
  Configured limit : 0
  Current count   : 1
  Denied count    : 0

```

show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit (Chassis Extensive)

```

user@host> show system subscribers-limit chassis extensive
Client-type : pppoe
  Configured limit : 0
  Current count   : 1
  Denied count    : 0

Client-type : any
  Configured limit : 0
  Current count   : 1
  Denied count    : 0

fpc : 1
Client-type : pppoe

```

```

Configured limit : 0
Current count    : 1
Denied count     : 0

Client-type : any
Configured limit : 0
Current count    : 1
Denied count     : 0

pic : 2
Client-type : pppoe
Configured limit : 0
Current count    : 1
Denied count     : 0

Client-type : any
Configured limit : 0
Current count    : 1
Denied count     : 0

port : 0
Client-type : pppoe
Configured limit : 0
Current count    : 1
Denied count     : 0

Client-type : any
Configured limit : 0
Current count    : 1
Denied count     : 0

```

show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit (MPC)

```

user@host> show system subscribers-limit fpc 1
Client-type : pppoe
Configured limit : 0
Current count    : 1
Denied count     : 0

Client-type : any
Configured limit : 0
Current count    : 1
Denied count     : 0

```

show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit (MPC Extensive)

```

user@host> show system subscribers-limit fpc 1 extensive
Client-type : pppoe
Configured limit : 0
Current count    : 1
Denied count     : 0

Client-type : any
Configured limit : 0
Current count    : 1
Denied count     : 0

pic : 2
Client-type : pppoe
Configured limit : 0

```

```
Current count      : 1
Denied count       : 0

Client-type : any
Configured limit : 0
Current count   : 1
Denied count    : 0

port : 0
Client-type : pppoe
Configured limit : 0
Current count   : 1
Denied count    : 0

Client-type : any
Configured limit : 0
Current count   : 1
Denied count    : 0
```

show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit (MIC)

```
user@host> show system subscribers-limit fpc 1 pic 2
Client-type : pppoe
Configured limit : 0
Current count   : 1
Denied count    : 0

Client-type : any
Configured limit : 0
Current count   : 1
Denied count    : 0
```

show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit (MIC Extensive)

```
user@host> show system subscribers-limit fpc 1 pic 2 extensive
Client-type : pppoe
Configured limit : 0
Current count   : 1
Denied count    : 0

Client-type : any
Configured limit : 0
Current count   : 1
Denied count    : 0

port : 0
Client-type : pppoe
Configured limit : 0
Current count   : 1
Denied count    : 0

Client-type : any
Configured limit : 0
Current count   : 1
Denied count    : 0
```

show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit (Port)

```
user@host> show system subscribers-limit fpc 1 pic 2 port 0
```

```
Client-type : ppoe
  Configured limit : 0
  Current count    : 1
  Denied count     : 0
```

```
Client-type : any
  Configured limit : 0
  Current count    : 1
  Denied count     : 0
```

show system resource-monitor subscribers-limit (Port Extensive)

```
user@host> show system subscribers-limit fpc 1 pic 2 port 0 extensive
```

```
Client-type : ppoe
  Configured limit : 0
  Current count    : 1
  Denied count     : 0
```

```
Client-type : any
  Configured limit : 0
  Current count    : 1
  Denied count     : 0
```

show system subscriber-management route

Syntax show system subscriber-management route
 <family *family*>
 <incomplete>
 <level (brief | detail)>
 <next-hop>
 <prefix>
 <route-type *type*>
 <rrt-index *index*>
 <summary>

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1R3 on MX Series routers for enhanced subscriber management.
Support for passing **Framed-Route** attributes from a RADIUS server to the router was added in Junos OS Release 17.2 on MX Series routers for enhanced subscriber management. This allows the tagged subscriber host routes to be imported to the routing table and advertised by BGP.

Description Display information about how routes are mapped to specific enhanced subscriber management interfaces. You can customize the output by including one or more optional filters in the command. With the exception of the **summary** option, all filter options can be combined in a single command.

Options **family *family***—(Optional) Display route mapping information for the specified protocol family: **inet** (IPv4) or **inet6** (IPv6).

incomplete—(Optional) Display route mapping information for incomplete routes that are missing elements required to add the routes to the routing table.

level (brief | detail)—(Optional) Display the specified level of output: **brief** or **detail**.

next-hop—(Optional) Display the next hop associated with the route entry.

prefix *address*—(Optional) Use the same prefix and prefix length as the subscriber host address. Output includes attributes that originate in the Famed-Route record of an upstream RADIUS server (Tag, Metric, Preference).

route-type *type*—(Optional) Display route mapping information for the specified route type: **access**, **access-internal**, **kernel**, or **local**.

rrt-index *index*—(Optional) Display mapping information for the specified routing table index, in the range 0 through 65535. An **rrt-index** value of 0 (zero) denotes routes in the default routing table managed by enhanced subscriber management.

summary—(Optional) Display summary information about the routes managed by enhanced subscriber management.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation • [Verifying and Managing Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management on page 14](#)

List of Sample Output [show system subscriber-management route prefix <address> on page 152](#)
[show system subscriber-management route family route-type rtt-index level brief on page 152](#)
[show system subscriber-management route family route-type rtt-index level detail on page 153](#)
[show system subscriber-management route family route-type rtt-index level brief on page 154](#)

Output Fields [Table 14 on page 151](#) lists the output fields for the **show system subscriber-management route** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 14: show system subscriber-management route Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
address	IPv4 or IPv6 address associated with the route entry.	All levels
Route Type	One of the following route types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access • Access-internal • Framed • Kernel • Local 	All levels
Interface	Name of the enhanced subscriber management interface associated with the route entry.	All levels
Next-hop	Next-hop associated with the route entry.	All levels
Tag	Reflects the Tag attribute used in the RADIUS Framed-Route type record.	All levels
Metric	Reflects the Metric attribute used in the RADIUS Framed-Route type record.	All levels
Preference	Reflects the Preference attribute used in the RADIUS Framed-Route type record.	All levels
Rtt-index	Value of the routing table index. A value of 0 (zero) denotes a route in the default routing table managed by enhanced subscriber management.	detail
Bbe index	Value of the interface index for the control plane.	detail
Flow id	Value of the route object index.	detail

Table 14: show system subscriber-management route Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Reference Count	Used for internal accounting.	detail
Dirty Flags	Used for internal accounting.	detail
Flags	Used for internal accounting.	detail
Family	One of the following protocol families: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AF_INET—IPv4 • AF_INET6—IPv6 	detail

Sample Output

show system subscriber-management route prefix <address>

rtt-index 0

```
user@host> show system subscriber-management route prefix 10.10.0.1/32
```

```
Route: 10.10.0.1/32
  Routing-instance: default:default
  Kernel rt-table id : 0
  Family: AF_INET
  Route Type: Framed
  Protocol Type: Unspecified
  Interface: pp0.3221225491
  Interface index: 26
  Internal Interface index: 26
  Route index: 20
  Next-Hop: 684
  Tag: 9999
  Metric: 56
  Preference: 10
  Reference-count: 1
  L2 Address: 00:00:5e:00:53:0b
  Flags: 0x0
  Dirty Flags: 0x0
```

show system subscriber-management route family route-type rtt-index level brief

The following example displays abbreviated information about IPv6 access routes in the default routing table (**rtt-index 0**) managed by enhanced subscriber management.

```
user@host> show system subscriber-management route family inet6 route-type access rtt-index 0
level brief
```

```
2001:db8::/64
  Route Type: Access
  Interface: pp0.3221225479, Next-hop:721
2001:db8:0:0:1::/64
  Route Type: Access
  Interface: pp0.3221225477, Next-hop:721
2001:db8:0:0:2::/64
  Route Type: Access
  Interface: pp0.3221225478, Next-hop:721
```



```

2001:db8:0:0:3::/64
    Route Type: Access
    Interface: pp0.3221225480, Next-hop:721
2001:db8:0:0:4::/64
    Route Type: Access
    Interface: pp0.3221225481, Next-hop:721
2001:db8:2002::/84
    Route Type: Access
    Interface: demux0.3221225492, Next-hop:721
2001:db8:0:0:5::/64
    Route Type: Access
    Interface: pp0.3221225487, Next-hop:721
2001:db8:0:0:6::/64
    Route Type: Access

```

show system subscriber-management route family route-type rtt-index level detail

The following example displays detailed information about IPv6 access routes in the default routing table (**rtt-index 0**) managed by enhanced subscriber management.

```

user@host> show system subscriber-management route family inet6 route-type access rtt-index 0
level detail

```

```

2001:db8::/64
    Route Type:      Access
    Interface:       pp0.3221225479
    Next-hop:        721
    Rtt-index:       0
    Bbe index:       9
    Flow id:         1
    Reference Count: 1
    Dirty Flags:     0
    Flags:           0x10082
    Family:          AF_INET6
2001:db8:0:0:1::/64
    Route Type:      Access
    Interface:       pp0.3221225477
    Next-hop:        721
    Rtt-index:       0
    Bbe index:       9
    Flow id:         1
    Reference Count: 1
    Dirty Flags:     0
    Flags:           0x10082
    Family:          AF_INET6
2001:db8:0:0:2::/64
    Route Type:      Access
    Interface:       pp0.3221225478
    Next-hop:        721
    Rtt-index:       0
    Bbe index:       9
    Flow id:         1
    Reference Count: 1
    Dirty Flags:     0
    Flags:           0x10082
    Family:          AF_INET6
2001:db8:0:0:3::/64
    Route Type:      Access
    Interface:       pp0.3221225480
    Next-hop:        721
    Rtt-index:       0

```

```
Bbe index:      9
Flow id:        1
Reference Count: 1
Dirty Flags:    0
Flags:          0x10082
Family:         AF_INET6
```

show system subscriber-management route family route-type rtt-index level brief

The following example displays abbreviated information about IPv6 access routes in the default routing table (**rtt-index 0**) managed by enhanced subscriber management.

```
user@host> show system subscriber-management route family inet6 route-type access rtt-index 0
level brief
```

```
2001:db8::/64
    Route Type: Access
    Interface: pp0.3221225479, Next-hop:721
2001:db8:0:0:1::/64
    Route Type: Access
    Interface: pp0.3221225477, Next-hop:721
2001:db8:0:0:2::/64
    Route Type: Access
    Interface: pp0.3221225478, Next-hop:721
2001:db8:0:0:3::/64
    Route Type: Access
    Interface: pp0.3221225480, Next-hop:721
2001:db8:0:0:4::/64
    Route Type: Access
    Interface: pp0.3221225481, Next-hop:721
2001:db8:2002::/84
    Route Type: Access
    Interface: demux0.3221225492, Next-hop:721
2001:db8:0:0:5::/64
    Route Type: Access
    Interface: pp0.3221225487, Next-hop:721
2001:db8:0:0:6::/64
    Route Type: Access
```